BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 2 Mt. Vernon Ave COR. Chestnut st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-125 SUB AREA Chestnut st / Mt. Vernon

DATE ca. 1845 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER George Adams Kettel
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 6. 2/3 .87

Photo of house on reverse

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROF gable cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Greek Revival, wood frame, side hall plan house. 3-bay main facade. To rear of main block is long rear ell (ell shown on 1868 Atlas composed of 4 segments - size of ell reduced by about one half). Still intact are Victorian multi panel entrance doors. Front doors enframements sheathed in asbestos shingles - orig. Doric pilasters and entablature were in evidence - still visible is entablature's deep cornice. Also located at 1st fl - tall windows w/ standard size windows on 2nd fl. In general windows contain 2/1 replacement wood sash. Bldg. crowned by pedimented attic (w/ fascia board)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Modern siding has replaced clapboards

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3450 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Particularly noteworthy is front yard's fence - composed of cast iron in rustic branch (posts) and twig

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Although much altered by modern siding treatments which obscure original Greek Revival elements (e.g. entrance enframements, corner boards and fascia - all probably still intact underneath), this house retains a high percentage of its unusual, rustic twig and branch cast-iron front yard fence. This type of mid 19th c. cast-iron fencing is unique within the Charlestown survey area (and very possibly within the

Bibliography - Maps 1815, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown / Boston Directories
Middlesex Deeds - 477:352, 561:478, 731:451, 981:413

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Boston area). #2 Mt. Vernon Ave. dates to the earliest phase of Chestnut st / Mt. Vernon Ave's developement. It was built ca. 1845 on a lot carved from The George Adams Kettel (formerly owned by Nathan Adams) estate. #2's first owner was James H. Hallet, Charlestown "feather-dealer". Middlesex Deeds indicate that this house was standing by March 16, 1846 — the date that Hallet purchased this property from George Adams Kettel for $3,400.00. Deeds indicate that in 1846 Mt. Vernon Ave. had not yet been set out between Chestnut and Mt. Vernon Sts.
On Sept. 6, 1850 (561:478) Hallet sold this house to Joseph Ellis of Charlestown (occupation?) for $4,400.00. Ellis sold this house to a John P. Barnard on April 7, 1856. Barnard sold this house to Augustin F. Anezin on Dec. 3, 1866 for $7,000.00. Anezin is listed in 1870's Charlestown Directories as "head cook", Parker House, Boston. He lived at 2 Mt. Vernon Ave until ca. 1890. Later owners included the heirs of Thomas F. Fitzgerald (1892), the heirs of Francis J. Fitzgerald (1901) and Mary C. Moran (1911).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 2,4 MT. Vernon st COR. near MT. Vernon Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28 N-13E SUB AREA Chestnut st / MT. Vernon st.

DATE ca. 1849-50 Middlesex Deeds, Directories
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER #2, #4- Isaac Locke
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 6·2/6·87

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Gable cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double, flat front, masonry Greek Revival house characterized by planar surfaces, red brick materials, brown stone trimmings. 6-bay main facade, side hall plans, low granite faced basements, paired entrances (originally recessed?) exhibiting later front doors, solid transoms. Windows display simple brown stone sills, lintels and contain 2/2 wood sash. Star shaped cast iron tie rod ends appear above 2nd fl. windows, main facade. Bldg. culminates in brick-work dentil course. Bldg. enclosed by gable roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA #2-800 #4-800 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Situated at the head of MT. Vernon st (bordering the west side of the street), #2, 4 MT. Vernon st. is a solid, well crafted, mildly Greek Revival double house. It is part of Mt. Vernon sts well-preserved collection of mid 19th century masonry residences. Middlesex deeds indicate that this house was built ca. 1849-50. Its lot was carved

Atlases - 1868, 1895, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown/Boston Directories - 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - 478:152, 496:358, 551:349
Panoramic View (R. Malloy) - Charlestown/Boston - 1848
McIntyre Map - Charlestown - 1852

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

from the Ebenezer Breed estate. The Breed House was a red brick Federal style "Mansion House" once located at what is now #38 Mt. Vernon St. (see Form).

Gustavus V. Hall, Charlestown "auctioneer" sold #2,4's land to Moses B. Sewall, Charlestown "Morrocco manufacturer" ca. 1848 [recheck Middlesex Deed 496:358 for the exact date]. Gustavus V. Hall had acquired this land (and a more extensive tract along Mt. Vernon St.) from John Breed on Aug 31, 1846. #2,4's land appears as lot #24 on a "Plan of Ebenezer Breed Mansion House Estate" (drawn by Barker and Leonard, March 1846). Isaac Locke acquired #2,4's land on April 7, 1849 - at that time Locke, a Faneuil Hall Market Fruit dealer, paid Sewall $535.60 - evidently this figure represents the sale price of one of the lots. Isaac Locke is listed as the owner of both houses in 1875. These houses were probably built ca. 1849/50 - these houses definitely appear on the 1852 McIntyre map. By 1885, Francis Stowell (Coe?) owned #2 and Isaac Locke owned #4. The Locke Family owned #4 until the early 1900's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

By 1901 a Patrick Kyle owned #2. By 1911 Bridget Kyle owned #2 and Ross McGuiness owned #4.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histo
records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS #6 MT. Vernon ~~Ave~~ St COR. MT. Vernon ~~Ave~~ St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-13E SUB AREA Chestnut st/ MT VERNON ST.

DATE ca. 1848-1852 1852 McIntyre map Panoramic View-1848
source

HITECT _____
source

DER _____
source

R William Cabzn
original present

OGRAPHS CT-6-5/5-87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement attic

Gable roof w/ linked chimneys cupola octagonal cupola at center of roof dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick brown stone, granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial, single family Greek Revival house. Constructed of red brick with granite and brownstone trimmings. 5-bays x 4-bays - Center hall plan. Projecting, closed masonry entrance porch added at some point between 1875 and 1892. Still intact are late 19th c. multi-panel Victorian double doors and short flight of granite front stairs. Enclosed 1-story entrance porch features heavy brownstone lintel over front doors and dentilated cornice. Tall windows flank entrance. In general, windows contain 2/2 wood sash and display simple brownstone sills and lintels. Building culminates in dentillated cornice. At center of gable roof is an octagonal cupola with small square windows. End walls are characterized by planar surfaces and distinctive, linked chimney profile.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA #6- 2900 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS attractive, relatively ample front yard enclosed by rock-faced granite block border w/ granite gate posts - also low, wrought iron fence.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#6 MT. Vernon st (with main entrance facing MT. Vernon Ave.) is a rare Charlestown example of a substantial, single family masonry Greek Revival house that is crowned by an octagonal cupola. This house has significant historical associations with Eugene L. Norton, tenth mayor of Charlestown.

Bibliography - 1818, 1852 - Maps
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories / Boston Directories
Middlesex Deeds - 496: 358; 511: 314; 661: 340; 831: 335; 881: 399
"Charlestown Enterprise", Feb. 7, 1919, p?
(w/ photograph of Eugene L. Norton)
Middlesex Plan Book 24, Plan 10.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built ca. 1848-1851, this house's land is part of Lot #24 on a "Plan of Building Lots, E. Breed's Mansion House Land" March, 1846 [drawn by E. Barker and G. Leonard Jr.] In 1846 the Breed estate was subdivided into 34 lots - the old Breed house was located at what is now 38 Mt. Vernon St. The Breed sub-division was located just two blocks to the southeast of the Bunker Hill Monument Association's 115-lot tract which was set out in 1839 - with early house construction activity along Lexington, Monument and Concord sts. The houses of Mt. Vernon st's up portion are contemporaries of the earliest houses built around Monument Square (beginning 1847) but are considerably less substantial than, for example, 7 Monument Sq. (1847).

In any event Gustavus V. Hall sold #6's land to Moses B. Sewall in 1846 [see Middlesex 496:358]. On August 1, 1846, Sewall, a morroco manufacturer sold #6's land (without buildings) to William Caban, Charlestown cordage manufacturer for $1,451.00. Buildings are first mentioned on this property in a deed dated Oct 1, 1853 - at that time Caban - evidently #6's first owner and occupant - sold this house to

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

George P. Sanger of Boston for $6,000.00. Sanger owned this house until April 30, 1860 - at that time he sold it to Charlestown merchant George H. Pierce for $5,450.00. Pierce, in turn, sold it three years later to #6 Mt. Vernon sts most illustrious owner - Eugene L. Norton. On April 29, 1863, Norton paid Pierce $6,300.00 for this house. Eugene L. Norton was a noted figure in mid-late 19th century Charlestown politics, serving as the 10th mayor of Charlestown during the late 1860's (on the eve of Charlestown's annexation to Boston in 1874).

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

He was a leader in the Massachusetts Republican party, serving as a senator in the Massachusetts legislature. He was a "business man of ability and prosperity", for many years working as a partner in the firm of "Merriam and Norton, shoe binders". His factory was located at the corner of Medford and Everett sts. Later owners included "Tidd and Norton Trustees" (1885), Catherine E. Sullivan (1890's), Mary F. Kyle (1901) and the heirs of John P. Reynolds (1911)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS #'s 7-23 MT. VERNON ST. COR. opp. MT. Vernon Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. _____ SUB AREA Chestnut st/MT. Vernon St.

DATE #'s 7,9; 11,13 - by 1848 #15 - 1852 - 1860. 1848 Mallory Panoramic View 1852 McIntyre Map #17-23 - 1848 - 1852 . source 1868 Sanborn Atlas.

HITECT _____
source

LDER _____
source

ER _____
original present

TOGRAPHS CT: 6 - 2/5 - 3/1, 2 - '87

TYPE (residential) 15-23 (singles) 7,9; 11,13 (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) #'s 17-23 7,9 = 2; 11,13 = 2, 15 = 3 plus basement/attic, basement/attic, basement/mansard attic
Mansard - #15

OOF gable 7-13, 17-23 cupola — dormers 2 = 7,9; 13,11; 13,15. 1 = 17, 21, 23

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick brownstone granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Impressive expanse of masonry facades - buildings in this group constitute one of the most memorable streetscapes in Charlestown. Buildings exhibit elements of the Greek Revival style w/ mansard house at #15. In general, house are characterized by planar masonry facades, low granite faced basements, side hall plans / 3-bay main facades. Simple sill and lintels (some w/ tabs). Distinctive linked chimney end-wall profile at #23.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic
#7-1671 #9-1575, #11-2020, #13-1953, #15-2021

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA #17-1241, #19-1246 sq. feet #21-1296, #23-1860

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#'s 7-23 MT Vernon st. represent one of Charlestown's more memorable fusions of terrain and architectural form - in a single, almost unbroken expanse this group of houses sweeps down the upper slopes of Breedi Hill. Architectually, these house primarily represent solid, straightforward examples

Cartography – Maps – 1818, 1852
Atlases – 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911.
Mallory Panoramic View – 1848
Charlestown/Boston Directories – 19th c.
Charlestown Enterprise – Spec. Edition
June, 1893 – "Charlestown Citizens Past
Present"

Architecture X
Community Developement X

7 # 9

e)

ion

on/
ent

of themes checked above)

of mid 19th c. upper middle class Charlestown masonry housing. Panaramic views, maps and attases indicate that the double houses at 7, 9 and 11, 13 were extant by 1848. #s 17–23 were completed between 1848–1852. #15 evidently dates to ca. 1852–1860 and was standing by at least 1860.

Owners of this group in 1875 included: William B. Moore of Wm. B. Moore and Son (E. B. Moore), "crockery, glass, kitchen furniture etc." at #7; Henry W. Bragg, "Counsellor, 25 Main st., Charlestown" – #9 Henry Goodwin – "Crawford House", Bradlee st., Boston – #11, George W. White – "at Tucker Manufacturing Co.", "hardpine lumber 105 Water st." – #s 13, 15 (White was living at #15 by at least 1860), Leonidas H. Ingraham, "printer", 12 State st. Boston" – #17; James Rea "grocer", 84 Main st. #19; Francis Croll – "ord. sergt, U.S. Marines" – #21, Alex Vannevar, "Cooper, 206 State street, Boston" Perhaps the best known homeowner of the above group was #9's Henry W. Bragg. He was a leading late 19th c. Charlestown lawyer and judge. He had a large probate practice

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

and settled numerous estates. He was born in Holliston, Ma. to Willard and Mary Claflin Bragg on Dec. 11, 1841. He was educated at the University of the City of New York and at Tufts College, being graduated from the latter institution in 1861. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1864. He was city solicitor of Charlestown from 1867–1869 and was a justice of the municipal court of the Charlestown district from 1886–? In addition he

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

served as solicitor of the Warren Institution for Savings beginning in 1867. By the early 1900's, this group owners included Wm. J. Burnett – #4, Jane Dunn – #9, Dulcie E. Dillon – #11, Michael Roughan – #s 13–17, Margaret Sullivan – #1 Elizabeth N. Harkins – #21 and Charlotte Vannevar heirs – #23

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 8, 10, 12, 14 Mt. Vernon st. COR. Mt. Vernon Ave

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-13E SUB AREA Chestnut st/ Mt. Vernon st.

DATE #8, 10 – ca. 1847 #12, 14 – ca. 1846 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Henry Dana, mason Edward Pratt, housewright Middlesex Deeds
8 – Joseph Pierce source
10 – ?
12 – ?
OWNER 14 – Henry Dana
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT – 6·5/4·87

TYPE (residential) single [two doubles] row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF gable cupola – dormers 1 per roof slope

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] stone granite/brown stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two pair of red brick, flat front town houses - Greek Revival - side hall plans, 3-bay main facades. Granite basements. Entrances originally recessed - all feature later outer doors and transoms. In general windows exhibit simple brown stone sills and lintels and contain 2/2 wood sash. Heavy lintels (brownstone) appear over entrances. Dentil-like brickwork appears at cornices. Bldgs enclosed by gable roofs w/ 1 pedimented dormer per main facade roof slope.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 8 – 1169, 10 – 1192, 12 – 1144, 14 – 1337 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Built ca. 1846-47, #'s 8, 10, 12, 14 Mt. Vernon st. are key components in the "wall" of flat front masonry town houses lining the southwest side of Mt. Vernon st – this remarkably unspoiled street scape (including the opposite side of the street) extends, virtually unbroken, down the eastern slopes of Breeds Hill, from Mt. Vernon Ave. to Adams st. These houses are indicative of

Bibliography

Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1834-74
Boston Directories - Post 1875
Middlesex Deeds - #8 - 481: 326, 501: 556, 701: 549, 821: 8
#14 - 481: 326, 488: 408

Moved; date if known

Panoramic View of Bunker Hill - 1848

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the conservatism of mid 19th century Charlestown housing - here, flat fronts predominate at a time when fashionable Boston enclaves such as Louisburg square were being built up with bow front town houses with heavy Doric pilasters and pedimented entablatures. At 8, 10; 12, 14 surface treatments are extremely plain - characterized by simple brown stone sills and lintels and heavier lintel bars over the entrances. The only concession to surface ornamentation is the dentil-like brick course at each cornice.

These homes stand on lot 25 of the Ebenezer Breed Mansion House estate. The old Breed estate was subdivided into 34 house lots in March, 1846 [see "Plan of Building Lots, E. Breed's Mansion House land on Adams street, Charlestown, March, 1846." The Breed "Mansion House" was a large L-shaped building located at what is now 38 Mt. Vernon st. The 1848 Panoramic View of Bunker Hill indicates that the upper portion of Mt. Vernon st. built up quickly - within the short space of 2-years. #'s 8, 10, 12, 14 Mt. Vernon st. represent the work of Henry Dana, Mason and Edward Pratt, carpenter. Henry Dana was active in Charlestown building

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

trades from ca. 1840 until ca. 1890. He is listed as a mason, boarding at 52 Main st in 1842. By 1845 he lived at 13 Bow st (now Devens st.). He is first listed as living on Mt. Vernon st in 1848.
Edward Pratt was active in Charlestown building trades from ca. early 1830's - mid 1850's. Evidently he was related to Caleb Pratt (father? brother? son?) In 1834, both Caleb Pratt and Edward Pratt lived at 32 High st / 23 Franklin st (see form). From 1845 - ca. 1856 Edward Pratt lived at 26 Green st. ON June 23, 1847, Edward Pratt, "housewright" sold #8's lot to Joseph Peirce of

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Charlestown, "cabinetmaker" for $785.25. [Pratt had purchased #8's land from Gustavus V. Hall - see Middlesex 481: 326] Pierce sold #8 to James P. Hastings, teller, Merchant's Bank, for $4,250.00 on May 1, 1855. Hastings, in turn, sold #8 to Isaac W. Blanchard for $4,500.00 on July 25, 1859. Blanchard was a bookkeeper at Boston's Eagle Bank. He owned this house until at least 1885. By 1892, P.J. Bench "police station I" owned this house. By the early 1900's Edward Barry

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks Commission

Community: Charlestown	Form No:
Property Name: 8,10; 12,14 Mt. Vernon St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Further research is needed to determine the original owners of #10 and 12 Mt. Vernon st. A John L. Curtis lived at #10 Mt. Vernon st. from the 1860's until at least 1885. In 1874 his place of work is listed "70 State st. Boston. Charles W. Sawyer, fruit dealer, 4 and 8 Broad st., Boston, purchased #12 at some point ca. late 1850's. By the mid 1870's this trade is listed as "machinist". Sawyers heirs owned this house until at least 1885. Later owners of #12 included Agnes J. Doherty (1890's), Ellen M. Lemard (1900's) John Dolan (1910's).

Henry Dana, mason, purchased #14's land from Edward Pratt on July 11, 1846 for $840.00. Dana lived here until at least 1892. By the early 1900's, #14 was owned by a John Dolan.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CHARLESTOWN

ADDRESS 16, 18 MT. Vernon St. COR. near MT. Vernon Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-13E SUB AREA Chestnut st/MT. Vernon ST.

DATE 1846 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Caleb Pratt, housewright Middlesex Deeds
source

OWNER Caleb Pratt
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C.T. — 6.5/3.'87

TYPE (residential) single [double] row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola — dormers 4 on Main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards [shingles] stucco asphalt [asbestos] alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6-bay main facade Substantial, double, wood frame houses, rises 2-stories from granite block basement to gable roof. Paired entrances with heavy Greek Revival enframements - Doric pilasters "support" heavy cornice headed entablatures. Pannelled outer doors w/ 6/6 wood sash transoms. In general, windows are fully enframed w/ raised outer moldings, 2/2 wood sash. Fascia boards at eaves. Gable roof w/ return eaves. Four dormers at main facade. Bldg. covered w/ asbestos shingles.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic fabric altered - orig clapboards now modern shingles

16=1456

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 18=2040 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Although #s 16, 18 MT. Vernon st. is currently covered w/ modern shingle siding, this house retains a high degree of its original siting, form, elements etc. It is one of only two wood frame house on a street noted for its unbroken walls of masonry mid 19th c. single, double and row houses. Evidently #'s 16, 18 MT. Vernon st.

Bibliography – maps - 1815, 1852
Atlases – 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories – 1834 – 1874
Boston Directories – late 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds – 478: 152, 481: 188, 581: 337, 1041: 320.
Panoramic View of Charlestown – 1848.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

was the first dwelling built in the multi-lot Ebenezer Breed Mansion House development after the Breed estates subdivision in 1846. The Breed House was located at what is now 36-42 Mt. Vernon St. This house represents the work of Caleb Pratt, Charlestown housewright. Caleb Pratt was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1830 – c. 1853. He lived at 28 High St. in 1834 (corner of Franklin st.) He lived at 28 High/23 Franklin st. until he moved to Chelsea, Ma. in 1853. He was responsible for a number of modestly scaled Greek Revival dwellings in the area between Elm – Walker sts. Charlestown – including 32-36 Pearl s., 31, 33, 35 Walker st. and 132 High st/23 Franklin st. Further research may show that he built 122 and 126/128 High st. Mid 19th c. Charlestown housewright appear to have worked within small sections of Charlestown – #'s 16, 18 Mt. Vernon st. was thus somewhat far afield for Caleb Pratt whose Charlestown work is largely to be found in the Elm–Walker sts. section. At any rate, #16, 18 Mt. Vernon st's lot appears as #27 on a Plan of Ebenezer Breed's Mansion House Estate, drawn by Barker and Leonard, March 1846. On January 31, 1846 John Breed, heir of Ebenezer Breed, sold #16, 18's lot to Gustavus V. Hall of Somerville, broker. Shortly thereafter on March 20, 1846,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Hall sold these lots (no buildings) to Caleb Pratt of Charlestown, "housewright" for $2,071.85. Pratt held on to this property – presumably building #16, 18 in the Spring/Summer of 1846 – until Jan 15, 1852 (Note the Panoramic View of Charlestown, 1848, clearly shows #16, 18 – this house is shown w/ a rear ell almost as large as the main block). In January 1852, Caleb Pratt, by that time living in North Chelsea, sold this property to Henry Hill of Charlestown for $2,600.00 – this deed mentions "a brick partition wall" seperating the two halves.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Further research is needed to determine Hill's occupation. He sold #16 to Lewis Hall (occ?) of Cambridge on Nov 6, 1868. For many years #18 was owned by S. Prentiss Hill of S. Prentiss Hill and Co. (partner w/ Jonathan Hatch), grocers, 12a Main st and 94 Warren. S. Prentiss Hill was living at #18 by at least 1860 – he lived at #18 until at least the mid 1880's. By 1901 this duo's owners included Thomas L. Mitchell – #16. and John P. Hill – #18.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

#'s 22-26 MT. VERNON ST.

ADDRESS 20, 22, 24, 26 MT. VERNON ST. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. ____ SUB AREA Chestnut st / Mt. Vernon st.

DATE 20- 1846-1848
22-3 1868-71
24-3
26- 1848-49
source

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
#20- Moses G. Cobb
#22 - Jonathan Oldham
source

OWNER #24 John H. Tomfohrde
original present
#26 - Joseph Young

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 6: 5/1, 2 '87

TYPE (residential) [singles] #'s 20, 26 [double] originally, #'s 22, 24 row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 = 24, 3 = 20, 22, 26 plus basement (all 4) and attic #'s
Gable - #20

ROOF flat - #'s 22, 26, Mansard #24 cupola — dormers 2 at #24

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] brown stone + granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION #20 - stately Greek Rev. masonry house w/ granite and brown stone trimmings. Possesses 3-bay main facade and side-hall plan. House rises 3-stories from low granite faced basement to gable roof w/ linked chimneys at S.E. side. Single granite step leads to entrance. Entrance was originally open and recessed, presently covered w/ later outer door and 2-pane transom. Entrance surmounted by pedimented lintel w/ tabs. Windows exhibit simple brown stone sills and lintels and contain 2/2 wood sash. (fl's 1, 2) w/ 6/6 wood sash at 3rd fl. Picture window appears at attic level on S.E. wall. Tall windows at 2nd fl. #22, 24 were originally identical halves of a masonry mansard house. Both houses possess 3-bay main facades / side-hall plans. Both houses possess identical basement treatment w/ stone lintel course. Each entrance surmounted by deep bracketed doorhood. Evidently both houses were orig enclosed by mansard roof w/ deep bracketed cornice. #24 retains mansard w/ slate shingles mostly intact and pair of flatroofed dormers. #22's 3rd fl. added ca. 1880's or 90's (?) exhibits brickwork dentil course, enclosed by flatroof. #26 is a solid, straightforward example of a late 1840's Greek Revival house w/ side-hall plan, 3-bay main facade. (Map) Entrance surmounted by pedimented lintel w/ tall windows at 2nd fl. Bldg. enclosed by gable roof. Windows contain 6/6 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] #'s 20, 24, 26 moderate [drastic] → #22 - Mansard removed ca 1880's or 90's (?) - full, flat roofed 3rd fl. added.

CONDITION [good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 20 - 1932, 22 - 1200, 24 - 1200, 26 - 1475 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This group is part of Mt. Vernon st's remarkably unspoiled collection of mid 19th c - mostly masonry - residences. Built ca. 1846 - 1848, #20 Mt. Vernon st ranks among the first houses built on 34-lot Ebenezer Breed estate developement - these lots were carved from the old Breed estate in 1846. Architecturally, #20 Mt. Vernon st. is a stately, well-crafted example of 1840's Greek Revival luxury housing. #22, 24 Mt. Vernon st represents a relatively late addition to Mt Vernon st's collection of 1840's and 1850's houses. Evidently #'s 22, 24 were originally

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Mallory Panoramic View - 1848
Charlestown/Boston Directories - 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - #20 - 551:195, 824:6,
1011:108. #22 - 1230:630, #24 - 1287:138
#26 - 1081:58, 881:581, 531:564

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		

#26 MT. VERNON ST.

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
treated as identical halves of a mansard double house built ca. 1868-1871. At some point ca. 1880's or 1890's #22's mansard roof was removed and a full, flat roofed 3rd floor was added. #26 Mt. Vernon st. is a solid, straightforward example of late 1840's Greek Revival housing.
#20 Mt. Vernon st. appears on the 1848 Panoramic View of Charlestown/Boston. Originally, #20's southeast wall overlooked the Breed house and garden. #20's lot was purchased from John Breed by James Dana, real estate speculator and Gustavus V. Hall, auctioneer on Jan 31, 1846. Dana and Hall sold #20's lot with "the buildings thereon" to Moses G. Cobb, "attorney-at-law" of Charlestown for $777.60. Cobb owned the house for nearly 10 years before moving to Dorchester and selling #20 to James F. Hastings, "teller" on June 22, 1859 - purchase price was $9,000.00. Hastings was a teller at the Merchants Bank in Boston. During the 1860's #20 was owned by Charlestown trader Marshall N. Cutter. During the late 1860's early 1870's #20 was owned by Olvin F. Raymond (judging by mid 19th c. grantee index Raymond was a very successful real estate speculator with extensive real estate holdings). Charles A. Stearns, an employee of the "Fire Alarm office" paid Raymond $9,000.00 for this house on Sept 23, 1871. During the 1880's and 1890's, Henry Buxton, grocer, owned #20. During the early 1900's a Bernard Mc Graffigan owned #20.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
Evidently #'s 22, 24 Mt. Vernon st. were built as identical halves of a mansard masonry double house. These houses do not appear on the 1868 Sanborn Insurance Atlas. Evidently they were completed by 1871. #22's flat roofed 3rd floor was added ca. 1880's or 1890's. #22, 24 Mt Vernon st. were developed by "big-time" real estate speculator Olvin F Raymond. He sold #22 to Jonathan Oldham on October 3, 1872. He sold #24 to J. H. Tom Fohrde on Nov 14, 1873. Jonathan Oldham is listed as Deputy Sheriff, Schelsea st in early 1870's Charlestown Directories. He owned #22 until the 1890's. By 1911, a Neil Kelley owned #22. #26 Mt. Vernon st. dates to ca. 1848-1849. Architectually it represents a competent foray into Greek Revival single family housing.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
This house lot was purchased by James Dana, real estate speculator and G. V. Hall, auctioneer from John Breed on Jan 31, 1846. Dana and Hall sold #26's lot "with the buildings thereon" to Joseph Young, merchant on April 7, 1847. This house remained under Young family ownership until May 23, 1863 - at that time Asbury Young of Pittston, Maine sold #26 to Liverus Hall for $4,900.00. From 1869 - ca. 1880 #26 was owned by George W. Cutter, employee of the Tucker Manufacturing Co - "hard pine lumber". By the early 1900's #26 was owned by John McLaughlin.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 25-27 Mt. Vernon st. COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. ___ SUB AREA Chestnut st. / Mt. Vernon st

DATE ca 1848, Middlesex Deeds / Mallory Panoramic View-1848
source

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER #25-Isaac E Brown
#27-Thomas B. Preston (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT. 6-3/3,4-87

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola — dormers 4 at main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingle stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double, flat front Greek Revival house, constructed of red brick w/ granite trim. 6-bays x 2-bays. Possesses granite-faced basements, side-hall plans paired entrances-originally recessed and open, presently covered by later outer doors and transoms. Entrances surmounted by pedimented lintels w/tabs. Otherwise windows feature simple stone sills and lintels and contain 6/6 wood sash (#25) and 2/2 wood sash (#27). Bldg culminates in shallow cornice table. Side walls exhibit linked chimneys.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic ___

CONDITION (good) fair poor ___ LOT AREA 25-1900 / 27-1900 sq. feet

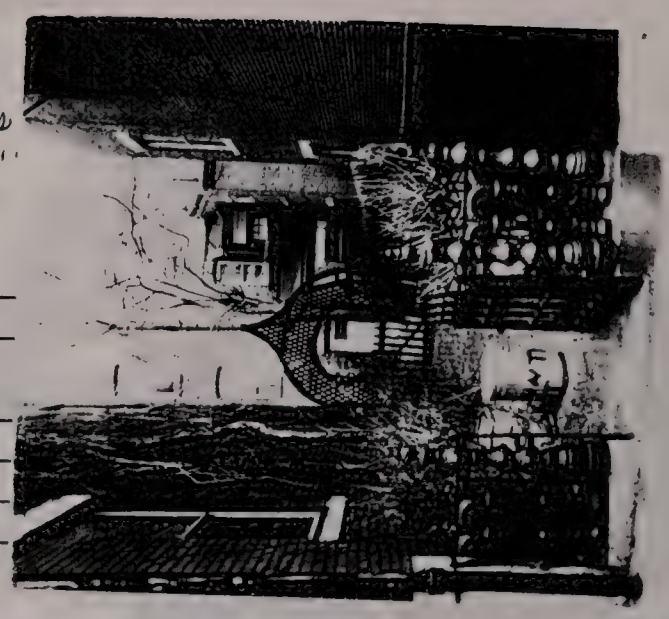
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located between #'s 23, 25 Mt. Vernon st is a brick paved passageway/garden with Gothic pointed arch gate/trellis of great style and charm

This passageway is fronted by an interesting cast iron fence/gate with unusually bulbous elements and granite block border. (Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#25, 27 Mt. Vernon st. is part of Mt. Vernon st's remarkably unspoiled collection of mid 19th c. residences. Constructed of brick (like most every building on the street), this Greek Revival double house was built ca. 1848.
This chastely rendered double house is characterized by pleasingly planar masonry surfaces, distinctive end-wall chimney profile, pedimented first floor lintels (w/tabs) and a regimental row of four, flat roofed dormers.

Bibliography
Maps – 1818, 1852
Atlases – 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Mallory Panoramic View – 1848
Middlesex Deeds – #25 – 511: 592, 531: 359
Charlestown / Boston Directories – 19th c.
"Charlestown Ledger" – spec. ed. June 1893 –

Moved; date if known "Charlestown Citizens Past and Present"



Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___
Commerce	___	Military	___
Communication	___	Political	___
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#25, 27 Mt. Vernon st's lots were carved from the old Ebenezer Breed Mansion House estate in 1846. The Breed house occupied the site of the present #38 Mt. Vernon st. (See Form on 36-42 Mt. Vernon st. for more information Breed and his estate) The developement of the Breed estate coincided with that of the 115-lot tract belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument Assoc. – this tract was located just a block to the north west – its lots were auctioned-off to speculators and prospective homeowners beginning in 1839 – with Lexington, Concord and Monument sts beeing developed first with modestly scaled housing followed by mansion scale housing built around Monument Sq. in 1847 and continuing into the 1840's. #25, 27 Mt. Vernon st. – in terms of style and substance, falls somewhere in between the modestly scaled housing of Lexington st etc. and the Monument Sq. mansions.

#25, 27 Mt Vernon st. were built Ca. 1848 judging by the R.P. Mallory Panoramic View of Charlestown / Boston, drawn in 1848. and Middlesex Deeds. #25, 27 does not appear on the Mallory View, but were evidently built in 1848 nevertheless. on January 20, 1848,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

James Dana Esq. and Gustavus V. Hall, auctioneer, both of Charlestown, sold #25 to Eli Brown, Richard C. Lawrence and Joseph E. Stickney, all of Boston. This deed does not mention "the buildings thereon". Buildings on #25's lot (and presumably on #27's as well) are first mentioned in a deed dated Jan 1, 1849. At that time Eli Brown etc. sold #25 to Isaac E. Brown for $3,500.00. Isaac E. Brown (1814-1887) was a leading Charlestown / Boston grocer and was, in fact regionally known as a "travelling grocery salesman" – Isaac E. Brown has been called "the pioneer commercial traveller". He was born in Windham, N.H. on August 12, 1814. He came to Charlestown at the age of 18 and soon after entered the grocery store of John Hurd (located in City Sq.). In 1839 he was admitted to the firm which had removed to South Market st. Boston, operating under the name of Hurd, Hutchins and Co.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 25, 27 Mt. Vernon St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Isaac Brown worked for this firm (later known as G.F. and B. Hurd and Co.) from 1839-1877. He was afterwards connected with the house of Hyde, Warren and Southworth and Chase and Sanborn "the large importers and dealers in teas and coffees".

Beginning the mid 1840's, Brown pioneered the selling of groceries (presumably coffee, tea and spices) via travelling around New England. This sales method is said to have been a "first" not just for New England but the entire U.S. #25 Mt. Vernon St. is a reflection of Brown's successful business dealings. In this house most of his eight children were born and raised. Mr. Brown, in addition to his business endeavors, served in the Charlestown Common Council in 1853. In politics he was "a staunch Republican and during the Civil War contributed money liberally to the union cause. In addition, he was "the prime mover in collecting funds to purchase three large street flags which were thrown to the breeze across Market street. He passed away on January 12, 1887 and was interred in the family lot at Mt. Auburn Cemetery. By 1892 #25 was owned by a Thomas F. McManus. By 1911 #25 was owned by a Michael Doherty.

#27 Mt. Vernon St. was owned by Thomas B. Preston, "salesman" from at least 1860. By 1895 W.H. Preston of the Boston Ice Co., 99 State St. Boston, owned #27. Later owners included S.F. Amor (1880's) and Mary E. Keefe (1890's, early 1900's).

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 28, 30 MT. VERNON ST. COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. _____ SUB AREA Chestnut St/Mt. Vernon St.

DATE ca. 1846-1847 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source
#28 = James Dana / Gustavus V. Hall (?)

OWNER #30 = " "
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT 6-4/6-87

PE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement attic

OF Gable cupola — dormers —

TERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

IEF DESCRIPTION Double, flat front red brick Greek Revival house w/ granite faced basement (2 windows at basement level per half). Side-hall plans, paired entrances. Deeply recessed entrances w/ later glass transom (no outer door) at #28 later outer door and 2-pane transom at #30. #28 exhibits early 20th c (?) replacement door w/ side lights and transom still intact. Substantial brownstone lintes are located over entrances. In general, windows exhibit simple brownstone sill and lintel bars. Tall

TERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

NDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA #28 - 1943 #30 - 1944 sq. feet

TEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

windows appear at 2nd floor. Bldg culminates in projecting brick-work cornice. Particularly note-worthy are linked chimneys at side walls - a feature fre-quently seen on 1840's Greek Revival Boston area (Map) masonry houses. In general, #30 contain 2/2 wood sash, #28 contains unusual (later) 3/3 sash (see also #1 Adams St.)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally, #'s 28, 30 MT. Vernon st. is a good example of mid 1840's masonry double Greek Revival housing. It is characterized by pleasingly planar, highly symmetrical surfaces with red brick materials, gray granite/brownstone trimmings. Tall windows at the second floor strike an elegant note, while this house's linked chimneys present distinctive

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
"Panoramic View from Bunker Hill Monument" - R. Mallory - 1848
Charlestown Directories - 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - #28 - 531:311, 561:86, 751:510, 813:26, 981:89, 1031:4
#30 - 671:576, 921:484, 1238:362,
Moved; date if known SUFFOLK - 1343:28
"Charlestown Enterprise" Spec. ed. June 1893
"Charlestown Citizens Past and Present" - page 36.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

end wall profiles. #28, 30 is a key component in the "wall" of masonry houses bordering the southwest side of MT. Vernon st. running from MT Vernon Ave down the steep slope of Breed's Hill to Adams st. #28, 30 MT Vernon st. rank among the first houses constructed on this thoroughfare after the subdivision of the old Ebenezer Breed estate in 1846. This house is clearly shown on the R.H. Mallory Panoramic View From Bunker Hill Monument of 1848. On December 1, 1848: Samuel Rice of Lexington, Ma., trader purchased #28 from James Dana Esq. and Gustavus V. Hall for $1200.00. The Dana-Hall/Rice deed mentions "the middle of a stone post separating the doorways of said Beddoe (Thomas) and said Rices house #28 MT. Vernon st was built at some point between the initial subdivision of the old Breed estate in 1846 and 1848 (along w/ #30 MT. Vernon st.). At this point, something should be said of Gustavus V. Hall as Mr. Hall played a significant role in the residential developement of MT. Vernon - as lot auctioneer, real estate speculator and lender of mortgage money. Mr. Hall was born in Boston's North End, "in the vicinity of the Green Dragon Tavern and "the Boston stone" on February 20, 1813. He lived in Boston until 1837 - in that year he came to Charlestown, having been the year before married to Susan Francis, daughter of James K. Frothingham. In light of the Breed estate / MT. Vernon st's mid-late 1840's developement it is interesting to note that Gustavus V. Hall along with several other real estate speculators, bought, managed and sold about twelve acres of land in East Somerville, bounded by Perkins, Pinckney, Washington st. and Franklin st. In 1846, Hall and other speculators purchased several acres of land in the vicinity of the Salem Turnpike (now Chelsea St), comprising the greater portion of Decatur, Bainbridge and Dupont streets. Hall and friends also purchased "the tract now known as Mount Vernon street. Interestingly, it was Hall who - in 1852 - "Conducted negotiations with the proprietors of the land for the city of Charlestown and the Bunker Hill Monument Association resulting in the laying out of Monument Ave. from Warren to High street."

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 28, 30 MT. Vernon St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

In any event, Samuel Rice owned #28 MT. Vernon St. for two years, selling it to Adam S. Cottrell and John W. Brooks, lumber dealers, on September 26, 1850 — "being part of lots 30 and 31 on Plan of Ebenezer Breed's Mansion House estate, March 1846." Cottrel and Brooks sold #28 MT. Vernon St. to George Stinson on November 7, 1853. Middlesex Deeds of the 1850's and 1860's indicate that George Stinson was a jeweller living in Camden, Arkansas. Stinson sold #28 to an Abraham O. Bigelow on October 2, 1866 for $5,500.00. Two years later, Bigelow sold #28 to James Doughty for $6,000.00 [Bigelow/Doughty deed date to May 12, 1868]. Doughty is listed in the 1860 Charlestown Directory as living at 13 Chestnut St. Charlestown, with a lumber business at "Medford, foot of Tufts". By 1874, Doughty's lumber business is listed at East Cambridge under the name of "Howland and Doughty". In that year he was living at 24 MT. Vernon St. In 1885, Bigelow is once again listed as #28 MT. Vernon St's owner. Later owners included F. C. Welch and others (1890's, early 1900's) and a Mary A. Lee by 1911.

#30 MT. Vernon St's original owner may have been the Thomas Beddoes (occupation?) mentioned in #28 MT. Vernon's deed dated December 1, 1848 — Mr. Beddoes is listed as being on one side of stone post separating the doorways of #'s 28/30. Evidently a Mary B. Shan owned #30 during the early 1850's (page missing from Middlesex Registry with Shan ownership information). On June 6, 1854 Mary B. Shan sold #30 to Commodore John Donnes. The Commodore owned #30 for 15 years selling it to Clark C. Cass of Charlestown, "painter", 30 Central St. (?) Wharf (?), Boston on June 7st, 1865. Cass, in turn, sold it to Charles D. Webb, "bookkeeper" on September 9, 1876. From ca. 1890 until at least 1911, #30 MT. Vernon St. was owned by an Annie A. Kean.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

29, 31, 31½ Mt. Vernon st.

ADDRESS 33 Mt. Vernon st. COR. near Lowney Way

NAME _____

present original

No. 28N-13E SUB AREA Chestnut st-Mt. Vernon st.

#31½ = ca. 1869 - Middlesex Deeds

#33 ca. 1848-49 with ca. late 1860's, early 1870's Mansard roof

?, 31 = ca. 1848-1855 - Panoramic View, stylistic evidence. source - Middlesex Deeds

ITECT _____

source

#'s 29, 31, 31½ = ?

DER Stiles Kendall (#33) - Middlesex Deeds

? - #'s 29, 31 source

Andrew Hall - #31½

R Stiles Kendall - #33

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT - 6-3/6-'87

TYPE (residential) [singles] [doubles] row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

(3½, 33) (#29, 31)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 = #29, 31, #31½ = 2, #33 = 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable - #'s 29, 31; Mansard - 31½, 33 cupola — dormers #31½ - 3, 35 -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION #'s 29, 31 → Double, flat front town houses, 3-bay main facades/side hall plans. Low granite basements, replacement outer doors, transoms. In general, simple Greek Rev. sill and lintels. Tall windows at 2nd fl of #29 but windows have been shortened on 2nd fl. of #31. Bldgs culminate in brickwork dentil course and are enclosed by gable roof. NE wall devoid of windows w/exception of off-center attic window. #31½ → Handsome, well-detailed masonry row house - freestanding - w/ side hall plan, 3-bay main facade. Bldg. rises 2-stories from rusticated brownstone basement to straight sided mansard roof slope w/ slate shingles mostly intact. Particularly noteworthy are Victorian outer double doors - multi panelled - w/ 2-pane transom above. Windows of main facade are fully enframed by heavy, brownstone moldings w/ sill tabs and cornice headed lintels. Heavy, bracketed door hood supports apron - panelled oriel window. Bldg. culminates in cornice with closely spaced brackets. Projecting from roof slope is trio of pedimented gable roof dormers. #33 - side hall plan wood frame vernacular Greek Rev house transformed into Italianate mansard residence. 3-bay main facade. Brick (Map) basement. Saw-cut ll bracketed (w/pendants) door hood covers original Greek Rev. entrance enframements. Recessed entrance - Victorian double doors are in evidence. Windows are fully enframed and contain 6/6 sash. Bldg. probably originally was crowned by gable - bldg presently culminates in dentilated fascia board (orig?) and scroll bracketed, deep cornice. Mansard retains slate shingles and interesting, elaborately enframed dormers w/ segmental roof caps.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] [moderate] [drastic] → #33 - Mansard replaced gable roof ca. late 1860's, early 70's.
#'s 29, 31½ → 31 - 2nd fl. windows have been shortened.

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS #29, 31, 31½, 33 Mt. Vernon st. are key components in the primarily masonry wall of buildings which sweep southeastward from the upper slopes of Breed's Hill to Adams st.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architectually, #'s 29, 31 are competent, "low-key" examples of mid (gric. Charlestown flat-front Greek Revival masonry housing. #31½ Mt Vernon st. ranks among Charlestown's more stylish examples of free standing Italianate townhouse (built ca. 1869). #33 was evidently originally a gable roofed Greek Revival house - at some point ca. 1860's or 1870's its gable was removed and a mansard with unusually elaborate dormer enframements was added.

#'s 29, 31, 31½ and 33 Mt. Vernon st's lots were purchased in one transaction by Stiles Kendall, Boston "housewright"

Bibliography – Maps 1816, 1852
Atlases 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Panoramic View of C-Town/Boston – 1848
Middlesex Deeds – #33 – 941:497, 681:187, 190
681:185, 541:60, 531:19, 501:526; #31½ – 1061:270
#s #29 – Suffolk – 2561:139, 2152:183
Charlestown/Boston Directories – 19th c.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
from James Dana Esq. and Gustavus V. Hall, auctioneer for $3900. This groups land appears as Lots 9, 10, 11, 12 on a plan of E. Breeds Mansion House estate" dated Jan 31, 1846. The Dana-Hall/Kendall deed was signed on June 19, 1847. [For more information on Ebenezer Breed and his estate see form on 36-42 Mt. Vernon st.]. Evidently #33 was the first of this group to be built on the lots purchased by Kendall. Charlestown Directories indicate that Kendall lived on Walford st. / Charlestown during the mid 1840's, only. Kendall sold #33's land (no bldgs.) to Abner Haven, confectioner on July 10, 1848 for $1200.00. Haven owned this property for less than one year, selling it – "with the bldgs. thereon" Edward B. Leach of Charlestown, "block maker". From the mid 1850's – mid 1860's, James F. Dwinell of Charlestown, "trader" owned #33. By 1866 Dwinell had moved to Winchester. He sold #33 Mt Vernon st. to Henry J. Call of Charlestown, "produce", 22 Blackstone, Boston. Henry J. Call owned #33 until ca. 1895. It was Mr. Call who apparently added this house's distinctive "keep" mansard roof ca. late 1860's, early 1870's – he probably added the mansard to "keep up" with his new, ca. 1869 Italianate neighbor at #31½ Mt. Vernon st. By the early 1900's, the owner of #33 was John Buckley. Further deed work is needed on #'s 29, 31 Mt. Vernon st – Built ca. late 1840's/1850's, this double house may represent the work of Stiles Kendall "although masonry work may not have been covered in Kendall's job description of "house wright". By 1815, #29 was owned by George R. Eddy, "Jeweller" (10 Brattle Sq., Boston). At that time #31 was owned by Geo. A. Skinner, "clerk", 63 Chauncey st., Boston.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
[In 1860, Geo. R. Eddy is listed at 21 Mt. Vernon st., Geo. A. Skinner is not listed, Andrew Hall lived at 17 Chestnut st. and Henry J. Call resided at 7 Sheafe st.]. By the early 1900's Mary A. O'Brien owned #29 while Mary Hutchinson owned #31.
#31½ Mt. Vernon st represents a relatively late addition to Mt. Vernon st. It was built ca. 1869. It does not appear on the 1868 Sanborn Atlas. Middlesex Deeds indicate that #31½ Mt. Vernon st. was built for Sarah R. and Andrew Hall ca. 1868-69. The Halls paid Garrett Nagle $12,000 for this property on March 28, 1869. Late 1860's/early 1870's Charlestown Directories do not shed light on Hall's occupation. By 1885 an L.E. Hall owned #31½. Later owners included Catherine Doherty – 1890's and Edward Doherty – early 1900's.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Charlestown
29, 31, 31½, Mt. Vernon St
33

#31½ MT. VERNON ST.

33 MT. VERNON ST.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

35 37 39 41

ADDRESS 35, 37, 39, 41 MT. VERNON ST. COR. near Adams st.

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. ___ SUB AREA Chestnut st / Mt. Vernon st.

DATE 35 – ca. 1849-52; 37 – ca. 1849-52; 39 – ca. 1851; 41 – 1853
source

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER 35 and #37 - Dolphin D. Taylor Middlesex deeds
35 – Willard Dalrymple
37 – Edward A. Ward
39 – William C. Buzzell
source

OWNER 41 – Samuel P. Longmade
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT – 6.4 | 2,3. '87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 – #'s 35, 37, 41; 3 – #39 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable – #'s 35, 39. Mansard – #'s 37, 41 cupola — dormers 2 per roof slope – #'s 35, 37, 41; 1 per roof slope – #39

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trimmings concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION #35 – Flat front Greek Revival / Italianate, side hall plan house – constructed of red brick w/ granite and brownstone trimmings. Rises 2-stories from granite faced basement to gable roof w/ pair of pedimented dormers. 3-bay main facade. Entrance originally recessed to open – late 19th c. outer doors and large 2-pane transom cover opening. Entrance surmounted by pedimented lintel w/ tabs. Windows exhibit simple sills and lintels / composed of brownstone. Above 2 1st fl. windows is apron panneled oriel. Bldg culminates in wide brickwork cornice table w/ brick work dentil course. Bldg enclosed by gable roof. #37 – This house appears to have been identical to #35 but was "updated" via addition of mansard roof at later date. Possesses 3-bay main facade / side hall plan. Rises 2-stories from low granite faced basement to mansard roof, open and recessed entrance w/ well crafted panelling still intact. Entrance surmounted by bracketed cornice. In general windows exhibit simple brownstone sills and lintels. Bldg. culminates in simple cornice table and deep eaves. Bldg enclosed by mansard roof w/ pair of gable roofed dormers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (#39) moderate (#35) drastic → #37, 41 – mansard roofs added – originally gable roofs.

CONDITION good fair poor w/ varying degrees of brownstone trim weathering. LOT AREA 35 – 1825; 37 – 2093; 39 – 2068; 41 – 2099 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Mt. Vernon st's remarkable "wall" of mid 19th c. (mostly) masonry facades – sweeping from Mt Vernon Pl. to Adams st (both sides of street).

#39 Mt. Vernon st is a 3-story gable roofed flat fronted structure w/ 3-bay main facade and side hall plan. Constructed of red brick w/ brownstone trim, low granite basement. Lintels at 1st and 2nd floors are slightly pedimented in the Greek Revival manner. 1 dormer w/ a pedimented gable roof appears in the main facade. #41 – Greek Revival / Mansard masonry house w/ low granite basement, brownstone trimmings. Flat, 3-bay main facade (side hall plan). Later outer door w/ highly unusual oval transom. Entrance lintel w/ modified pediment / entablature w/ tabs. In general windows contain 2/2 wood sash. Bldg. culminates in shallow brickwork cornice table w/ deep eaves (brackets missing). Bldg. enclosed by mansard roof (later addition) w/ pair of gable roofed dormers.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Further research – meaning visual analysis with another pair of eyes – may lead to the conclusion that all four houses were originally identical and built about the same time. Middlesex Deeds indicate that this group was built ca. 1849-53 – unfortunately these buildings must have been built shortly after the R.P. Mallory Panoramic view of Charlestown / Boston was drawn in 1848 – otherwise the panoramic view would have provided a record of these buildings. Architectually,

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This is a group of solid, well crafted freestanding masonry houses — essentially Greek Revival with some interesting Italianate and Mansard additions/alterations acquired over time. #'s 35 and 37 were originally identical — #37's mansard was added c. late 1860's or early 1870's. These houses were built ca. 1849-52. For many years #35 was the home of important Charlestown, Boston contractor Willard Dalrymple (1802-1884). He was born in Groton, Ma. on Boston 20, 1802. He came to Charlestown in 1823. Interestingly he worked as a gardener on the Ebenezer Breed estate — #'s 35-41's lot were carved from the Breed estate in 1846 (along with the 28 other lots in this developement) For a time he was employed by the Lowell R.R. and afterwards by the Charlestown Land and Wharf Co. and the Charlestown Branch R.R. Late he joined forces as a contractor with Mark Lenon. Dalrymple and Lenon were responsible for filling the flats along Front St., between the Warren and Prison Point Bridges — they created the land later occupied by the freight department of the Boston and Main railroad. Dalrymple also worked on large jobs in Cambridge and Boston's South End. In a sense, #35 Mt Vernon St. is a reflection of Dalrymple's rise to prominence in the community — #35 was completed by 1852 — in 1854 he was elected an alderman of the city of Boston. Prior to Dalrymple's Mt. Vernon St. residency he lived on Bow St (Devens St.) in a brick house which he later sold to Moses Dow. Interestingly, it was Dalrymple who was employed to take down the old Hancock House on Beacon Hill — Dalrymple was given a panel from the parlor of the ca. 1737 Hancock mansion. By ca. 1890, Henry W. Cotton owned #35. He was a Harvard-educated lawyer born in Charlestown November 28, 1858. He was the

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

son of prominent Charlestown lawyer and Moses A Dow estate trustee Joseph H Cotton. Henry W. Cotton represented ward Four in the Common Council from 1881-1882. He later made a specialty of probate work and was the attorney for many large estates. By the early 1900's, #35 Mt. Vernon St. was owned by an Ellen J. Bennett. #37 Mt. Vernon St was built ca. 1849-1852. Middlesex deeds indicate that #37 represents the work of Dolphin D. Taylor. He was a prolific Charlestown builder, active c. 1845 - early 1890's. In 1845 he is listed as a mason at 20 Green St. By 1860, he lived at Sumner St. From c. 1870 - early 1890's he lived at 51 Oak St (see Form). Examples of Taylor's work include many masonry residences — mostly located in the area between Pearl St - Baldwin St - Mt. Vernon St.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

"far a field" for Taylor's work. He is credited with 46-60 Baldwin St (1865), 23-25 Oak St (1866), 249, 251 Bunker Hill St. (1849-1850) and above all, construction work on St. Mary's R.C. Church on Warren St (1887-1892). On Jan 6, 1849 Edward A. Ward, Charlestown trader, paid Dolphin D. Taylor $1200 for #37's land. Ward sold this land "with the buildings thereon" to Benjamen F. Shattuck, Lt. U.S. Navy on 19 June 1852 for $4,850.00. Later owners of #37 included Wm. Pierce (Jr?), Mathew H. Merriam and S.O. Little, "Coal" 22 Kilby St. Boston. By 1875 S.O. Little's heirs owned #37. From ca. 1880 - 1895 a Grace A. Little owned this property. During the early 1900's, a Timothy J Crowley owned #37 Mt. Vernon St.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 35, 37, 39, 41 MT. VERNON ST.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

#39 MT VERNON ST.'s deed chronology may be traced back to a "pre-buildings thereon" transaction which indicates that no less than 4 builders were involved in this house's construction. ON March 21, 1851, James H. Collins and Joshua Snow of Boston, masons, and Joel Snow of said Boston and Barnabas Snow of East Cambridge, carpenters, sold #39's lot to William C. Bussell (?), Buzzell (?, various spellings), for $2,000.00. Evidently, #39 was built during the Spring/Summer of 1851. Bussell sold #39 to a Sylvanus Denio of Boston on June 3rd 1856 for $6,000.00. Later owners included an Edward Hall of Chelsea (late 1850's-mid 60's), a ? Jones (1870's) and Thomas F. Mc Manus, fish dealer (Thomas F. McManus Co., 13 Commercial Wharf, Boston). This house remained under McManus family ownership until ca. 1905. By 1911, a Denis O'Neil (and others owned This house).

#41 MT. VERNON ST. was for many years the home of Samuel Prentiss Langmaid, for many years a leading Boston area supplier of doors, sashes and blinds - actually, Langmaid's business reached far beyond Boston and even New England's borders — he shipped his products to as far away as California, Australia, New Zealand and "other new countries". Samuel P. Langmaid was born at Chichester, New Hampshire, Sept. 7th 1807 and died at Somerville, Ma., Jan 26, 1880. Initially employed with "a thrifty farmer in Arlington, Ma," he later came to Boston to work at the city stables. For many years he was a member of the Boston Volunteer Fire Dept. In 1847 he went into business, dealing in doors, sashes, and blinds - he conducted this trade until 1879. Mr. Langmaid seems to have owed much of his success to his ability to identify new markets for his products. He was evidently drawn to Charlestown during the early 1850's because of a building boom which had begun ca. mid 1840's and demanded a ready supply of doors, sash etc. In 1853 Langmaid made his his home in Charlestown, Ma. having built for himself a substantial brick house on MT. Vernon St. Here he resided until 1876, when he removed to Somerville "when he purchased a large and valuable estate on Winter Hill". Mr. Langmaid's world-wide shipping enterprise began with his sending goods to California during the Gold Rush. His shipping business "was not confined either to doors, sashes or blinds, but covered many other staple goods." Evidently rum was not included in Langmaid's shipments as he was a staunch member of the mid 19th c. Temperance Movement. He held numerous directorships including that of the Middlesex Street Railroad (1874-1879), Chelsea Gas Light Co (1868-74) and the East Boston Gas Co (1868-1879). He was a member of Charlestown's Universalist Church. In 1871 he built the Haymarket Block, once located in Haymarket Sq, Boston. This block contained 8-stores, of which five were owned by Mr Langmaid. From ca. late 1880's - at least 1911, #41 Mt. Vernon St was owned by Patrick O'Riordan and his heirs. O'Riordan was a leading Boston/Charlestown Contractor.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 36,38,40,42 Mt. Vernon st. COR. near Adams st.

NAME _____ (present) site of Ebenezer Breed house (original)

P No. 28N-13E SUB AREA Chestnut st / Mt. Vernon st.

TE 1901 Boston Building Dept. (source)

CHITECT Gilbert H. Smith Boston Bldgs. Dept. (source)

ILDER _____ (source)

NER Simon Hurwitz (original) _____ (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS CT. 6- 4/4.'87

TYPE (residential) single double [3-Fam row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] [limestone(?) trim] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of four yellow brick, limestone(?) trimmed Georgian Revival 3-family residences. 3-bay main facades. Bldgs rise 3-stories to flat roof w/ deep, very ornate galvanized iron cornice (w/ dentil course, egg and dart course and scroll brackets. Original, multi paned golden oak doors on all except #30. Original doors exhibit long oval glass panes plus swansneck scroll and keystone treatments at upper extremity of doors. Entrance adjacent to small, narrow windows w/ oversize keystones. 1st fl. windows exhibit cornice headed hood moldings. 2nd + 3rd fl. windows exhibit wedge-shaped keystone arch lintels w/ egg and dart course.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 36-1820, 38-1756, 40-1723, 42-1668 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built in 1901, #'s 36-42 Mt. Vernon st. represents a very late addition to Mt. Vernon st's collection of mid 19th c. houses. This group is a key component in the impressive "wall" of masonry (primarily) buildings which stretches from Mt. Vernon Ave. southwestward down the slopes of Breed's Hill. This group - or more specifically #38 - occupies the site of the old Ebenezer Breed

Bibliography Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Boston Bldgs Dept. information
Timothy T. Sawyer - Old Charlestown pgs - 173-176
"Charlestown Enterprise" May 18, 1889 - "Some Old Estates" pg. 1
also - June 29, 1889, "People of the Past" -

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

house. Architectually #'s 36-42 Mt. Vernon st. represent a relatively rare Charlestown example of turn of the century Georgian Revival masonry housing (3-families per building) - since Charlestown was almost completely built up by c. 1870, it has very few examples of early 20th c. residential buildings. This group represents the work of architect Gilbert H. Smith.

The 1818 Peter Tufts map shows the long, essentially rectangular Ebenezer Breed-owned lot adjacent to Adams st - over which Mt. Vernon st and adjacent house lots were set out in 1846. In addition, Breed owned sizeable lots stretching from what is now Tremont st to Bunker Hill st. The Breed house stood at what is now 38 Mt. Vernon st. Timothy T. Sawyer in Old Charlestown tells us that the Breed house was "constructed of brick, standing not so far back from the street (Adams), but with a front lawn and surroundings much the same as the other estates. Opposite the dwelling house, on the other side of the roadway, was a greenhouse of very considerable proportions in which were grown grapes, peaches, apricots and the most admired tender plants and flowers of the day. Outside the greenhouse, on the front part of the estate, hardy trees, shrubs and flowers were tastefully arranged and cultivated with interest and care". Evidently, the Breed house's main facade faced Adams st. Sawyer notes that "the rear of the estate, in addition to convenient stable arrangements, consisted of an orchard and quite extensive fields stretching away to Bunker Hill st. Among the objects of interest about this place at one time was a pair of antelopes kept in an enclosure near the house." The Breeds were among the early settlers of Charlestown (settling first in Lynn, Ma.) Early Charlestown Breeds included several ship masters, a distiller, a shoemaker and a tin plate worker. Ebenezer Breed, a merchant with "operations of considerable magnitude", conducted trade with England, the Mediterranean and the East Indies. It was noted in the Charlestown Enterprise, June 29, 1889, that "many Charlestown men from prominent families recieved their business education in his [Breed's] counting rooms" [including George Adams Kittel who lived on the neighboring Nathan Adams estate [now Chestnut st. and adjacent lots]. Although Ebenezer Breed suffered business reverses during the 1840s, he retained the portion of his estate bordering Adams st. (including the site of #'s 36-42 Mt. Vernon st.) He died a poor man in 1850.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown	Form No:
Property Name: 36-42 MT. VERNON ST.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Later owners of the old Breed house included John Downes (1875) and Charles F. Smith, cashier. Continental National Bank, Summer st., Boston. Smith owned the Breed house until ca. 1901 - in that year the Breed house was demolished and #36-42 were erected - Gilbert H. Smith architect was responsible for this group's design. Smith (son of Charles F. Smith?) was evidently practicing architecture in the Boston area during the 1890's-early 1900's. Information in the B.P.L. card file is sketchy regarding Gilbert H. Smith's career - he was responsible for several 3-family buildings in Roxbury and Dorchester during the 1890's and early 1901's. Boston Bldgs. Dept. information indicates that a Simon Hurwitz was this groups first owner. By 1911 this groups owners included John B. and Theresa Livermore - #'s 36, 38 (John B. Livermore was a broker - he resided at #38 Mt. Vernon st.), Rose McLaughlin - #40 and Jennie S. Kelley - #42.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 44-52 Mt. Vernon st. COR. Adams st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. _____ SUB AREA Chestnut st/Mt. Vernon

DATE 1868-69 1868 Sanborn Atlas, Middlesex Deeds
source charlestown Directories

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Uriel Adams, carpenter - attributed - deeds/directories
source

OWNER Trustees of Jacob Foss estate
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 12-6/6-87

TYPE (residential) single double [row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] granite brown stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five red brick, granite/brownstone trimmed Italianate row houses. Each 3-story house has a side hall plan, 3-bay main facade, granite faced basement, recessed entrances, front doors w/ ca. late 19th/early 20th c. enframements, windows w/ 2/2 wood sash, brown stone sills/lintels - lintels exhibit distinctive double curve profiles. Bracketed door hoods support oriels w/ wooden panels above and below the windows - oriels exhibit dentilated cornices. These buildings culminate in dentilated and console bracketed cornices. Houses are enclosed by flat roofs.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 44-1638 46-1654 48-1670 50-1685 52-1597 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited at north west corner of Mt. Vernon and Adams st - these houses stand as "gateway" to Mt. Vernon st's rich inventory of mid 19th - early 20th c. residences.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Situated at the northwest corner of Mt. Vernon and Adams sts. this group of five Italianate red brick row houses provides a fine introduction to Mt. Vernon st's outstanding collection of mid 19th - early 20th century houses.

Bibliography Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911.
Charlestown | Boston Directories - 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - #44 = 1061:516, 490:181
#46 = 1061: 521, 490:181
#48 = ? ; #50 = 1061: 529
#52 = 1061:476.

Also: Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Number, Charlestown Enterprise, May 8, 1909.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The streetscapes of Mt. Vernon St. are remarkable for their lack of "holes" in a primarily masonry fabric. This streets flat front houses, representing a variety of styles (Greek Revival, Italianate, Mansard and Georgian Revival) march down the steep southeastern slopes of Breeds Hill in an unbroken expanse Victorian facades. The bracketed doorhoods, oriel windows and bracketed cornice of #'s 44-52 impart a pleasing, rythmic repitition of elements to the streetscape.

Built ca. 1868-69, these houses represent a relatively late addition to Mt. Vernon St's collection of primarily 1840's and 1850's housing stock. These houses may represent the work of Uriel Adams, carpenter. Perhaps this groups best known owner/occupant was Francis W. Pray, a prominent boot and shoe dealer on Washington St., Boston.

From the late 18th c until 1846, this group's lots were part of the extensive landholdings of Ebenezer Breed. In March, 1846, Mt. Vernon St. was set out through the former "E. Breeds Mansion House Land" along w/ 34 house lots (bordering either side of the street). This groups land appears as lots #'d 33 and 34 on "Plan of Building Lots, E. Breeds Mansion House Estate" by E. Barker and G. Leonard Jr. March 1846.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Lots #33, 34 were among the last to be developed for housing - Zenas Howland and Abraham B. Shedd, trustees of the Jacob Foss estate sold these lots for subsequent house construction in July, 1869 - these lots appear vacant on the 1868 Sanborn Atlas. [Jacob Foss acquired these lots from the Breed estate in 1846 - Foss was a prominent Charlestown distiller]. These houses may represent the work of local builder Uriel Adams. He was active in Charlestown building trades from the early 1850's to early 1910's - for more information on Adams see Form on 22, 24 Trenton St.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Among those who purchased houses in this group from Jacob Foss's trustees were: Francis William Pray, "boots and shoes, 31 Washington St, Boston (#44). Walter Everett, "saddlery hardware", 25 Charlestown St., Boston (#46); Uriel Adams, "carpenter" (#48), Wells Chase "34 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston (#50). Charles E Johnson, "leather", 43 High St., Boston (#52). Judging by the Howland / Pray and Howland / Everett deeds, each house originally sold for just over $2,400.00.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 44-52 Mt. Vernon st.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Frances W. Pray was perhaps this group's best known owner/occupant. He was a prominent Boston boot and shoe dealer, son-in-law of a well known Charlestown merchant, founder of the Charlestown Cadets and was an important figure in Charlestown Democratic politics. (See biographical sketch accompanying this form for more information on Frances W. Pray).

Later owners of #s 44-52 included Albert T. Pray #44 (1911); W. Ordway (1885), Francis Doherty (1892), Robert H. Tanssey (1911) - #46 Uriel Adams Heirs (1911) - #48; Ellen M. Leonard (early 1900's) - #50 and Patrick O'Riordan Estate (early 1900's) - #52.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

42-52 MT. VERNON STREET
BRA PHOTO - 1968

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 3-5 Mystic St. COR. Near Bunker Hill St.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Bunker Hill: North slope, Elm-Short Sts.

DATE 1856-1860 Directories
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER David and Sylvester Richards-attributed
source

OWNER David Richards
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town-7-5/3-86

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Attractive pair of 3-story, 3-bay flat roofed Italianate dwellings, L plan. Main facades feature entrances with panelled pilasters and bracketed door hoods. The recessed fron doors are flanked by multipane side lights and transom. Main facades culminate in bracketed cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic Cornice headed lintels missing from #3's windows

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA #3 = 1528 #5 = 1617 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Mystic St's "wall" [east side] of primarily wood frame, bracketed Italinate row houses [c. 1850's].

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This attractive pair of Italiante wood frame row houses was originally covered with clapboards. The exterior of these houses retain many original elements including panelled corner boards and entrance entramements along with bracketed cornices. During the early-mid 19th century, #3 and 5's lots were part of the Alms House estate. The 1834 Directory lists the Alms House as being near 12 Elm St. These houses are difficult to date via deeds as there are numerous grantee listings for #3 & 5 Mystic Street's original owners, David and Sylvester Richards. Charlestown

Bibliography - Maps: 1810, 1833, 1839, 1843, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-1870's
Middlesex Deeds: 2363:364

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Directories indicate that David Sylvester first occupied #5 Mystic St between 1856-1860. In 1856 David Richards is listed as a building mover at 118 Bartlett St., Charlestown. Sylvester Richards, laborer, lived at 5 Second St. By 1866, David and Sylvester Richards lived at 3 & 5 Mystic St. By 1875, the Richards continued to own 3 & 5 but their home is listed as D.&S. Richards, building movers, 39 Lexington St. The Richards owned #3 & 5 Mystic St until the mid 1890's. On June 2, 1896, Orlando B. Lailor, "police station #3," paid Sylvestor Richards of Somerville "$1.00 and other good and valuable considerations" for #3 Mystic St. The Richards/Lailor deed [Suffolk 2363:364] mentions that #3's land is "lot 5 as shown on a plan of the Alms House estate, Bunker Hill, Charlestown, drawn by Alexander Wadsworth, Nov. 24, 1848." Restrictions on the property involved usage and number of stories--only a dwelling house could be erected on this lot and the building could not be less than 2 stories in height. Orlando B. Lailor owned #3 Mystic St until at least 1911. During the early 1900's, a Mary Powers owned #5. The 1875 Atlas indicates that the Bunker Hill Baptist Church was located next door to #1 Mystic St on what is now the site of 217-225 Bunker Hill St. Note: although David Richards is listed in mid 19th c. Directories as a building mover, it is likely that he may have been involved in carpentry as well--he may be responsible for #3, 5 Mystic St's construction.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 4,6,8,10 Mystic St. COR. Bunker Hill St.

NAME _____
present original

Bunker Hill, North Slope
No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Elm-Short Sts

1854 Middlesex Deeds
source

ITECT _____
source

DER Amos Brown, "carpenter"
source

R _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town- 7.4/3.86

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OOF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other)(brick)(brownstone sills & lintels) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four, flat front red brick Italianate row houses with 3-bay main facades, granite block basements, recessed entrances with granite steps. Windows exhibit granite sills and lintels. A deep, bracketed cornica appears at the roofline. Star-shaped tie rod irons appear on these buildings' facades.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA #4-1228 #8=1320, #10=1400 #6-1320 sq. feet

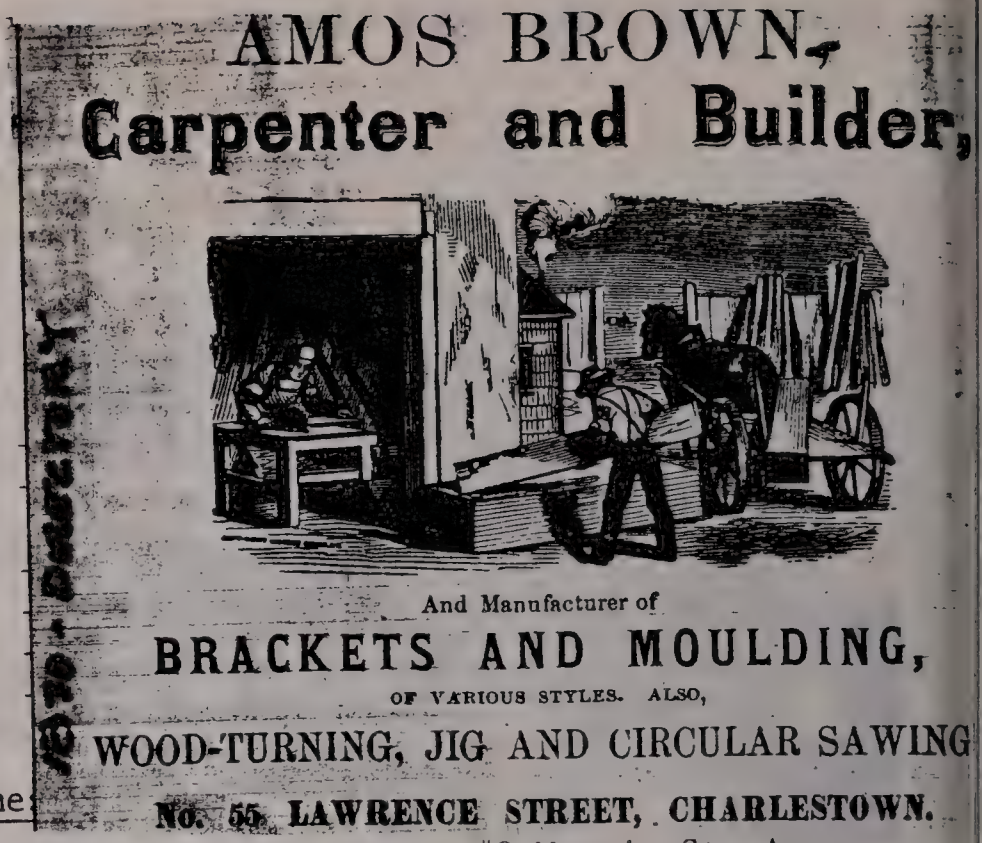
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally, this group of four flat front row houses is representative of the type of red brick, Italianate row housing built in Charlestown during the 1850's. The flat front row house continues to be popular in Charlestown until well into the 1870's--during the mid 19th c the bow or "swell" front was popular in the South End but not in Charlestown.

Middlesex deed 681:129 clearly indicates that #4,6,8,10 Mystic St were built in 1854. On July 20 of that year, Amos Brown, carpenter, paid the Warren Insitution for savings $1,750.00 for "a certain parcel of land with the buildings

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 185
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1840's-70's
Middlesex Deeds: 681:129, 991:481



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	xx		

Significance (include explanation of theme

thereon in the process of erection on Mystic St. This deed refers to #8 Mystic St. Amos Brown was active as a carpenter in Charlestown building trades from c. 1848 until the 1880's. He first appears in the 1848 Charlestown Directory listed as a carpenter on 2nd Street. During the 1850's he is listed as working as a carpenter at 55 Lawrence St with his residence at Washington St. In 1880 he is listed at 46 & 50 Lawrence St, house 40 Washington St. In By 1875, Ethan N. Coffin owned #4. Coffins' business is listed as "ware rooms and undertaken, 2] Soley St, Charlestown. In 1875 Coffin lived at 12 Monument Square. The occupant of #4 in 1875 was James Emery, Jr., fish dealer, 17 Commercial wharf, Boston. Tamer Emery, Sr. owned the house next door at #6 Mystic St. He lived here from the c. late 1050's-early 1890's. In 1860 he is listed as "James Emery, carriage smith, rear 15 Austin and rear 181 Main St "with his house at 6 Mystic St. Also loving with Emery during the early 1860's was James Emery Jr, at that time employed at Holmes & Emery, sofa and chair manufacturers, 32 Warren Ave. In 1875 Nathan Mullikan owned #8 Mystic St. He was a foreman at Addison Gage & Co, major mid 19th c. ice cutting and shipping operation with ice harvested on Spy Pond, Arlington and shipped world-wide from a wharf in Charlestown. In 1875 Caleb Reed, printer South Main St. owned #]0 from c. 1867-1880. By 1901 this groups owners included: #4-F. Canteer, #6--M.E. Coughlin, #8--E.M. Mullikan, and #]0--a Mary T. Brickly at #10. Presumably, Brown was involved in the construction of this groups stairs, floors, etc. The mason for this group has not been identified. Other example of Amos Brown's work include 84 and 86 Baldwin St (again masonry, but presumably he did the carpentry) and the masonry

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

group at 46-60 Baldwin St. This group dates to the earliest phase of Mystic St's development. Mystic St was set out c. 1848-1854.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS #11 Mystic St. COR. Near Bunker Hill St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. _____ SUB AREA _____

DATE c. 1855
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Benjamin Harmon-housewright
source

OWNER _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 7-5/2-86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story, 3-bay, wood frame house with Italianate elements-side hall plan. Entrance features deep, bracketed door hood with carved pendants. The door hood supports a 2nd fl. oriel window. Windows are fully enframed with cornice headed lintels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor recently renovated LOT AREA 1248 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Built in 1855, #11 Mystic St, is a well-preserved example of mid 19th c. wood frame Italianate housing in Charlestown. Its deep bracketed door hood, second floor oriel, fully enframed windows with cornice headed lintels as well as a deep bracketed cornice are all intact and constitute a lively, highly plastic main facade. #11 Mystic St. represents the work of Charlestown carpenter Benjamin Harmon. He purchased #11 Mystic St's lot from the city of Charlestown on June 28, 1855 for $624.00. #11's land is lot #10 on "A plan of the Alms House Estate, Bunker Hill, Charlestown"

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Bibliography-Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Charlestown Directories: 1834-1874
Middlesex Deed - 711-401

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

by Alexander Wadsworth November 24, 1848. This lot was sold on the condition that "no building which shall be erected thereon shall be used for any purpose other than for a dwelling house or store." (see Middlesex 711:401). Benjamin Harmon is first listed in Charlestown Directories in 1848-at that time he lived at 45 Allston St, Charlestown. Harmon continued to live at 45 Allston St until the mid 1860's. By 1875, his address is listed as 11 Mystic St. He owned #11 until at least the late 1880's-his heirs owned this property until at least the early 1900's. Mystic St. was laid out through the center of the former "Alms House estate" c. late 1840's/ early 1850's. The 1818 map indicates that the c. early 1800's Alms House was located on or just to the north of #11's site. Until as late as the 1840's, the area between Elm-Short Sts and Bunker Hill-Medford Sts was upland pasture belonging to various owners. With the notable exception of #'s 26-60, Mystic St was developed with primarily wood frame structures.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 26-60 Mystic St. COR. Medford

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA _____

c.o868-1870 Middlesex Deeds
source

ITECT _____
source

Hugh Kelly, Contractor
DER Peter J. Kelly, Mason
source

R Hugh and Peter Kelly
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 7.3/4,5.86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Extensive row of red brick Italianate side hall plan rowhouses w/3-bay main facades. Granite basements, recessed entrances w/granite steps. Simple stone sills and lintels. Windows contain 1/1 wood sash. Bldgs. culminate in bracketed Italianate cornices. (cart iron?)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA See Map No.29N-12E sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Attractive red brick "wall" of mid-19thc. row houses--

rhythmic progression of cornices down hillside adds interest to streetscape.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally, this group of 18 red brick Italianate rowhouses represents a solid, retardataire approach to c.1870 middle class housing. By 1870 the octagonal front town house had begun to surpass the bow front in neighborhoods such as the South End and Back Bay. This group illustrates the conservatism of Charlestown mid-late 19thc. building trades with flat fronts, granite basements, simple sills and lintels (w/the exception of the cornices).

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Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built c.1868-1870, #26-60 Mystic St. represents the work of Hugh Kelly, contractor and Peter Kelley, mason. Apparently, the Kelleys acquired this row's lots from the City of Charlestown. (See Middlesex Deed 1021:339, July 20, 1868). The Kelley's purchase represents lots 39 to 53 on the Alexander Wadsworth plan of the Almshouse estate dated July 20, 1868. The Kelleys, in turn, sold #34 Elm St's lot to Mary Ann Parks (owner of extensive mid-19thc. Charlestown real estate) c.1870. Mary Ann Parks, in turn, sold #34's lot "with the buildings there on" to George L. Littlefield, teacher for $5,600.00 on May 11, 1871 (1151:87). In 1875 this group's owners included Hugh Kelley, painter (boards 74 Tremont)--#26; J.Q. Lowell of Lowell Brothers, 4 North Fanuiel Hall Mkt., cellar (house 421, Main St.--28, the real estate rich Mary Ann Park's--#30, Samuel Rich, fish and oyster dealer, 2 Suffolk Mkt (house 32 Mystic), George T. Littlefield, master of the Prescott School (house 34 Mystic 1-34, Mary Ann Parks--#38, G. McBlack, occ. unlisted--38, David Richards, building mover (house 40 Mystic St.); Rufus Mason est.--#42; Benjamin Brentrall est.--#44; N.H. Stevens Est.--#46; John Bleadwell (occ. unlisted)--#48; Hugh Kelley--#50, 52, 54, Augusta Dickson, dressmaker (house and work 60 Pearl St.) and Hugh Kelley--#60. Hugh Kelley was active in Charlestown trades from c.1850 to c. early 1880's. He is first listed in Charlestown Directories in 1852 as a laborer at 19 Cook St. By 1858 he was a contractor at 26 Cook St. By the late 1860's he lived at 312 Bunker Hill St. He is listed at 295 Bunker Hill St. in 1880. Peter J. Kelly is first listed in 1866 as a mason at the Navy Yard. By 1868 he was apparently work

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

ing with Hugh Kelley as a mason and boarding at 312 Bunker Hill St. Deeds refer to "Hugh Kelley and Son"--presumably meaning Peter.

This group's owners in 1901 include Annie Laydon--#26, Cath Dandy--#28 Jasper W. Stone et al.--30, Mary W. Rich--32, Wm. T. Sadler--#34, Jaspe W. Stone--#36.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 33,35 Mystic St. COR. Near Medford St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12F SUB AREA Bunker Hill: Summit/ Northslope

DATE C-1869-70 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER George W. Hatch deeds
source

OWNER George W. Hatch - 35
John Pierce - 33
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town - 7-4/6, 5/1-86

TYPE (residential)/single/ double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basements

ROOF Flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame)(clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pair of wood-frame Italianate houses w/brick basements, 3-bay main facades, side hall plan w/recessed entrances w/bracketed door hoods fully enframed windows. Main facade culminates in bracket cornice, surmounted by flat roof. #31 Mystic St. is also noteworthy-w/sidehall plan, Greek Revival entrance enframenents and bracketed cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 33:434 35:1422 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Key components in Mystic St's mid 1956 streetscape of primarily Italianate wood frame and brick house.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 33,35 Mystic St. was built c .1869-1870. Architecturally these houses represent a pair of solid,well-preserved houses, retaining clapboards and original elements, (e.g., attractive turned door hoods). Mystic St. was set out c. late 1840's-it was laid out over a portion of what had been the Alms House estate. The Alms House is variously shown on pre 1850 maps as being or opposite the head of School St (1818, probably accurate) opposite the head of Elm St.

On March 18, 1869 James Emery sold #35 Mystic St's lot to George W. Hatch, carpenter for $85,000. The Emery-Hatch deed (Middlesex 1051:77) does not mention buildings on this

Bibliography- Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1860's, 70's
Boston Directories: Post 1875
Middlesex Deeds: 1051-376, 377

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	xx		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

site. Hatch was presumably responsible for #33 and #35's construction. He was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1869 until 1889. He is not mentioned in the 1868 Directory In 1890 he is listed as "removed to Waltham." He lived at #35 during the 1870's and 1880's. Tames Emery, grantor of #33 and 35's lots was apparently the James Emery, "carriage smith," rear 15 Austin, h. 6 Mustic St. listed in the 1870 Directory. Another possibility is James Emery Jr, 17 Commercial whf. Boston (employee with Brown and Seavey & Co). He boarded at 280 Bunker Hill St. in 1870. The Emery-Hall deed refers to lot #33 on a "Plan of the Alms House Estate, Bunker Hill, Boston," drawn by Alex. Wadsworth, Nov. 24, 1848, Plan Bk 4, pg 13 Hatch purchased this lot on the condition that "no building may be erected on said land for any purpose other than for a dwelling house or store."

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

In 1875 the owner of $33 was a John Pierce-both Pierce and Hatch purchased their lots from James Emery on March 18, 1869. (see Middlesex 1051:376-Emery-Pierce Deed). John Pierce was superintendant of the Lowell Inst., rear 233 Washington St. Boston, h. 47 Pleasant St (1870's A Sally E. Pierce owned #33 and William T. Muir, fireman: "Ladder #9" owned #35 Mystic St. during the early 1900's.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 23,25 Oak St. COR. near Russell St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Bunker Hill, South Slope Eden-Baldwin Sts

DATE c. 1865
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER John F. Gilman/Dolphin D. Taylor
source

OWNER John F. Gilman
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town - 1-4/3-86

TYPE (residential) single double (2 unit) (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) (stone granite) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pair of red brick, granite trimmed row houses w/3-bay main facades, side hall plans. Granite block basements, granite steps w/curved shoulder blocks lead to recessed entrance w/multi-pannelling in entranceways. Rises 3-stories to flat roof with dentilated and bracketed cornices. Simple rectangular granite sills and lintels. Wooden oriels appear at 2nd fl., center.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 23,25=1804x2 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c. 1865, these row houses underline the conservatism (in terms of form and design) inherent in mid 19th c. Charlestown architecture. At a time when the bow front was being widely employed in Boston's South End, #23 and 25 Oak St. repeat the Greak Revival formula of flat fronts, granite block basements and granite sill and lintel bars (at a time when lintels or South End row houses tended to be projecting and curvilinear). #23 and 25 Oak St's lots were part of a larger parcel containing the

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Bibliography - Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-1874
Middlesex Deeds

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

c. 1840's Greek Revival wood frame house still extant at 31 Oak St. Middlesex deeds point to a construction date of c. 1865-1867 for these houses. Apparently, Dolphin D. Taylor (and possibly John F. Gilman, stone cutter) were responsible for these houses' construction. On Sept. 26, 1865, Samuel Carr sold the south westerly portion of #31 Oak St's lot (see Form on 31 Oak St.) to John F. Gilman, stonecutter for $7,000.00 (Middlesex Deed 931:294). Buildings are mentioned in the Carr-Gilman deed. Gilman, in turn, sold this property to Dolphin D. Taylor, mason, on April 30, 1866. Dolphin D. Taylor was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1845-early 1890's. In 1845 he is listed as a mason at 20 Green St. By 1860, he lived at 10 Summer St. From c. late 1860's early 1890's he lived at 31 Oak St. Other examples of Taylor's work in Charlestown include: 46-60 Baldwin St. (Italianate red brick townhouses c. 1849-50). Taylor sold #23 to Nathan Phipps, agent on May 27, 1869. He sold #25 to Oliver H.P. Smith, expressman (2 Haymarket Square) on May 27, 1869. Nathan Phipps' heirs owned #23 until at least the mid 1880's. By the 1890's, a George R. and Jessie M. Hill owned #23. #25 was owned by Oliver Smith's heirs until at least the early 1900's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 31 Oak Street COR. Russell St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Bunker Hill, South Slope Eden--Baldwin Sts.

DATE 1840-1841 Middlesex Deeds, Directories
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Isaac Blanchard and/or Thomas Greenleaf
source

OWNER Samuel Carr
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town--1.4/4.5.86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus granite basement, attic

ROOF pedimented gable cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Greek Revival, side hall plan, clapboard-clad house w/2 1/2 story main block and 2-story rear ell. 3-bay main facade w/handsome recessed entrance enframements--Doric pilasters and heavy cornice headed entablature. Front door flanked by multi-pane sidelights and transon. Fully enframed windows, 6/6 wood sash, Fascia and sideboards intact. Pedimented attic faced w/aluminum siding. Dormer on south roof slope synthetic siding at attic level.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 4150 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated on corner lot, together w/sidewalls of #38 Mead St. and 32 Oak St. forms memorable mid-19th c. streetscope.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally, #31 Oak St. is a classic example of the Greek Revival sidehall plan house w/3-bay main facade, robust Doric pilaster/cornice headed entablature door enframements and pedimented attic. Built during the first real "building boom" in the area between Walker and Baldwin Sts. (c.1837-1850) this house dates to c.1840. During the 1830's and 1840's prominent families such as the Meads, Forthinghams and above all, the Sullivans, were selling off their extensive landholdings in this area. These land sales were in part prompted by the decline of the Middlesex Canal (1840's/1850's) and the waves of Immigrants coming to Boston during the mid 19th c.

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Bibliography: Maps--1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases--1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories--1834-1874
Middlesex Deeds
Old Charlestown--Timothy T.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	____		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

31 Oak St. represents the work of Isaac Blanchard and/or Thomas Greenleaf. Further research is needed on Blanchard's career. Thomas Greenleaf was a native of Newburyport, Ma., but spent most of his life in Charlestown. Sawyer states that Greenleaf at one time "had some connection with the Middlesex Canal (completed 1803, southern terminus at Charlestown Neck), but afterwards engaged in the lumber trade." As early as 1834 he is listed in the Charlestown Directory as a carpenter and surveyor based on Mill St. By 1842, he was the proprietor of Thomas Greenleaf and Co. (E. Ward), wood and lumber, Neck Village--at that time he lived on Oak St. By 1856 his occupation is listed as "lumber." From 1856 to c.1885 he lived at 26 Adams St., Charlestown. In 1860 his occupation is listed as "assessor". In addition, Greenleaf was active in the affairs of the town and later city of Charlestown, serving as selectman, assessor, and clerk of the Overseers of the Poor. In any event, #31 Oak St. was the home of Samuel Carr, bank officer, from 1840-1865. Carr purchased this corner lot, without bldgs., from Isaac Blanchard, carpenter, and Moser Sewall, Morrocco tanner, on 1/24/1840. (See Middlesex Deed, 389:447), for $550.00. Two years later, on Dec. 24, 1842, Carr bought what is now #25 and 25 Oak St's lots from Sewall and Blanchard. They, in turn, had purchased this lot from Richard Frothingham, carriage maker and Thomas Greenleaf, carpenter.

During the 1850's, Carr's work is listed as "cashier, shoe and leather dealers bank, Boston. Carr sold #3's lot to John F. Gilman, stonemason, on Sept. 26, 1865

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

(see 931:294) for $7,000.00. Gilman, in turn, sold it to Dolphin D. Taylor, mason, on April 30, 1866. Taylor was active in Charlestown building trades from 1845-c. early 1890's. As late as 1890 he is listed as "mason, house 31 Oak St. Taylor was evidently responsible for the construction of 23, 25 Oak St.--masonry rowhouses situated on the southern part of 31's house lot.

By the early 1900's, Michael Bowen, cook at Young's Hotel, Charlestown, owned this house.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Oak St. was set out c. late 1830's. #31's lot had been part of the Isaac Mead estate which was carved up into houselots in 1837. (See Form on 38 Mead St. for more information on Mead estate.)

Note: Isaac Blanchard was active in Charlestown building trades from 1834-c. Late 1860's. In 1834 he is referred to as a "carpenter, house 182 Main St." By 1860 he is listed at 8 Mt. Vernon St. By 1866 he was living in Charlestown's elite residential area--Monument Sq. (#9). He is not listed in the 1870 directory.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 101 Old Rutherford Ave COR. between Devens and Lawrence sts.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington/Union

DATE ca. 1835-36 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER John W. Mulliken and/or John A. Barnicoat III deeds
source

OWNER John W. Mulliken / John A. Barnicoat 2nd
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-10-1/5-87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable and flat cupola - dormers 1 at center of original main block Ruth. st. roof slope

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Greek Revival, 2-story wood frame house, clad w/ asbestos shingles. Originally a side-hall plan, clapboard-clad house w/ 3-bay main facade. To right of main entrance is major structural addition - 2-story, flat roofed segment dates to early 1900's. Recessed entrance enframed by pannelled Doric pilasters which are surmounted by a heavy cornice headed entablature. Front door flanked by 4-pane side-lights and 8-pane transom. Bldg. situated on brick foundation. In general windows contain 1/1 wood sash w/ 6/6 sash "strips". Original 3-bay segment of main facade culminates in fascia board and gable roof. Addition enclosed by flat roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate (drastic) 2-story addition, modern shingle siding

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 1479 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

Note: 1911 Atlas indicates that rear wall of house is constructed of brick. House appears U-shaped on late 19th c. atlases.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Although its form and fabric have undergone extensive alterations, #101 Old Rutherford Ave's original appearance is clearly "readable" even in its present state. Originally a gable roofed, side hall plan Greek Revival house of ca. 1835-36, this house was altered by the addition of a 2-story segment with flat roof "tacked-on" to the northern wall of the original main block. These ca. early 1900's alterations at first glance, have imparted this house with the air of a late Georgian house with a 5-bay main

Bibliography Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1834-74
Middlesex Deeds - 341: 97, 98
354: 247, 406: 272, 437: 353, 352, 351 and 340.
571: 396, 881: 524.
"Charlestown Citizens Past and Present" - spec. add. of Charlestown Enterprise" - 1893.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

facade/center entrance plan which was "Greek Revivalized" via the reworking of the center entrance with classical enframements. This house's roof configuration, however, clearly indicates where original gable roofed main block leaves off and much later 2-story flat roofed addition begins. #101 old Rutherford Ave's lot was part of the considerable land holdings of Dr. Abraham Rand Thompson (1781-1866). Along with Forsters and McNeils, Thompson family members were leading landowners in the area bordered by Devens, Lynde, Austen and Main sts. Dr. Thompson was "one of the best known citizens of the Commonwealth". He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth ca. early 1800's practicing with Dr. Josiah Bartlett (Bartlett st. named for Dr. Bartlett) for a tin. Dr. Thompson's reknown stemmed from his activities in Charlestown Federalist politics. He played a leading role in Edward Everett's first election to Congress and for several years served as a presidential elector. On May 4, 1835, Dr. Abraham R. Thompson sold #101's land to Joseph Thompson - on the same day, Joseph Thompson sold this lot to John W. Mulliken, carpenter of Charlestown for $ 945.00. Mulliken, in turn, sold #101's land, "with all the buildings thereon" to John A. Barnicoat of Charlestown, master mariner. Middlesex deeds suggest that John W. Mulliken and/or John A. Barnicoat III, son of the master mariner and housewright by trade built #101. John A. Barnicoat III was active in Charlestown building trades from ca. 1830 - 1860. In 1834, he is listed as a "carpenter, house Merriam Ct." By 1845

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

he lived at 185 Main st. In 1852, he lived at 76 Lawrence st. By 1856 Barnicoat was employed by one of mid 19th c. Charlestown's leading contractors - John B. and Charles Wilson (see Form on 47, 49 Monumenit Ave.). John A. Barnicoat III is not listed in the 1860 Charlestown Directory (although Edward Barnicoat, carpenter, U.S. Navy Yard, house 103 Russell st., is listed in 1860). Further research is needed on John W. Mulliken. #101 remained under Barnicoat ownership until the 1840's [see Middlesex Deed 406: 272, 31 Aug. 184 Later owners included Roger Sherman McIntosh of Canton, later Dorchester Ma., yeoman (1840's - early 60's) and John Mulcahy (1863 - ca. 1880), grocer, 27

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Lynde st (house also). By the early 1890's a Mary A. Denvir owned this property. Rutherford Ave appears on the 1818 Peter Tufts map, probably dates to the early 1800's. Rutherford Ave. was at one time Canal st. at the upper end Richmond and Bow sts. at the lower end. On May 28, 1878, it recieved its present name, in honor of Rutherford B. Hayes, president of the U.S. whose Attorney General was Charles Devens of 31 Union st, Charlestown.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 117 OLD Rutherford Ave COR. near Union st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington st / Union st

DATE ca. 1899 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Robert Sisson
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 11- 2/3·86

TYPE (residential) [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF low hip cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS [Frame] [clapboards] shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Wood frame, wood shingle clad 5 bay x 2 bay Federal house - modest scale. Rises 2-stories to low hip roof. 2-story ell (added after 1911) projects from south east corner of main block - obscuring one bay on the 5-bay main facade. Center entrance exhibits c. mid 19th c. enframements, e.g. pannelled pilasters and Italianate bracketed door hood. Windows are fully enframed w/ raised outer moldings and possess 6/1 and 6/6 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [moderate] drastic Post 1911 ell on main facade. 1868 Atlas shows rear ell (no longer extant).

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1200 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS stands w/ narrow endwall gable to street. main facade overlooks relatively ample yard.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Although altered in terms of sheathing (wood shingles have replaced original clapboards) and placement of the ell (on main facade rather than at the rear of the main block), this house retains its boxy 5 bay x 2 bay Federal form and elements (window enframements and some sash) and hip roof. It also retains

Bibliography - Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Middlesex Deeds - 180: 445; 591: 121; 841: 242, 1041: 136

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

integrity of siting following typically Federal formula of boxey main block w/ narrow 2-bay facade facing the street and the 5 bay, center entrance main facade facing a garden (oriented toward the south). #17 Rutherford Ave. is a key component in the node of early 19th c. houses (brick and wood) bordering Rutherford Ave and Union st. (see also 30, 31 Union st.).

This house has historical associations with Charlestown's important early 19th c. Morrocco-leather dressing trade. Robert Sisson, Charlestown Morrocco-leather dresser owned and occupied this house from its completion ca. 1809 until 1852. Sisson had purchased this lot from Jonathan Gilmore, Charlestown trader, on January 28, 1809 for $300.00. Presumably this house was built in the spring/summer of 1809. By 1852 Sisson was living in Lowell, Ma. - still employed as a leather dresser. On May 11, 1852 Sisson sold this house to John B. McAlvin of Lowell, Gentleman for $600.00. Later owners of this property included John Wilson of Boston (1850's, 60's), Fanny Davis, widow,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

and Thomas Jones, Charlestown teamster (also listed as "in Navy Yard"). Jones paid Davis $2000.00 for this property on Sept. 19, 1868. Jones owned this house until ca. 1880. By 1885 Jeremiah F. Dineen (occ.?) owned this property and a Jeremiah Dineen, sexton, St. Mary's church, boarded here. (St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, built in 1828 was located on Rutherford Ave between Union and Austen sts - this congregation relocated to Warren/Soley/Winthrop sts in 1889.) This house was owned by Dineen family members until at least 191

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Evidently the early 19th century residential developement in the area bounded by Bow (Devens), Main, Austen and Lynde sts was linked in part with the establishment of the Charlestown Navy Yard (1800) and the construction of the Charlestown Prison at nearby Prison Point (1804) - site of the present day Bunker Hill Community College.

BOSTON LAND ding Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown, Ma.

ADDRESS 11-21 Park st. COR. betw. City Sq and Tomer st

E _____
present original

No. 28N-12E SUB AREA City Sq / waterfront

E ca. late 1830's Middlesex Plans - Plan Book 1-A
source Plan 23 (A of 2)

HITECT _____
source

LDER _____
source

OWNER John L. Hunnewell? Ebenezer Breed?
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-13. 6/3/87, CT-5. 6/6/86

TYPE [residential] [singles 19, 21] double [row #'s 11-17] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

#'s 11-17, #21 = basement, attic

. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) #11-19 = 3; #21 = 2 plus #19 = basement

1 per bldg - #'s 11-17

OF #'s 11-17. #21 = gable #19 = flat cupola — dormers 2 at #21

MATERIALS (Frame) [clapboards #21] shingles stucco asphalt asbestos [alum/vinyl #19]

[Other] [brick #'s 11-17] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION #'s 11-21 Park st. Group of 4 flat front row houses - 3-bay main facades on #'s 11, 13; #'s 15, 17 share a 4-bay main facade (unusually narrow 2-bays per unit). All 4 houses possess side hall plans and are constructed of red brick w/ brownstone trimmings. Bldgs rise 3-stories from low granite faced basements to dentilated brick work cornices and gable roofs. #13 possesses partially below street grade basement entrance (entrance to covered passageway, only?) Entrances are recessed - #11 retains well crafted entry way wood panneling. In general, entrances/windows exhibit simple brownstone lintels (and sills) - containing mostly 1/1 wood sash. Each house's main facade possesses a gable roofed dormer. #'s 19, 21 Park st were evident originally identical Greek Revival houses - #21 retains its original appearance (w/ the exception of syn-

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor #'s 11-17] [moderate #21] [drastic] - #19 - flat roofed 3rd floor add - orig. gable roofed - more Gr. Rev.

CONDITION good [fair] poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

thetic siding. At some point ca. 1850's or 60's a flat roofed 3rd fl. was added to #19. (w/ bracketed cornice in Italianate manner). #21 retains Doric pilasters/entablature, pediment at entrance. #19 exhibits entrance enframements consisting of Doric pilasters and cornice heddad and bracketed entablature. Both houses are constructed of wood. #21 retains pair of gable roofed dormer windows.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This group of ca. late 1830's masonry and wood frame houses is a remnant of Charlestown's once densely settled City Sq / waterfront area - over time, fire, neglect, urban renewal, highway construction etc. has resulted in an area of mostly vacant lots to the rear of these buildings. #'s 11-21 Park st. are survivors of the the so-called "Burnt Districts" extensive late 1830's re-building program.

Bibliography - Maps. 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown/Boston Directories - late 19th c.
Suffolk Deeds - 2641: 135, 25 35: 193 - #13
Final Report: Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the Project Area For The Central Artery, North Area, Charlestown, Ma. - 1983 - Inst. for Conserv. Arch. Peabody Museum, Harvard Univ.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architectually, #'s 11-17 Park st. are straightforward, exceedingly plain examples of late 1830's masonry Greek Revival housing. Evidently, #19 Park st. was once identical to the gable roofed, Greek Revival #21 - at some point ca. 1850's or 1860's #19 acquired a flat roofed 3rd floor w/ Italianate bracketed cornice - both houses are constructed of wood. This group occupys lots 2-6 of "Plan of Lots in The Burnt District in Charlestown to be sold at auction October 25th 1836" - This plan was drawn by Alexander Wadsworth, surveyor. He is credited with the plans for Pemberton Sq., Boston and Mt. Auburn Cemetery's winding system of roads.

This group's construction followed - by 2 or 3 years - Charlestown's third major fire. Early on the morning of August 28, 1835, this fire destroy a large portion of the downtown area. Beginning in property on City Sq., The fire swept to Joiner st. before being brought under control. Fire departments from 16 surrounding communities answered the call for putting out the "Extensive conflagration". The fire meant that "a very combustible and dangerous neighborhood must now give room to more substantial and commodious buildings, on an improved plan." Immediately after the fire, a committee was formed to evaluate laying out new streets and, significantly, "widening, altering or discontinuing old streets". Park st - then called Warren st - was widened along with Main, Joiner and Chamber st. Ebenezer Breed, a Charlestown

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

merchant, was appointed "Trustee for Special Purposes", to oversee the disposal of lots in the burned district. For further information on Park st. and vicinity's Post 1835 Fire rebuilding/developement see Final Report Phase II Archaeological site examination, Central Artery, North Area. (Inst. for Conservation Archaeology, Harvard Univ. 1983. pgs 39 - 42, 101-104. Further research is needed to unravel the deed chronology of this group — In 1875, #11-19 was owned by a John L. Hunnewell. From ca. 1880 - 1899, this group was owned by George C. Nichols and others (as a group). During the early 1900's, #11 was owned by a Bridget McEleney, #13 was owned by John Foley,

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) #'s 15, 17 was owned by Mary J. Leen

Plan of Lots
in the Burnt District in
CHARLESTOWN
to be Sold at Auction.
Oct. 25th 1836

Scale 40 ft. to an inch Oct. 17th 1836.
Alex. Wadsworth, Surveyor.
Boston

(Original on file)
(Scale of this plan: 1 inch = 60 feet)

Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Received — 19 — at — H — M — M
with
A copy of Plan

Recorded in Plan Book 1-A. Plan 23 (A of 2)
Attest Thomas Leighton Register

This copy made April 3, 1931
by Plan Department
Harold T. Hunt
Chief Draftsman

11-21 Park St.

23, 25 Park St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 23,25 Park st. COR. Joiner st.

NAME _____
present original

No. 28N-12E SUB AREA city square/Waterfront

c.a. early 19th c (?) visual analysis
source

ITECT _____
source

DER _____
source

1st owner on this site
R was Abel Stowell - 1838
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-13·6/1,2-'86

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) presently contains commercial (e.g. tavern) on 1st floor.

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF hip cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos (alum)/vinyl - Fls 2,3
(Other) (brick)-1st fl. stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-shaped, much altered 3-story Federal house. Originally constructed completely of wood - 1st floor (tavern) presently covered with modern brick work. Upper floors swathed is aluminum siding. 5 bay x 2-bay main block enclosed by gable roof. Ell enclosed by flat roof. Totally modern window treatments.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate (drastic) - original clapboards replaced by modern brick - 1st fl. and aluminum siding - fls 2 + 3.

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Eastern most component within early-mid 19th c. streetscape - remnant of once densely settled city square/waterfront area.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
23,25 Park st. is a much altered survivor from the early 19th century. This house's distinctive boxy 5 bay x 2-bay main block and hip roof identify it as a Federal style structure. It was moved to this site from an unidentified location after the fire of 1835 (for more information on this fire see Form on 11-21 Park st.) This house occupies lot 7 and

Bibliography-Maps-1818, 1852
Atlases-1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown/Boston Directories-19th c.
Middlesex Deeds. 371:290, 291; 751:174
Suffolk Deeds- 3053:447
Final Report: Phase II Archaeological site Examination of the Project Area for the Central Artery, North Area
Charlestown, Ma. rg539-42 (1983)

(Moved) date if known

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

8 on a "Plan of Lots in the Burnt District in Charlestown to be sold at auction October 25th 1836" [Plan drawn by important early-mid 19th c. surveyor/city planner Alexander Wadsworth. He is credited with "lay-out" of Pemberton Square, Boston and Mt. Auburn Cemetery's system of winding paths - the segment of Park st., between City Square and Joiner st., was known as Warren st in 1835). Evidently, #23, 25 Park st assumed its present L-shaped form quite early on — the 1868 Sanborn Insurance Atlas indicates that both main block and ell were extant, both standing 3 stories tall w/ a 2-story L-shaped side/rear segment wrapped around the south west corner of the main block. The so-called "Burnt District" was rebuilt under the leadership of Ebenezer Breed, Charlestown merchant and "Trustee for special purposes" during the rebuilding. It was Breed's task to oversee the disposal of lots in the burned district. #23, 25 Park st. seems to have been the exception to the rule of newly constructed Post 1835 buildings in the area - #23, 25 probably dated to ca. 1800 and was moved to its Park/Joiner sts lots from an undetermined site. No buildings were located on #23, 25 Park st's land in March, 1838 - at that time Ebenezer Breed sold this land to Henry Jacques of Charlestown "gentleman" for $1,806.43. Jacques in turn, sold the property one day later to

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Abel Stowell, Charlestown watchmaker for $1800.00. Stowell owned the property - presumably being responsible for moving the present house to the site - from 1838 until 1856 - on October 29th of that year, he sold it to John Murphy, laborer for $3,000.00. #23, 25 Park st. remained under John Murphy/heirs ownership until as late as 1901. In 1911, a Mary E and James F. Fitzgerald owned this house.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 47,49 Park st. COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 28N-125 SUB AREA Training Field / Winthrop Sq.

DATE c.2. late 1830's entrance enframements similar to Ca. 1837 source house at 80 Warren st.

HITECT ___
source

LDER ___
source

ER David Stetson (?)
original present

TOGRAPHS CT-4-5/2-86, 10-6/2-87

TYPE (residential) [now? single] [originally double] row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

OF gable cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) [clapboards] shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6 bay x 1-bay, rectangular, wood frame Greek Revival house - clapboard - rises 2-stories from brick basement to gable roof. House originally treated as double house w/ entrances located at the 1st as well as the present entrance at the 4th bay. The 1st bays entrance was removed at some point after 1975 and was replaced w/ a window exhibiting compatible treatments w/ bldgs other windows. Still extant is entrance originally numbered 47 w/ noteworthy, Asher Benjamen pattern book-derived enframements e.g. Doric pilasters w/ modified Greek key motif, multi pane transom and cornice headed lintel. In general, windows are fully enframed w/ 6/6 wood sash. Houses edges are accented w/ narrow base, corner and fascia board

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [moderate] drastic entrance #'d 49 removed, replaced by window

CONDITION [good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 1842 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#47/49 Park st., together with #'s 51, 53/55 Park st. form an attractive streetscape of early-mid 19th c. Federal and wood frame vernacular houses. These houses serve as a memorable introduction to the architectually rich Training Field / Winthrop Square area of late 18th - mid 19th c. residences just to the northeast. This streetscape's creation

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1860's, 70's
Middlesex Deeds - 731:3, 191:439, 1051:244
T.T. Sawyer. Old Charlestown - pgs 510-512.

Moved; date if known Moved in 1868 from Stetson Ct. (#2)

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
actually post dates the construction of these houses by as much as 30 / 60 years - originally #'s 47, 49, 51 and 53/55 (as well as #52 across the street) were situated on different lots within the immediate area. #'s 47, 49, 51 and 52 Park st. originally bordered Stetson Court (off Henley st.). #53, 55 Park st. stood with its narrow end wall facing Common st., adjacent to 14 Common st. - when Park st. was cut through from Warren st to Common st. in 1868 these houses were moved from their original lots and reorientated to face Park st on "New" lots.

Although altered by the removal of an entrance #'d 49 Park st this house retains its original form and above all its handsome Greek Revival entrance enframements which exhibit a modified Greek key motif derived from the ca. 1830's pattern books of Asher Benjamen - #47/49's enframements are identical to those of #80 Warren st. - suggesting that #47, 49 Park st (formerly 2 Stetson ct.) was completed in 1837 - the year of #80 Warren st's construction. This house was extensively renovated at some point after

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
1875 (see Robert Severy Photo of May 9, 1975). #47, 49 Park st was originally located at 2 Stetson Court - see 1868 Sanborn Atlas and 1852 McIntire Map. Stetson Ct. was set out at some point ca. 1798 - 1810. (judging by deeds and area developement history - although 1818 Tufts map does not show the Stetson Ct. cul-de-sac off Henley st.). Stetson Ct's residential developement was almost certainly triggered by the construction of the Navy Yard (1802) and the completion of the Salem Turnpike to City Square in 1802 (The Salem Turnpike linked the Boston area with Salem and north shore Ma. towns). Stetson Ct. was named for David Stetson originally from Scituate, Stetson was "one of Charlestown's leading citizens". T.T. Sawyer notes that "he [Stetson] was a man of much business, with ability and means to manage it and was looked up to as a citizen of standing and character".

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks Commission

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 47,49 Park st.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

David Stetson represented the town in the Legislature in 1826. He was one of the original incorporators of the Warren Institution for Savings and was for some years one of the board of trustees. His residence was on Henley st. or Turnpike st. (evidently at the entrance to Stetson Ct.). Sawyer mentions that Stetson "was the owner of a large amount of real estate in the vicinity. His house stood a little back from the street, leaving a grass plot between it and it and a fence on the line of the street. The front and rear were of wood, the sides of brick and the main entrance was at one end, on what was known as Stetson Ct. .... Mr. Stetson was, in early days, I think, a carpenter and afterward a dealer in lumber and other merchandise. He occupied a wharf leading from Water st., nearly opposite what is now Gray st" [called Stetson's Ct.]. Stetson was active in the free bridge controversy of the early and mid 1830's and was on the Warren st. Bridge building Committee. In addition he was one of the original members of the Harvard Unitarian Society. One of the sons of David Stetson, Charles, was a prominent businessman in New Orleans, La. Beginning ca. 1847, Stetson's eldest daughters Mary and Catherine began to sell off Stetson Ct. house lots to individual private owners. According to Sawyer, "Mary and Catherine will be remembered for their great usefulness in the Unitarian church and in the benevolent enterprises and institutions of the town."

Evidently #2 Stetson Ct* (later 47,49 Park st.) was built ca. late 1830's (judging by the entrance treatments) as an investment property for the Stetson family. It was purchased from the Stetson heirs ca. early 1850's by a Franklin Evans (occ?). On November 1, 1855 Evans sold this house to George B. Dixwell for $720.00. Dixwell, in turn, sold it to Bradley M. Clark in March, 1867. By December 15, 1868, #s 47/49 (along with #'s 51, 52, 53, 55 were moved to their present lots. #47,49 Park st's boxy, rectangular configuration is labeled "City to Clark" on "Plan showing lots on a new street in extension of Warren St. in the City of Charlestown, December 15, 1868" (Middlesex Plan Book 16A, Plan 27 (A of 2).

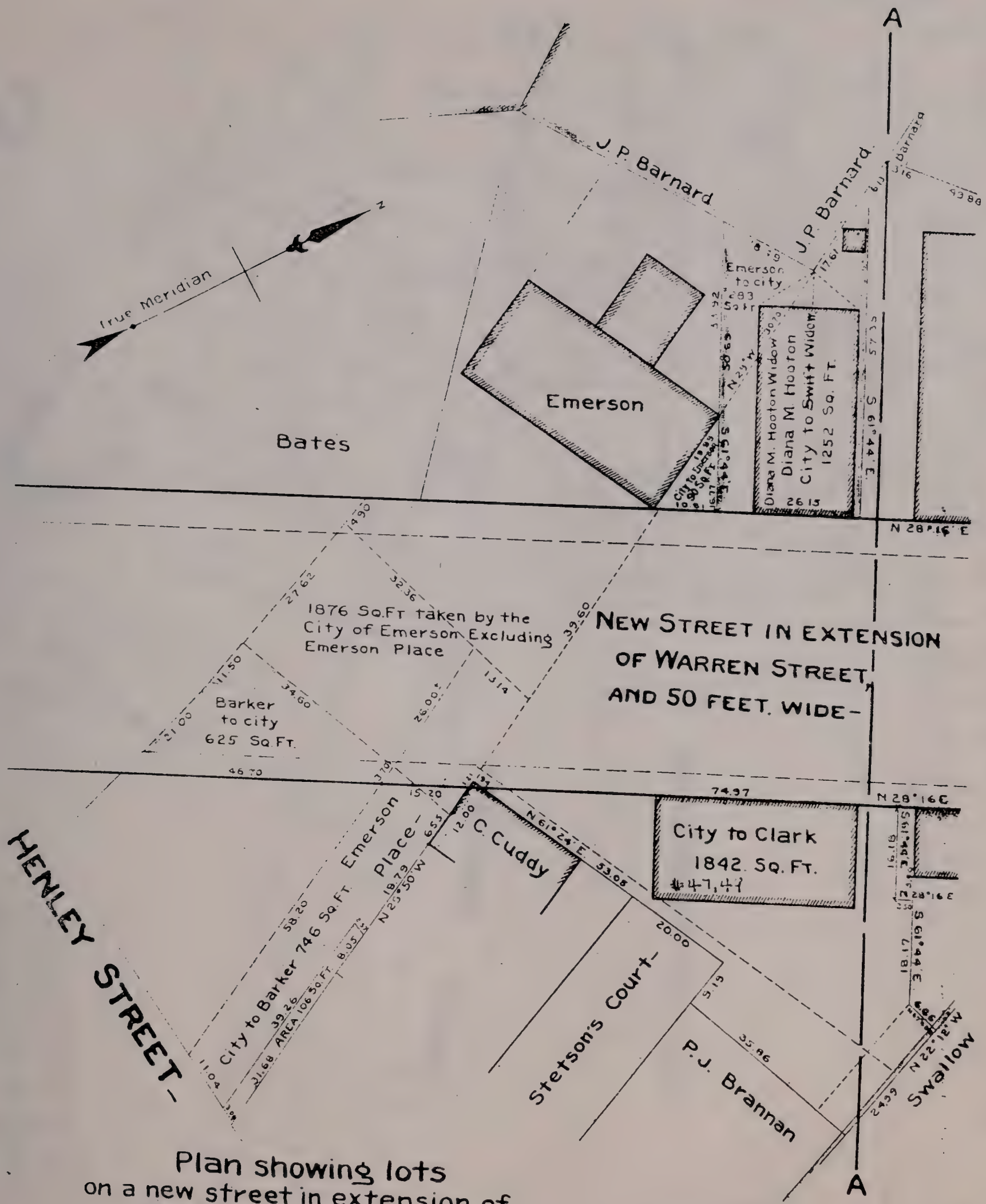
*Stetson Ct. was located to the rear of what is now 47 Park st.

During the mid 1860's G. Washington Warren, prominent lawyer, jurist and member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association proposed that Park st's extension from Warren st. should be cut on a diagonal all the way to Monument sq — providing a second, Monument Ave.-like approach to the summit of Breed's Hill with the Bunker Hill Monument as this new thoroughfare's focal point. Warren's Park st. extension plans would have interfered with the Training Field's original form. Warren envisioned a Park st. lined with stylish Italianate/Mansard Mansions similar in appearance to #70, 72 Winthrop st (see Form). Fortunately for the physical/historical integrity of the Training Field and vicinity, Warren's Park st. plans were never implemented. Interestingly, the 1868 extension of Park st. resulted in streetscapes more in keeping with present day neighborhood preservation planning — #'s 47, 49 Park st as well as #'s 51 and 53/55 Park st., as a group, appear to have "always" been located on their present lots. These groups have been unconsciously - but extremely effectively - been regrouped in a manner that is complimentary to the late 18th/early 19th Century houses of Common st. and provides a memorable introduction to Training Field/Winthrop Square and vicinity.

In any event, #47, 49 Park st. was owned by Bradley H. Clark from the late 1860's - Ca. 1880. His business is listed as "paint and oils; 71 Broad st, Boston" in the 1874 Charlestown Directory. From ca. 1880 until at least 1911, a Joseph H. Clark (occ?) is listed as the owner of #47, 45 Park st.

1

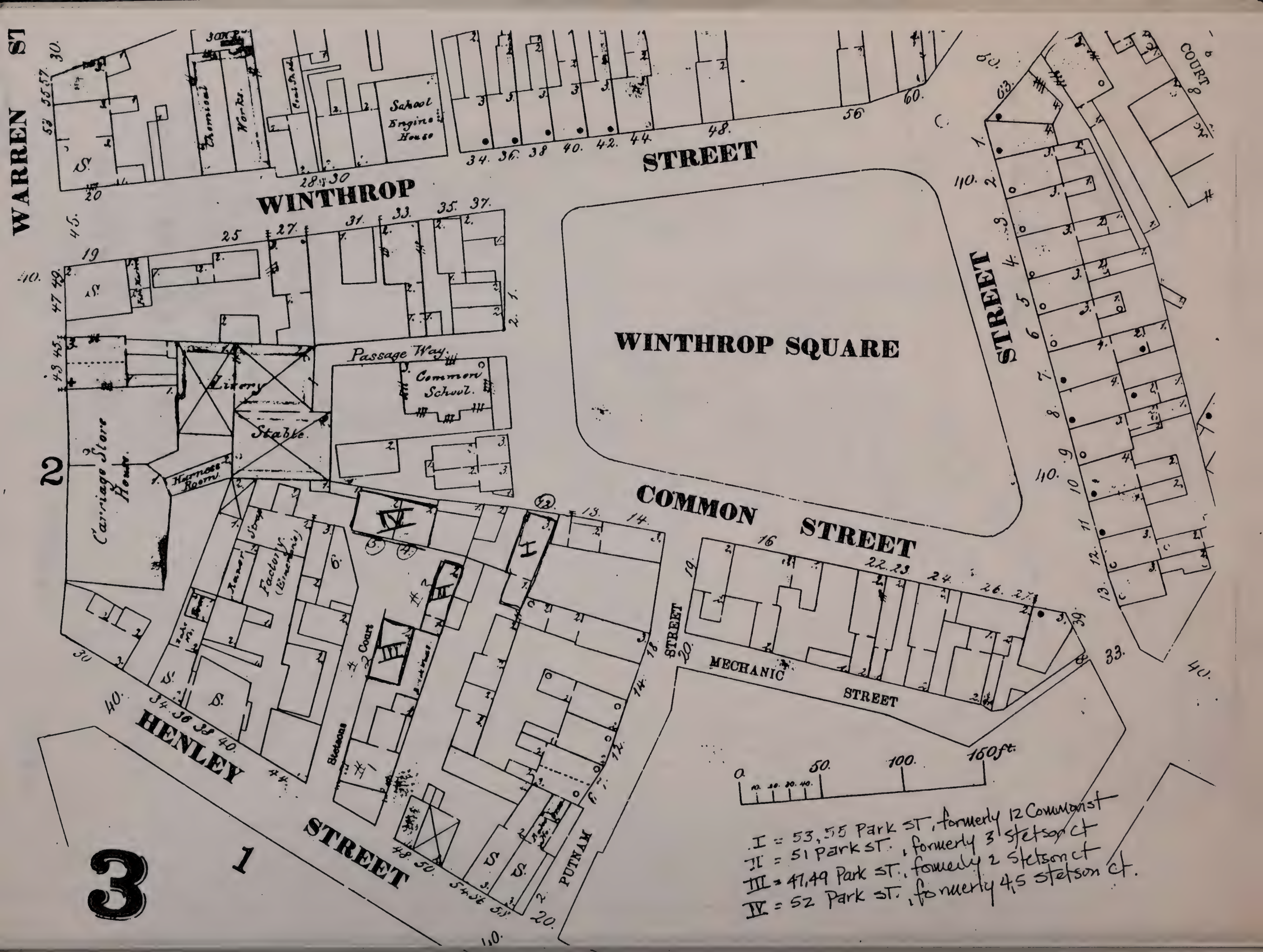
[illegible] Park St. [illegible] Md.
[illegible] Robert [illegible] Collection of [illegible]

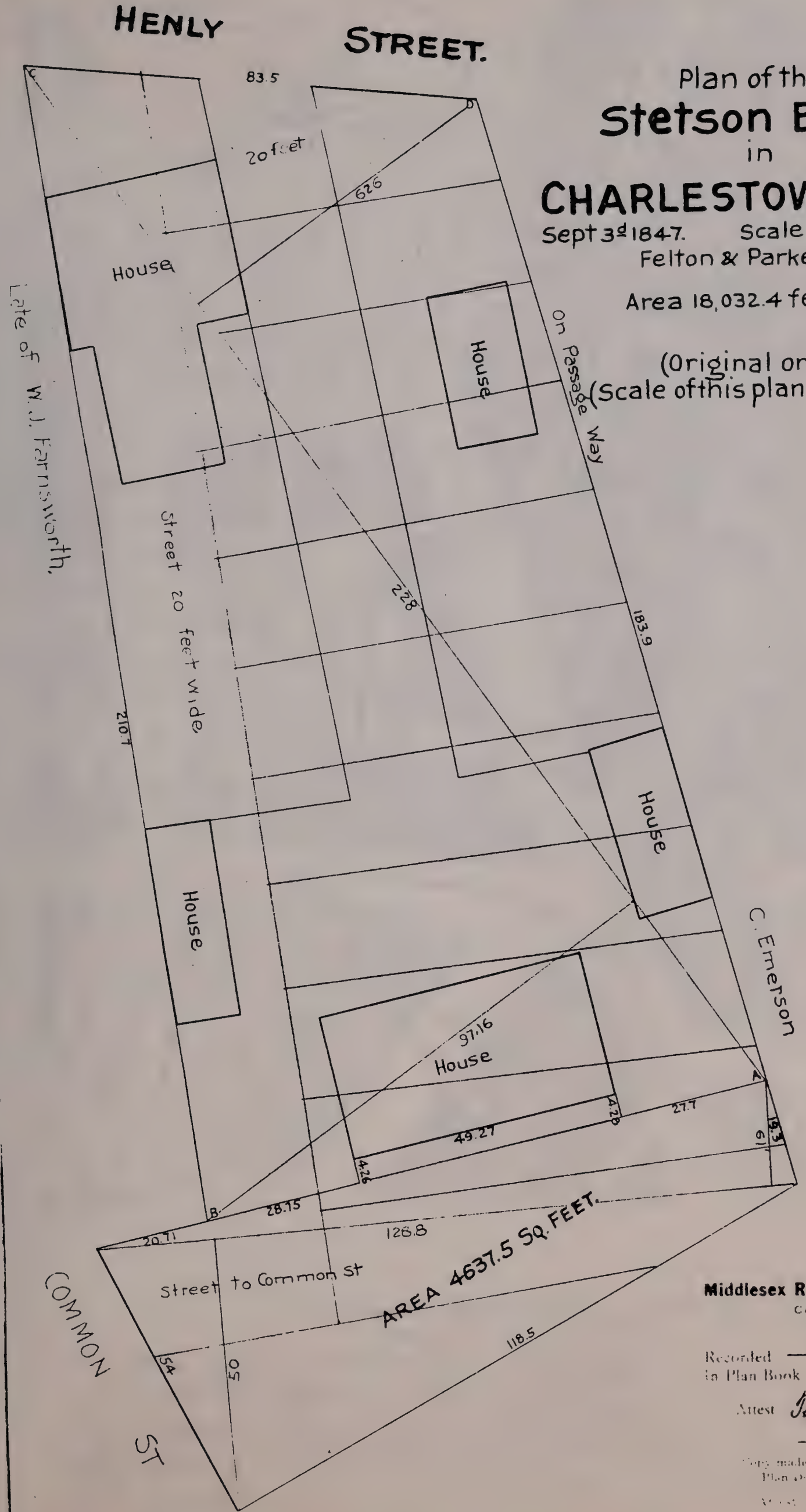


Plan showing lots
on a new street in extension of
Warren Street
in the
CITY OF CHARLESTOWN.
Decr. 15th 1868 Scale 12 ft. to an inch
T. & J. Doane, Engineers & Surveyors.
21 City Sq. Charlestown
41 & 42 Barristers Hall Boston.

(Original on file.)
(Scale of this plan: 1 inch = 20 feet.)

Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS
Copy of Plan
Recorded ___ 18__ at ___ o'clk ___
In Plan Book 16A. Plan 27 (A of 2)
Attest Albert D. Gutheim Reg.


WARREN ST
WINTHROP STREET
WINTHROP SQUARE
COMMON STREET
MECHANIC STREET
HENLEY STREET
PUTNAM
STREET
COURT
Chemical Works
School Engine House
Passage Way
Common School
Livery Stable
Carriage Store House
Harness Room
Factory (Binding)
Stetson Court
Stetson
160 ft.
I = 53, 55 Park ST, formerly 12 Common st
II = 51 Park ST, formerly 3 Stetson ct
III = 47, 49 Park ST, formerly 2 Stetson ct
IV = 52 Park ST, formerly 4, 5 Stetson ct.
3
2
1



Plan of the Stetson Estate. in CHARLESTOWN. MASS.

Sept 3d 1847. Scale 10 feet to an inch
Felton & Parkers Office

Area 18,032.4 feet. A.B.C.D.

(Original on file)
(Scale of this plan: 1 in. = 20 ft.)

Dec 5,/55 4 E

Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS
Copy of Plan

Recorded ——— 18— at — h— m— M
in Plan Book 7. Plan 32

Attest Thomas Leighton Reg

Copy made July 26, 1939.
Plan Department
Attest Harold I Hunt
Supervising Draftsman

Figure 7. Project area in 1875. —
(Source: Hopkins 1875)

#I - formerly #12 Common st, now 53, 55 Park st.
#II - formerly #3 Stetson ct, now 51, Park st.
#III formerly #2 Stetson ct, now 47, 49 Park st.
#IV formerly #4, 5 Stetson ct., now 52 Park st.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 51 Park St. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field Winthrop Sq.

by 1847 (early 19th c?) Middlesex Plans
source

ITECT ____
source

DER ____
source

R David Stetson (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-10-6/1-87

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular, early-mid 19th c. wood vernacular house w/ wood shingles. - Center hall plan - Rises 3-stories to flat roof. Door hood with brackets. Windows fully enframed w/ aluminum strips. Standard size windows at 3rd fl - may have been small square windows at 3rd fl. originally. Windows contain 1/1 wood sash. Bldg. enclosed by flat roof. To rear is 3 story brick ell addition (late 19th c) w/ narrow angled wall segment and jagged sawtooth brickwork at corner. Ells windows exhibit rock faced sills and lintels composed of two rows of header bricks.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate - drastic)

CONDITION (good) fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1,000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#51 Park st. is the center member of a trio of early-mid 19th c. wood frame vernacular detached houses bordering the southeast side of Park st. between Warren st and Common st. In terms of architectural style, #51 Park st is

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Panoramic View from Bunker Hill Monument"
by R. Mallory - 1848.

Moved; date if known from Stetson Ct (#3) in 1868

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

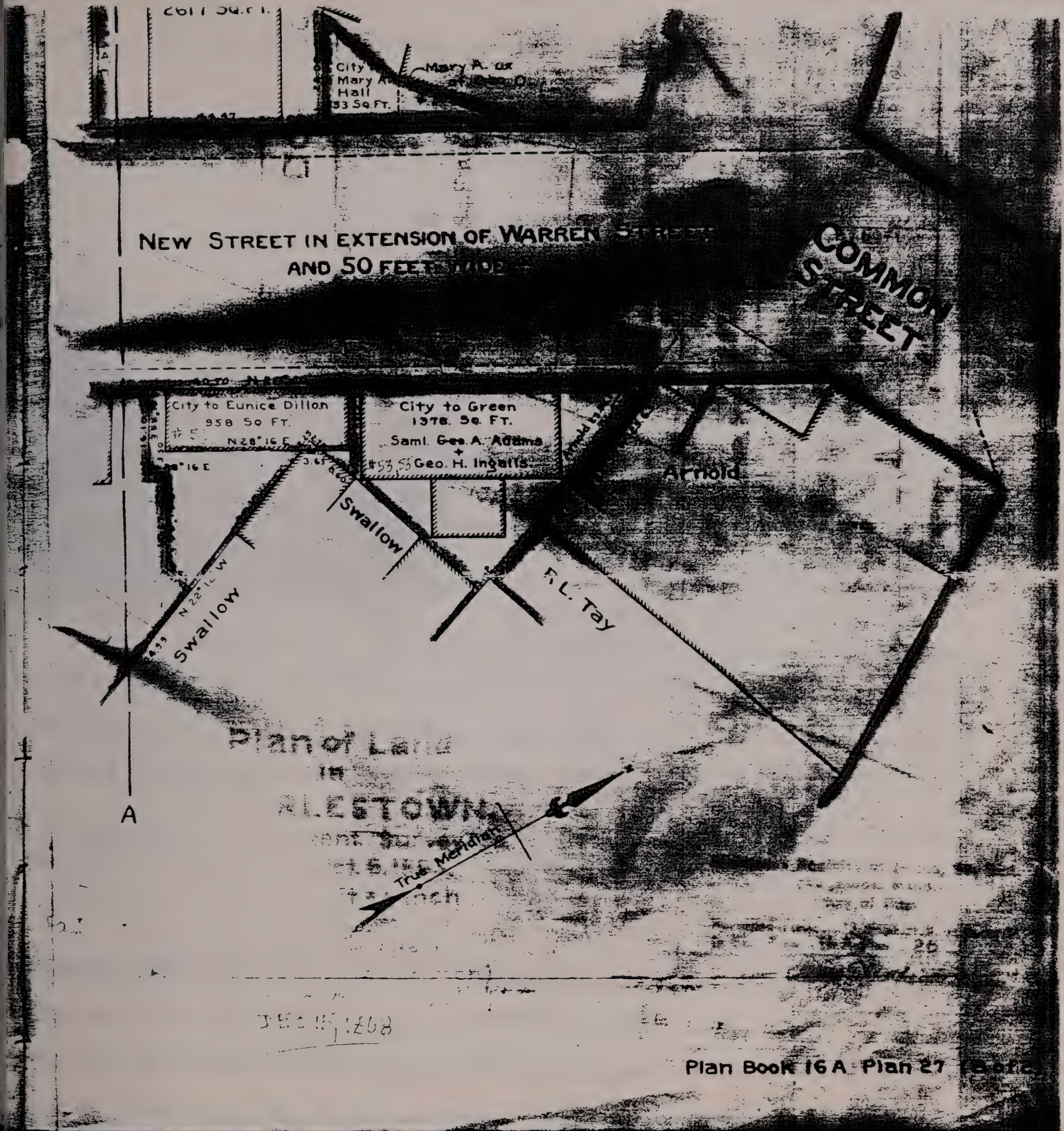
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

difficult to "read" — its clapboards and very probably base, corner and fascia boards have been obscured by a later skin of wood shingles. In addition, windows are fully enframed with aluminum strips and the standard size third fl. windows were very possibly small and square in the Federal mode. In any event #51 Park st makes a positive contribution to its streetsca in terms of scale and form. In any event, this house was extant by 1847 (see "Plan of the Stetson Estate in Charlestown, Ma. Sept. 3rd 1847). #51 Park st. was originally numbered 3 Stetson ct. Stetson ct. was a cul-de-sac off Henley st, to the rear of what is now 47 Park st.). It was evidently built as an investment property for David Stetson (see Form on #s 47, 49 Park st. for biographical information on David Stetson, development history of Stetson Ct., story of Park st. extention etc.). By the late 1840s 6 houses were grouped around the Stetson ct. cul-de-sac. By 1855, 51 Park st - then 3 Stetson ct - had passed from David Stetson's heirs to Franklin Evans, Boston merchant and in the

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

same year Evans sold #55 to Geo. B. Dixwell of Boston (occ?). Dixwell owned this house until July 15, 1867. At that time Eunice Dillon of Charlestown purchased this house. This house appears on a Middlesex Plan dated Dec. 1868 labeled "city to Eunice Dillon" Eunice Dillon owned #51 until Ca. 1905. By 1911 Eunice Dillon's heirs owned #51. This house's rear, brick ell was evidently built Ca. 1892-1901.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)


2617 Sq. Ft.
City
Mary A.
Hall
33 Sq. Ft.
NEW STREET IN EXTENSION OF WARREN
AND 50 FEET
COMMON STREET
City to Eunice Dillon
958 Sq. Ft.
N 28° 16 E
City to Green
1378. Sq. Ft.
Saml. Geo. A. Adams
+
Geo. H. Ingalls
Arnold
Swallow
F. L. Tay
N 22° 1' W
Swallow
Plan of Land
in
True Meridian
A
Plan Book 16 A Plan 27

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 52 Park st. COR. near Common st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field / Winthrop Sq.

DATE ca. early 19th c. visual analysis
source

ARCHITECT —
source

BUILDER —
source

ARTIST David Stetson (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-10-5/5-87

TYPE (residential) single [double] row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement.

ROOF low hip roof cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos [alum]/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Greatly altered - via aluminum siding and drastic fenestration changes — Late Georgian / Federal wood frame house.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [drastic]

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2600 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces ample side yard enclosed by attractive picket fence.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Although altered in terms of fabric, fenestration and elements, this double house retains integrity of siting and form. At one time it probably exhibited elements of the Late Georgian and Federal styles. The house originally stood at the head of Stetson ct. The force Park st's extension from Warren to Common st necessitated the "reshuffling" of houses in the Stetson ct area in 1868.

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Middlesex Deed - 1081:157.
Charlestown Directories - 1860's, 70's
Middlesex Plans - Plan Book 16 A, Plan 27
Moved; date if known formerly at 45 Stetson Ct. 1868 Plan Book 7, Plan 32.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Originally this house was numbered 4, 5 Stetson Ct. Further research is needed to unravel this house's pre 1868 deed chronology. This house appears on the Dec 15, 1868 Plan of Park st's extension labeled simply "City" - Park st is labeled "New street in extension of Warren st. and 50 feet wide".
On November 11, 1869, the city of Charlestown sold this house (at its 52 Park st site) to Thomas B Harris of Charlestown, merchant for $5,020.00. During the early 1870s Thomas B. Harris is listed in Charlestown Directories as a Commercial merchant at 22 North Market, Boston - during the 1870's he resided at 81 High st. Harris' heirs owned #52 Park st. (both halves) until as late as 1922.
#52 Park st was originally located at the head of Stetson Ct, a cul de-sac off Henley st and behind #47 Park st (Stetson Ct. is no longer extant). Stetson Ct was set out ca. late 1790's - early 1810's. See Form on #'s 47, 49 Park st. for further information on Stetson Ct, David Stetson, Park st's developement etc.).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

52, 54 Park St, photo by Robert Severy 12/1973
Bostonian Society photo files

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 53,55 Park st. COR. at Common st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field/Winthrop Sq

DATE ca 1801-1807 Middlesex Deeds
source

ITECT _____
source

DER _____
source

R John Chadwick
original present

OGRAPHS CT-10-5/6-'87

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OOF Flat cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Federal, wood frame double house w/ 5-bay x 1-bay main block w/ L-shaped rear ell. Bldg. clad w/ clapboards, rises 3-stories from low brick basement w/ wooden lattice work treatments covering basement windows. Edges of bldg. defined by narrow base, corner and fascia boards. Front door flanked by attenuated Doric pilasters and is surmounted by panel displaying groups of 4 incized vertical lines. Above this panel is 5-pane transom which, in turn, is surmounted by cornice headed entablature w/ blocked segments on either side of transom and at either end of the entablature. In general, windows are fully enframed w/ raised outer moldings. Windows exhibit 2/1 wood sash. Bldg's. 3rd fl. exhibits small square windows. Bldg. culminates in projecting wood cornice. Note: Entrance opens on to low platform flanked by stairs w/ Chinese fretwork railing. of recent renovation/restoration (Map)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1420 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Together w/ 14 Common st and 51, 47, 49 Park st. forms memorable streetscape of early-mid 19th c. dwellings at southeastern corner of the Training Field.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built ca. 1801-1808, # 53/55 Park st. is a well-preserved, well-crafted clapboard clad Federal house. Rising three stories from a low brick basement, this house's broad, 5-bay main facade is crisply outlined by narrow base, corner and fascia boards. Particularly noteworthy is its center entrance's simple, straightforward enframements with only a hint of decorative detailing on the panel directly

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Middlesex Deeds: 141:324, 176:73, 208:130,
256:235; 681:158, 1031:172, 1051:33
Charlestown Directories - 1860s + 70s

Moved; date if known 1868 formerly 12 Common

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

above the front door - here, incised lines in groups of four are in evidence. This double house is a key component in the "wall" of wood frame vernacular dwellings lining the southeastern side of Park st. This house originally stood with a narrow end-wall facing Common st. and the Training Field. Its main facade faced a narrow passageway. This house was originally numbered 12 Common st. It was repositioned to face Park st. in 1868 as part of the Park st extention project - at that time Park st. was continued from Warren st to Common st. Apparently, #55 was built ca. 1801-1807 for John Chadwick brickmaker. During the early 1800's Chadwick's was the mortgagee of Nathan Tufts, merchant. In May 1807, Chadwick's land and buildings on this site were re-possessed by Deputy Sherrif Peter Eder in order for Chadwick to honor some debts - at this point these premises became part of Nathan Tufts extensive real estate holdings. On 30 January, 1808, Nathan Tufts sold this house to Isaac Wheeler of Charlestown, ship-wright for $650.00. Middlesex Deeds indicate that during the

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

1810's, this double house was owned jointly by Isaac Wheeler and Marmaduke Hay, of Charlestown, mariner. On August 12, 1823 Isaac Wheeler - by that time living in Amherst, New Hampshire, sold this house to Marmaduke Hay of Charlestown for $875.00 [bounded SWly on land of P. Stetson, there measuring 22'6", SEly on land of said Hay, 44'8", northeasterly on land of J. Tapley, 26'6" and two Training field boundaries - both NWly - 26'6" and 44'8" (the latter measurement also borders on P. Stetson's land). #55 Park st (12 Common st.) remained

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) under Hay family ownership until June 29, 1854 - at that time Charles W. Green, executor of the estate of Marmaduke Hay, "yeoman, late of Melrose" sold this house at public auction - to whom is not exactly clear - for $640.00 - evidently this house was sold back and forth between Green and a William H. Willis of South Reading, Ma., physician, with Green finally selling this property to Samuel A. Adams and George H. Ingalls

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 53,55 Park st.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

of Boston for $2,200.00 on June 5, 1868. Between June 1868 and December of that year, this dwelling's main facade was turned to face Park st. During the early 1870's George H. Ingalls is listed as a carpenter living at 55 Park st - Samuel A. Adams is not listed in Charlestown Directories during the early 1870's. This double house was owned by George H. Ingalls until at least 1911. S. A. Adams is last listed as an owner of #55 Park st. in 1885. For further information on the changes wrought to this house's immediate area by Park st's extention from Warren st to Common st. in 1868, see form on #'s 47, 49 Park st.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM

City Square 1869—Proposed Boulevard, Park Street to Monument (never-realized plan promoted by George Washington Warren).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 179 Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 3 Parker St. COR. near Perkins St

NAME
present original

MAP No. 30N-11E SUB AREA

E 1844-1846
source

HITECT
source

LDER
source

ER Orr N. Towne
original present

OTOGRAPHS C-town-4,1/6.86

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus basement and attic

OOF gable cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1-1/2 story, 3-bay carpenter Gothic cottage with distinctive gingerbread barge boards at the gables eaves (vine motif). Walls covered with wood shingles. Fully-enframed, pedimented windows are located on the side walls and second floor. Apparently the altered house next door (#5) was once identical to this house.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic 20th c. front porch addition #3

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 3220 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally, #3 Parker St is a rare Charlestown example of a wood-frame Carpenter Gothic Cottage. This modestly scaled Dwelling retains its vine and star motif barge boarding at the main facade's gable. Evidently #5 Parker St originally possessed barge boarding similar to that of #3 Parker St. Gothic Revival detailing may have been removed from other houses in the Charlestown Neck area.

On August 11, 1846, Richard Sullivan, Esq. and Richard Sullivan, Jr, Boston merchant sold #3 Parker St's lot to Orr N. Towne of Somerville, MA for $975.00 (see Middlesex 490:450). The Sullivan/Towne deed

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1840's-50's
Middlesex Deeds: 490:450, 1178:575 / Wyman Geneologies-T.B. Wyman, 1879 /
The Old Middlesex Canal-Mary Stetson Clark, 1974

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

mentions the existence of buildings on this lot. #3's lot was part of lots 98 and99 on an Alexander Wadsworth plan of Aug. 19, 1844-#3 Parker St presumably dates to 1844-1846. Orr N. Towne apparently owned but never occupied this house. During the 1840's-1860's he lived in Somerville. Towne owned this house until 1865. On June 21, 1865, Louisa Towne of Sommerville sold #3 Parker St to Sarah T. Lynde of Winchester for $2,050.00 On September 28, 1871 Sarah F. Lynde sold this house to George S. Poole, secretary, Warren Institution for Savings, 25 Main St, Charlestown (see Middlesex 1178:575). Poole retained ownership of this house until at least the mid 1880's. During the 1890's and early 1900's a Sarah T. Wiggin owned this property. This house dates to the earliest phase of Parker St/Brighton St/Perkins St's development, during the mid 1840's. During the 1810's and 1820's Richard Sullivan Sr had purchased numerous tracts in this area. He was the fourth son of Massachusetts Governor, James Sullivan. Born at Groton, Ma on June 17, 1779, Richard Sullivan was a prominent Boston based lawyer, real estate speculator and co-partner in the Middlesex Canal Associated Boston and Concord Boating Co. (founded 1827). Richard Sr. owned a large tavern/hotel near what is now Sullivan Sq. His establishment catered to the Canal trade. The Middlesex Canal's southern terminus was just to the southeast of Sullivan Sq. Sullivan family land holdings at Charlestown Neck were sold off during the 1840's-70's by Richard Sr and later Richard Sullivan Jr, a Boston commercial merchant.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 32-36 Pearl St COR. Russell

NAME _____
present original

Salem Hill, Elm St
Walker St

Wo. 29N-12E SUB AREA

c. 1843 Middlesex Deeds
source

ITECT _____
source

DER Caleb Pratt Deeds
source

R Caleb Pratt
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town-2-3/6-86

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

3 cottages

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ plus basement

ROOF gable cupola --- dormers 1 per MF

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos (alum/vinyl)
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

wood 36 32,34

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of 3 late Federal/Greek Revival Cottage. Constructed of wood w/side hall plans and 3-bay main facades. Two bays at center of broad Pearl St gable. #32 and 34 retain pedimented dormers. Pediment missing on #36's dormer.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic _____

CONDITION (good fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 32=728, 34=680, 36=730 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Although alteredinterms of facing materials, #32,34,36 Pearl St retains its interesting, diminutive scale and form. Built c. 1843, these houses apparently represent the work of Charlestown housewright Caleb Pratt. Caleb Pratt was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1830-1852. In 1834 he lived at 28 High St and worked as a carpenter. During the 1840's and 1850's he lived at 7 Franklin St. He moved to Chelsea in 1853. Examples of his work include: the double Greek Revival house at 132 High St [c. 1834] and 31, 33, 35 Walker St--a row of 3 late Federal/Greek

Bibliography - Maps: 1775, 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1840's-70's
Middlesex Deeds: 433:219, 1249:186
A Century of Town Life, A History of Charlestown, MA 1775-9887 by J.F. Hunnewell

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Revival houses which are similar to #32-36 Pearl St in terms of scale and massing. On October 23, 1843, Caleb Pratt sold #36 Pearl St to Sardine Stone for $1,100.00 [See Middlesex Deed 433:219]. Stone is variously listed in 1840's and 50's Charlestown Directories as "teamster" and "wagoner." On December 22, 1874, Stone sold #36 to Esther M. Wood of Boston under the condition that "the grantor [Stone] shall be allowed to reside on said homestead during his natural life--so long as he resides there the grantee shall furnish him with a comfortable maintainance and support in sickness and health--the grantee and her family are allowed to live in said homestead and the grantor shall live in the family of the said grantee." Esther Wood retained ownership of #36 until c. 1890. By the early 1900's, an M.E. Gleason owned this house. In 1875, James A. Pino? Piro? owned #32 and James Barnett owned #34. Sardine Stone Jr. is liste as the owner of #36. By the early 1900's an O. Hodgkins owned #32 and the heirs of Eliza Gibbs owned #34. Pearl St (formerly North Pleasant St) linked HIgh St with Bunker Hill St as early as the 1770's. [see maps showing Charlestown]. Evidently, part of Oliver Holden's extensive landholdings during the late 18th/early 19th centures. Holden's mansion stood on the site of wh is now the Holden School. He was "an active and prominent man between c. 1790-1840. He was a preacher, composer of music and and extensive operator in real estate [and was apparently a builder]. Holden's land stretched from Main to Bunker Hill Sts--in 1805 he sold what is now Sullivan St and adjoining lots to Richard Sullivan, Sr.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area _____

55 of 60?

ADDRESS Pearl st. COR. Bunker Hill st

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. _____ SUB AREA _____

_____
source

ITECT _____
source

DER _____
source

R _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

_____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ plus _____

OOF _____ cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

_____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BRICK Gambrel Roof bldg. w/
↑ sign that reads "Bunker Hill
CASH MARKET"

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 62, 64, 68, 70, 72, 74 Pearl Street COR. near Bunker Hill St.

NAME _____
present original

No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Bunker Hill, North Slope; Elm-Short Sts

c. 1844 Middlesex Deeds
source

ITECT _____
source

DER Ivory Littlefield and possibly Laommi Hurd
source

R 62, 64 Ivory Littlefield
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town -7-3/6-86

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus granite block basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (stone foundation) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Trio of three, substantial wood frame Greek Revival double houses. Wide, 4-bay street facing gables exhibit corners accented by pannelled Doric pilasters, gable with return eaves. Entrance located on 4-bay side walls. Windows are simply enframed. In general, 2/2 wood sash. Entrances exhibit handsome classical enframements with Doric pilasters and heavy entablature. 72, 74 possesses a pedimented attic with fascia and side boards, while the other two houses are topped by gables with return eaves.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor - moderate) drastic #62,64 most intact, retains clapboards

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 62,64=1228x2 66,68=1228x2 70,72-1641, 1658 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Pearl St's interesting 1840's/1850's streetscape w/cluster of Greek Revival houses near Pearl/Bunker Hill Sts. intersection

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Built c. 1844, this trio of double Greek Revival houses (together with the double Greek Revival houses across the street at 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 73 and 75, 77 Pearl St) rank among the earliest dwellings built on Bunker Hill's north slope, between Elm and Short Sts. These houses, impart considerable interest to the Pearl St. streetscape via repitition of boxy forms with broad end wall gables. Evidently, these houses represent the work of Ivory Littlefield, housewright. On 6 January, 1845, he paid Charles Pierce of Charlestown, mason, $1,269.00 for "land with buildings thereon," being

A

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-1874
Middlesex Deeds

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

lot #3 on a plan of lots on Bunker Hill surveyed by George A. Parker, June, 1844 (Middlesex Deed 456:27). Ivory Littlefield was active in Charlestown building trades as a housewright from c. 1845-early 1880's. He is first listed in 1845 at Pearl St., occupation: carpenter. By 1852, he is listed more specifically at 80 Pearl St. By 1866 he lived at 12 Mystic St. From 1870-early 1880's he lived at 4 Tremont St. Other examples of Littlefield's work includes: 13-15 Allston St (brick, Greek Revival townhouses, c. 1848-51) and 19 Allston St-(Brick, Greek Revival townhouse of c. 1849-53). Littlefield owned #62,64 until c. 1850. Later owners included Frances Raymond and J. H. Varrell, clerk, J.H. Varrell, Benjamen F. Fish, painters, rear 103 Main St. and paints, oils etc., 566 Main St., house 11 Allston St. (#62) and E.M. Currier-#64. By 1901, #62, 64 was owned by an O. Varrell and an Otis H. Currier. For many years, #62, 64

Preservation Consideration (accessibil
for public use and enjoyment, protecti

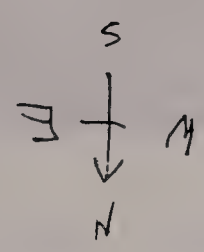
Bibliography and/or references (such a
records, early maps, etc.)

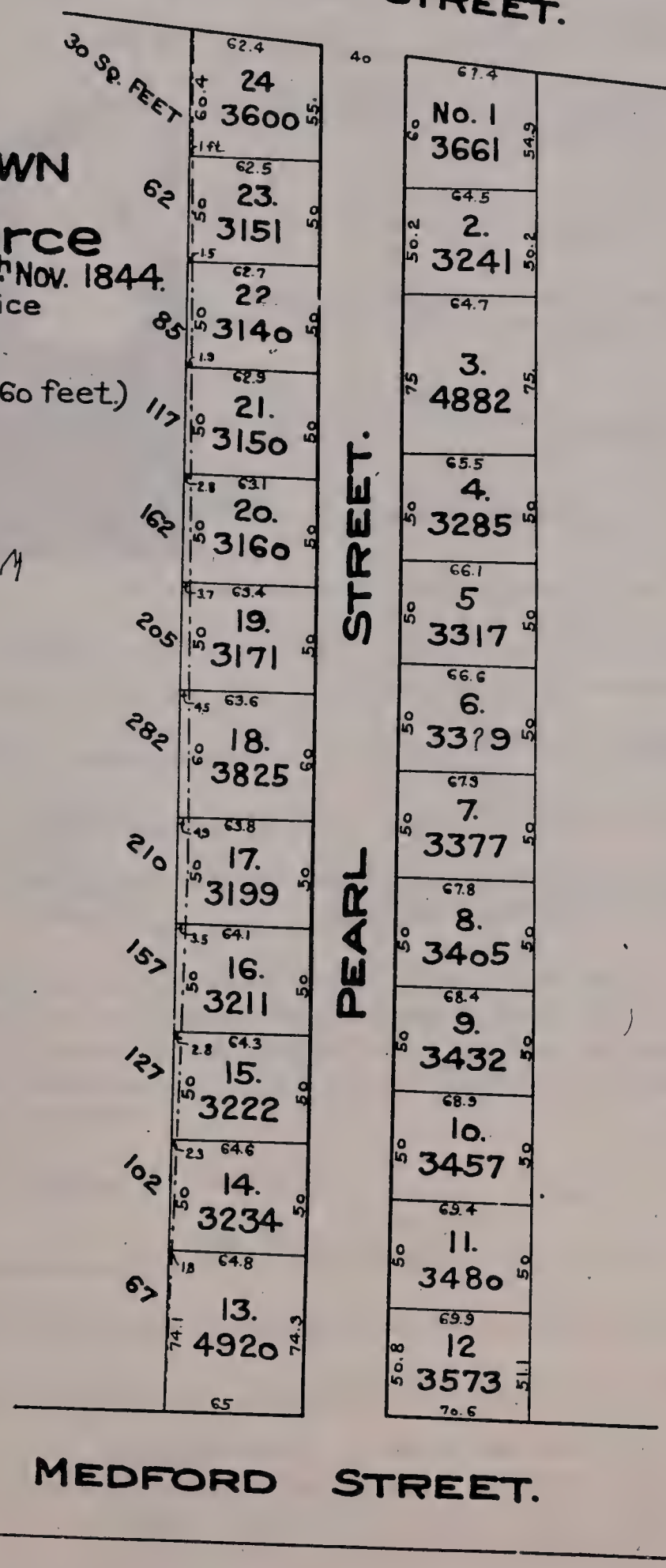
64 Pearl St.

1B 41.

Plan of Lots
in
CHARLESTOWN
owned by
Charles Pierce
Scale 50 feet to an inch 26th Nov. 1844.
Felton & Parker's Office

(Original on file.)
(Scale of this plan: 1 inch = 60 feet.)





This copy made Oct. 5, 1932
by Plan Department.
Harold P. Hunt
Chief Draftsman.

Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Received — 19 — al — H — M — M
with
A copy of Plan
Recorded in Plan Book 1-B Plan 41
Attest Thomas Burlton Register

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. Area Charlestown
[Also noteworthy: 67,69; 71,73 Pearl St.]

ADDRESS 63,65 Pearl St. COR. near Bunker Hill St.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Bunker Hill, North Slope: Elm St-Short Sts

DATE C-1844-1845 Middlesex Deeds
source

ECT
source

R Charles Pierce - attributed deeds
source

Charles Pierce
original present

RAPHS C-town-7.3/5.86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

OOF gable cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION #63,65 Pearl St is a double 2-]/2 story Greek Revival house with 6-bay main facade and broad end wall gables. House rises from granite block basement. Paired recessed entrances w/short flights of steps, handsome entrance enframements, including pannelled doric pilasters and heavy cornice headed entablature. Windows are simply enframed with 2/2 wood sash, 6/6 attic windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 63=1732 65=1620 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of noteworthy collection of 7 double wood frame Greek Revival houses lining both sides of Pearl St, near Bunker Hill St

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) #63, 65 Pearl St is the best preserved of a trio of double Greek Revival houses including 67/69, 71/73 Pearl St. These houses (along with #59,61; 62,64; 66,68 and 70,72 Pearl St date to the earliest phase of Pearl St's development (c. mind 1840's). Located near Bunker Hill St, these houses serve as a gateway to the interesting and varied mid 19th c. wood frame vernacular domestic architecture of Pearl St.

63,65 Pearl St was built c. 1844-1845. Charles Pierce, Charlestown builder, may have been responsible for

Bibliography - Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-1874
Middlesex Deeds: 63-58:154, 711:383, 881:623, #65=460:197, 198; Suffolk - 1884:23

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

this house's construction [as well as 67, 69 and 71 and 73]. #63,65 Pearl St occupys lot No. 21 on "a plan of lots on Bunker Hill surveyed by George A. Parker, June 1844." On April 10, 1845 #65's "land with house" was sold to Charles Pierce, mason by Robert Douglas, merchant, for $1,000.00 on the same day, Pierce sold this property to Samuel Bodge, "chair painter" for $2,100.00 [Middlesex 460:197, 198]. Charles Pierce was active for only a short time in Charlestown building trades. He is first listed in 1845--"occuplation, mason, house Bunker Hill" and does not appear in the 1852 Directory.

Bodge retained ownership of #65 until his death on Feb. 14, 1889. Bodge died interstate in Winchester, MA. On June 21, 1889 [Suffolk 1884:23] John Reynolds of Winchester sold #65 to Hiram I. and Abbie Nason of Boston for $3,500.00. William Nason is listed as this house's owner in 1901. For many years #63 Pearl St was owned by Joseph G. Holbrook (fish and Oysters, 126 Main St--1860's + 1870's). On June 18, 1863, Joseph G. Holbrook paid Silas Chase of Newton, confectioner, $2500.00 for rear of this property was the other house lot. Chase had purchased this land and house from Anson Robbins of South Scituate, Yeoman, for $2300.00 on May 8, 1855 [Middlesex 711:388]. Pearl St is described as a street "lately laid out." Robbins had purchased #63 at auction for back taxes paying $59.43 [see 531:154, April 17, 1848]. It is unclear who owned this property between 1845-1848--Charles Pierce may have been #63's owner during this time. In any event #63 Pearl St was owned by Joseph Holbrook and his heirs from 1863 until at least the early 1900's. Note:

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

from c. 1850--early 1880's, Charlestown trader and real estate speculator Parker Fall lived at 67 Pearl St [see Forms 13-15 and 19 Allston St].

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 79 Pearl St. COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Bunker Hill, North Slope, Elm-Short Sts

DATE c.1856-1860 Directories
source

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER Gilbert Williams Middlesex Deeds, Directories
source

OWNER Gilbert Williams
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 7.3/4.86

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus mansard

ROOF mansard cupola --- dormers 2 on Main Facade

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial L-plan mansard house with decidedly vertical orientation-narrow 3-bay main facade with side hall plan. Front door surmounted by 2 pane transom and bracketed door hood. Windows are fully enframed. Cornice exhibits brackets. Mansard is straight sided with paired dormers on main facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic ___

CONDITION (good) fair poor ___ LOT AREA 1566 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Built c. 1856-1860, this house was apparently constructed by and for Charlestown carpenter, (later coal and lumber dealer) Gilbert Williams. Architecturally, #79 Pearl St is a solid, well crafted example of a Mansard house on a street characterized by Greek Revival and Italianate single family and double houses. Pearl St was set out c. mid 1840's, in part, as a response to a population boom triggered by European immigration (particularly Irish) to the Boston area during the mid 1840's.

From c. 1860-early 1890's, 79 Pearl St was the home of Charlestown, carpenter (later wood and coal dealer)

Bibliography - Map: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1897, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-74
Boston Directories: Post - 1875

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Gilbert Williams. He was active as a carpenter in Charlestown from c. late 1840's-mid 1860's. From c. 1865-1890's he worked as a wood and coal dealer as well as real estate speculator. [Judging by the c. late 1860's housing development he owned at]]-]9 Brighton St--See Form--he was probably still working as a builder after 1865]. He is first listed in 1852 as a carpenter--at that time he worked at Allston, corner of Medford St and lived at 81 Pearl St. By 1856 he was in partnership with Uriel Adams [Adams and Williams, carpenters, 12 Sullivan St]--at that time he lived at 71 Pearl St. By 1860, Williams is listed at 79 Pearl St. Numerous grantee listings for Williams preclude dating this house via deeds. By 1866, Gilbert Williams had formed a partnership with Sheldon Williams (brother? son?) in a coal and wood dealership. Williams owned this house until at least the early 1890's. By 1901, #79 Pearl St was owned by A.F. Williams. Note: Middlesex Deeds seem to indicate that there may have been a c. 1840's predecessor house on this lot to #79 Pearl St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 89,91 Pearl St COR. near Medford St.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Bunker Hill, North Slope: Elm St-Short St

DATE c. 1845-46 Middlesex Deeds, C-town Directories
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER Sheldon Williams deeds
source

OWNER Sheldon Williams
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 7-3/2, 3.86

YPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

O. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

OOF twin gables cupola --- dormers ---

ATERIALS (Frame) (wood clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

RIEF DESCRIPTION Interesting, double wood frame, wood shingle-clad Greek Revival houses w/ thic Revival elements, e.g., highly unusual steeply pitched, street facing pedimented bles w/pointed arch attic windows. Corners defined by Doric pilasters, also Doric pilasters center of main facade (visually divides houses into 3-bay main facades). Windows are lly enframed and pedimented. (1/1 and 2/1 wood sash). Open front porch w/signs of altera- ons of first floor, e.g., tripartite window on #89. Apparently, the entrance*

XTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

OTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

enframements of #91 have been ered-originally these paired rances were enframed by a gle broad pediment-#89's (Map)

ramements represent one half the original entrance treat- ts. Porch columns have also n replaced. Columns were bably futed and Doric.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) #89 and 91 Pearl St dates to the earliest phase of Pearl St's development during the mid 1840's. Architecturally, this property is significant as a highly unusual design approach to a c. 1845 Charlestown double house. Here, the main facade is treated as a temple front with three pilasters (re: columns) but with twin pedimented attics rather than the more typical single pedimented attic. In addition, the carpenter has alluded to the Gothic Revival vernacular style via the steep pitch of the twin gables and the pointed arch attic windows. This

Bibliography - Map: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1897, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-74
Boston Directories: Post - 1875

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Gilbert Williams. He was active as a carpenter in Charlestown from c. late 1840's-mid 1860's. From c. 1865-1890's he worked as a wood and coal dealer as well as real estate speculator. [Judging by the c. late 1860's housing development he owned at]]-]9 Brighton St--See Form--he was probably still working as a builder after 1865]. He is first listed in 1852 as a carpenter--at that time he worked at Allston, corner of Medford St and lived at 81 Pearl St. By 1856 he was in partnership with Uriel Adams [Adams and Williams, carpenters, 12 Sullivan St]--at that time he lived at 71 Pearl St. By 1860, Williams is listed at 79 Pearl St. Numero grantee listings for Williams preclude dating this house via deeds. By 1866, Gilbert Williams had formed a partnership with Sheldon Williams (brother? son?) in a coal and wood dealership Williams owned this house until at least the early 1890's. By 1901, #79 Pearl St was owned by A.F. Williams. Note: Middlesex Deeds seem to indicate that there may have been a c. 1840's predecessor house on this lot to #79 Pearl St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 89,91 Pearl St COR. near Medford St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Bunker Hill, North Slope: Elm St-Short St

DATE c. 1845-46 Middlesex Deeds, C-town Directories
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Sheldon Williams deeds
source

OWNER Sheldon Williams
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 7-3/2, 3.86

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF twin gables cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) (wood clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Interesting, double wood frame, wood shingle-clad Greek Revival houses w/ Gothic Revival elements, e.g., highly unusual steeply pitched, street facing pedimented gables w/pointed arch attic windows. Corners defined by Doric pilasters, also Doric pilasters in center of main facade (visually divides houses into 3-bay main facades). Windows are fully enframed and pedimented. (1/1 and 2/1 wood sash). Open front porch w/signs of alterations of first floor, e.g., tripartite window on #89. Apparently, the entrance*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

* enframements of #91 have been altered-originally these paired entrances were enframed by a single broad pediment-#89's enframements represent one half the original entrance treatments. Porch columns have also been replaced. Columns were probably futed and Doric.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) #89 and 91 Pearl St dates to the earliest phase of Pearl St's development during the mid 1840's. Architecturally, this property is significant as a highly unusual design approach to a c. 1845 Charlestown double house. Here, the main facade is treated as a temple front with three pilasters (re: columns) but with twin pedimented attics rather than the more typical single pedimented attic. In addition, the carpenter has alluded to the Gothic Revival vernacular style via the steep pitch of the twin gables and the pointed arch attic windows. This

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1835, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-1874
Suffolk Deed: 2069:283

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

house is relatively substantial in comparison to c. 1840's wood frame Greek Revival houses elsewhere in the survey area. This property's lot was purchased from Charles Pierce, Charlestown, mason, by Sheldon Williams, housewright, on August 15, 1845 for $824.58. #89 and 91's land represents lot #16 on "A plan of lots on Bunker Hill surveyed by George A. Parker, June 1844." Evidently, #89 and 91 represent the work of Sheldon Williams. He was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1845-c. 1880. In 1845 (first directory listing) he is described as a "carpenter" and lived on School St. By 1848 he is listed as living at what is now 91 Pearl St. By 1860 he was still living at 91 Pearl St but his trade is listed as "Mahogany and veneer sawing", 10 Front St (Somerville). By 1866 Sheldon Williams was in partnership with Gilbert Williams in a wood and coal dealership. Gilbert Williams also started out as a carpenter--by the 1860's he owned considerable land holdings-particularly in the Charlestown Neck area (see form on 17, 19 Brighton St). In any event, Sheldon Williams lived at #91 until at least the mid 1870's. During the 1880's, a Sarah Buffum owned #91 Pearl St. On June 30, 1892, Sarah Buffum of Bristol, Tennessee, sold #91 to John Harrington (see Suffolk deeds 2069:283). During the 1900's and 1910's a Robert F. Miller owned #91 Pearl St. Further research is needed on the early ownership of #89 Pearl St. Sheldon Williams probably rented this half of the house to a family member until c. 1855. The 1856 Charlestown Directory indicates that #89 Pearl St was the home of Charles T. Mullett, harness maker. Mullett lived here until as late as 1901. The section of Bunker Hill between Bunker Hill St and Medford St, from Elm to Short Sts, was Upland pasture until

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

the mid 1840's-by that time population pressures in Boston (due primarily to the coming of waver of European immigrants) forced middle class families to look beyond Shawmut Peninsula for housing.

Bibliography and/or references (such records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 1-4 Pearl St. Pl. COR. off Pearl St.

NAME _____

present original

No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Bunker Hill, North Slope: Elm-Short Sts

c. 1846-1847

source

ITECT _____

source

John B. Caldwell

DER and/or Benjamin Page

source

Benjamin Page

R _____

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 7-2/6-86

TYPE: (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus basement, attic

OOF gable cupola --- dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Enclave of Greek Revival, wood frame, cottage-scale row houses

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1=695, 2,3,4=992x3 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Together with Blaban Pl. and Coral Pl, Pearl St., Place forms a trio of diminutive wood frame workers row housing on the steep incline of Bunker Hill's northwest slope. Standing with gable end to street, these diminutive dwellings exhibit Greek Revival vernacular form and elements. Pearl St. Place's diminutive cottages were built c. 1846-1847. Middlesex Deeds lead back to John B. Caldwell's purchase of these house's lots and "the buildings thereon" from Benjamin Page for $3,000.00.

A

Bibliography -

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	xx		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Page's many grantee listings preclude determining from whom Page acquired this property. Undoubtedly Benjamin Page and/or John B. Caldwell erected these houses c. 1846-1847 (see Middlesex 511:189). #3 Pearl St. Pl. was purchased from J.B. Caldwell "painter and glazier" for $1,050.00 on March 31, 1848 by Mary A. Wheeler, wife of George Wheeler, carpenter (521:133). George Wheeler is listed at 31 School St, "carpenter" in 1848. He is not listed in 1852. Wheeler, in turn, sold #3 to William L. Robinson, Charlestown trader for $1,100.00 on April 1, 1851 (561:509). In 1852, Robinson's occupation is listed as "fancy goods", house #3 Pearl St. Pl. Later, owners included Charles W. and Mary J. Cogswell (1857-1863, see 771:205). Charles W. Cogswell is listed as a clerk in 1860, house 28 Russell St. On. Dec. 9, 1863, Charles W. Cogswell sold #3 to Sylvester Richard for $1,100.00. Sylvester Richard was a building mover in partnership with David Sylvester. By 1875, Pearl St. Place's owners included John J. Bourne (?)-#1; A-5 Atherton-#2; Sylvester Richard-#3 and (name not on atlas)-#4. By 1901 an L.F. Bourne is listed at #1, S.A. Fisher owned #2, E-Magee owned Holden Row duringthe late 19th c.) Further search is needed on the ownership of #1,2 and 4 Pearl St Pl. #1 and 2 were apparently inherited from John B. Caldwell by Susan A. Fisher and Susan M. Atherton when Caldwell's real estate holdings were subdivided c. 1866.

Benjamin Page and John B. Caldwell played important roles in the development of the area north of Bunker Hill St. between Short St and Elm St. Pearl St. was set out c. 1844 with row house development occuring primarily in the late 1840's-1850's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 71,71B Perkins St COR. Caldwell St

NAME _____
present original

? No. 30N-11E SUB AREA _____

TE c. 1871-72 (?)
source

CHITECT _____
source

ILDER _____
source

Edward A. Lawrence (?)
NER Benjamin Parker (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 4.1/4,5-85

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

'OOF Mansard cupola --- dormers 3 on main and rear facades, 1 on side walls.

MATERIALS (Frame)(clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial, wood frame mansard double house w/handsome projecting entrance porch which is surmounted by an oriel on the 2nd floor. Paired entrances are flanked by polygonal bays. Windows are fully enframed. Wide fascia and side boards beneath the eaves. Mansard roof retains pedimented dormers and scalloped shingles. To rear is 1 story mansard ell w/dormers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic side porch enclosed at later date

CONDITION(good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 6,000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS prominently sited on large, hedgelined courner lot

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 71.71B Perkins St is one of the very few substantial mid 19th century houses in the Charlestown Neck area. Most of the houses in this section are of a more modest scale and date to the c. 1840's and 1850's. Architecturally, it is a relatively rare Charlestown example of a detached, wood frame mansard house. Middlesex Deeds and Charlestown directories do not provide solid clues as to a construction date for 71.71B Perkins St. As early as April 10, 1824, Benjamen Parker purchased this lot from Richard and Sarah Sullivan. Parker is listed in

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown/Boston Directories: 1850's-1870's
Middlesex Deeds: 256:163, 1239:130, 1285:58
Wyman Geanologies: by T.B. Wyman 1879
Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

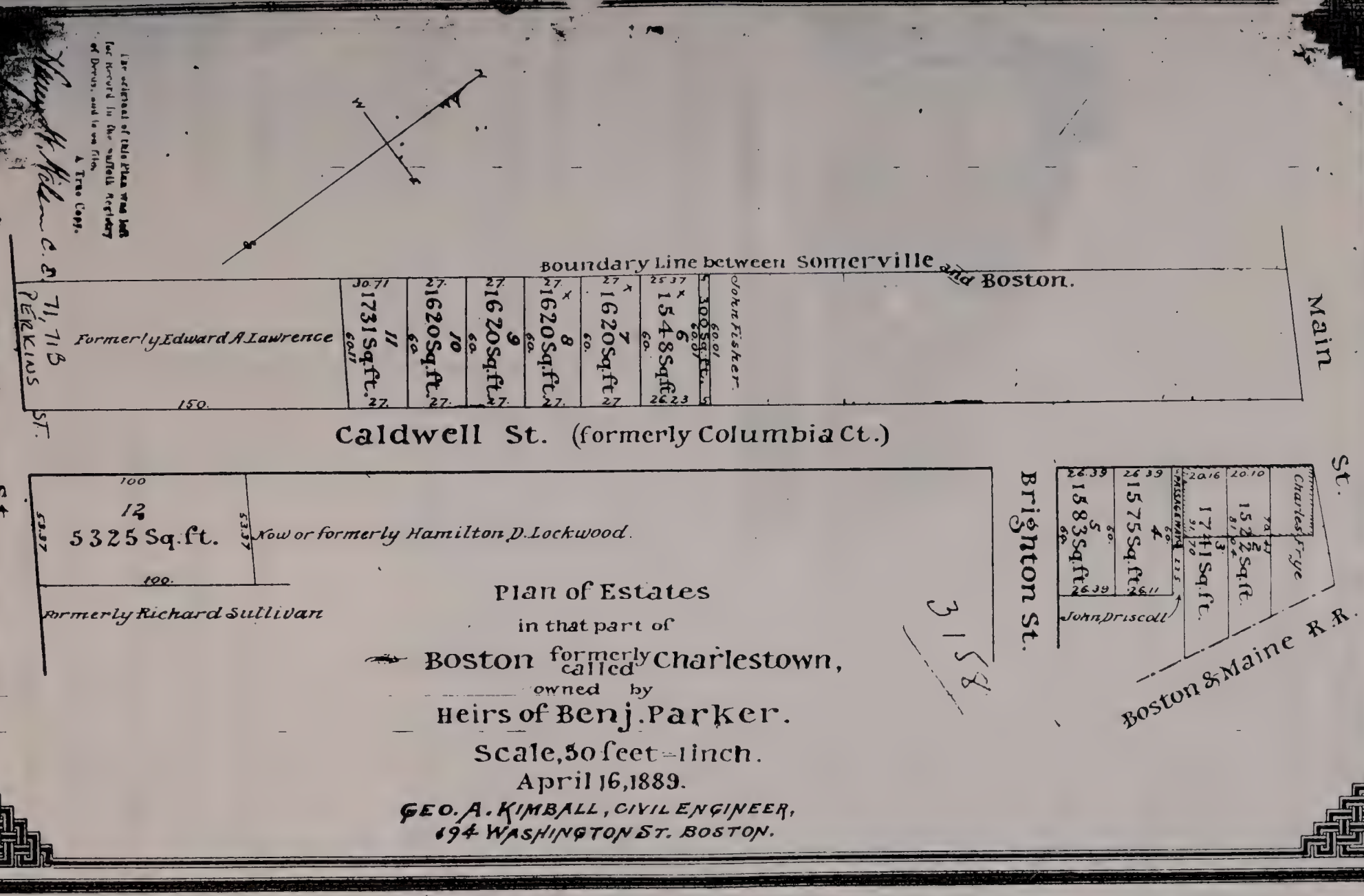
1850's and 1860's Charlestown Directories as a brick dealer at 39 Perkins St. 39 Perkins may have been an earlier house on this site or may have been located elsewhere on Perkins St (it is not clear if Perkins St's numbering system has been changed over time). Stylistically, #71.71B has the appearance of an Italianate/mansard house of c. late 1860's/early 1870's. It may have been built around the time Parker's heirs sold this corner lot (bordering the Somerville-Boston line) "with the buildings thereon" to an Edward A. Lawrence of Boston (see Middlesex 1239:130, October 16, 1872). The sale price of $17,250.00, suggests that a substantial structure was already extant on this lot. Parker died on December 19, 1870. Concievably his heirs erected this house c. 1871-1872. In any event, Benjamin Parker's heirs are listed as this house's owners on the 1875 atlas (apparently Edw. A. Lawrence was a Parker heir). Parker, in turn, sold this house to Edmund Gage on August 28, 1875 (1285:58). Gage sold it to Moses T. Dole (1326:205) for $8,100 on May 17, 1876. This house remained in the Dole family from 1876 until the early 1900's. By 1912 the heirs of Sarah F. Wiggin owned this house.

This house's lot, prior to the mid 1870's, was part of the extensive land holdings of Richard Sullivan Sr. Richard Sullivan was the fourth son of Massachusetts Governor James Sullivan. Born in Groton, Ma, on June 17, 1779. Richard Sullivan, Sr was a prominent early 19th c. Boston lawyer, real estate speculator and partner in the Middlesex Canal related Boston and Concord Boating Co. (founded 1827). Sullivan operated a tavern at what is now Sullivan Square, catering to the Canal trade. During the 1810's and 1820's he acquired extensive land holdings in Perkins St and vicinity. Perkins, Parker

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

and Brighton Sts were cut out c. mid 1840's. Richard Sullivan, Jr. seems to have sold off much of his father's Charlestown real estate holdings c. 1840's-1870's.

Bibliography and/or references (such a
records, early maps, etc.)


Boundary Line between Somerville and Boston.
Main St.
Parkins St.
Caldwell St. (formerly Columbia Ct.)
Brighton St.
Boston & Maine R.R.
Formerly Edward A. Lawrence
71, 71 B PERKINS
1731 Sq.ft.
1620 Sq.ft.
1620 Sq.ft.
1620 Sq.ft.
1620 Sq.ft.
1620 Sq.ft.
1548 Sq.ft.
100 Sq.ft.
John Fisher
5325 Sq.ft.
Now or formerly Hamilton D. Lockwood.
Formerly Richard Sullivan
1583 Sq.ft.
1575 Sq.ft.
1711 Sq.ft.
1522 Sq.ft.
Charles Frye
John Driscoll
Plan of Estates
in that part of
Boston formerly called Charlestown,
owned by
Heirs of Benj. Parker.
Scale, 50 feet = 1 inch.
April 16, 1889.
GEO. A. KIMBALL, CIVIL ENGINEER,
194 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 2 Pleasant st. COR. Main st.

NAME Warren Tavern (present) Warren Tavern (original)

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Town Hill

DATE Ca. 1780 J.E. Hunnewell & Century of Town Life (source)

TECT ___ (source)

ER ___ (source)

Eliphalet Newell (?) (original) (present)

GRAPHS CT-8-3/2-87, 12-4/2-87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Tavern

NO OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF hip cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Extensively and sensitively restored Late Georgian wood frame, clapboard clad Tavern.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor ? moderate drastic extensively renovated in 1972

CONDITION good fair poor ___ LOT AREA Part of 4744 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited at Main/Pleasant sts. corner
key component of "Thompson Triangle" - remarkably unspoiled enclave of late 18th/early 19th c. structures.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Warren Tavern was one of the first buildings erected after the burning of Charlestown by the British. It was named in honor of the General Joseph Warren, who had died in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Hunnewell notes that the Warren Tavern exhibited a large

Bibliography – Atlases – 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Boston Directories – late 19th c.
A.I.A. Guide to Boston – Susan and Michael Southworth
J. F. Hunnewell A Century of Town Life – 1888.
Rehabilitation history at BRA (Rehab Dept.) & BLC files

Listed in Town Hill NR. District

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	X
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce	X	Military	X	Transportation	___
Communication	X	Political	X		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

sign "which swung from a high post, bore on either side a likeness of General Joseph Warren in his Masonic insignia as grand master. Attached to the house was a large hall called Warren Hall. Here the first Masonic lodge in the town was formed." This Masonic lodge was founded in 1784 and was known as King Solomon's Lodge. It was this lodge that first commemorated the Battle of Bunker Hill with a wooden column in what is now Monument Square.

Late 19th c. owners included Abraham B. Shedd, "conveyancer and insurance agent, 25 City Square, house at E. Lexington" and John C. Richardson (1870's, 1880's). From ca. 1890 until ca. 1905 the Warren Tavern was owned by a Caleb T. Symmes. By 1911, this venerable building was owned by an Edgar N. Blood.

BRA 1972

D. Charlestown

PARCEL R-42

Looking north down Main Street, from left to right: the Armstrong House (barely visible), the Round Corner House, the Benjamin Thompson House, and the Warren Tavern.

BRA 1967

Warren Tavern 105 Main & Pleasant St

"Thompson Triangle"

D. Charlestown

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 22,24 Pleasant st COR. near Warren st.

NAME _____
present original

No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

E ca. 1851 Middlesex Deeds
source

HITECT _____
source

LDER Edward Pratt Middlesex Deeds
source

R 22 James Brown
24 - Levi Goodnow
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-8. 3/3. '87

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

OF gable cupola — dormers 1 per main facade ~~roof~~ slope

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double Greek Revival wood frame house, 6-bay main facade, clapboard-clad, brick foundation, side hall plans/paired entrances. Deeply recessed entrances w/ short flight of steps leading to front doors enframed by multipane sidelights and 4-pane transoms. Entrance ~~entrancements~~ (outer) consists of heavy Doric pilasters, w/ engaged Doric column (angular edges) at center. Entrance surmounted by heavy cornice headed entablature. In general windows are simply and freely enframed w/ raised outer moldings (flat moldings on #22). Windows contain 2/1 wood sash. Bldg culminates in well-crafted cornice w/ delicately rendered dentil course on #22, while plain banding appears at #24. Bldgs enclosed by gable roof w/ one pedimented dormer per ~~segment~~ (Map) (on main facade). moldings on #24

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA #22 - 936 #24 - 1003 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This double house ranks among the least altered wood frame houses on Pleasant st. Built ca. 1851, it evidently represents the work of Charlestown house wright Edward Pratt. Original owners were James Brown, victualler - #22 and Levi Goodnow, teamster - #24. Architectually, #22, 24 is a solid, well-preserved example of a double wood frame vernacular Greek Revival house.

Bibliography Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1865, 1875, 1885, 1894, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories / Boston Directories
Middlesex Deeds - #22 = 581:294, 871:345
#24 - 581:73

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#'s 22, 24 were sold on the same day - Jan 5, 1852 - to James Brown, victualler for $2,150.00 (#22) and Levi Goodnow teamster (#24) for $2,300.00. Evidently #22 and 24's land was part of a larger parcel purchased by Pratt from Dr. Abraham Thompson on November 1, 1851 - #22 and 24 were probably in the process of being built or very recently completed at the time of Pratt's purchase of this property (although the Thompson/Pratt deed does not mention buildings on this land). Benjamen Pratt was active in Charlestown building trade from ca. early 1830's - mid 1850's (see form on 43, 45, 47 High st for more biographical information on Edw. Pratt).

James Brown owned #22 from 1852 - 1862. He sold it to James C. Neilson, Charlestown physician on September 25, 1862 for $1,725.00 The Brown/Neilson deed mentions "the brick wall which seperates the house on the premises from the house of said Goodnow with the right to use in common with the owners of the block of four houses the passageway as now laid out to Warren st about 3' in width.

Levi Goodnow owned #24 Pleasant st. until at least 1875.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

(by that time he was living at 51 Soley st.) By 1885 #22 was owned by Catherine Stanwood and #24 was owned by Alfred V. Lincoln (see Form on 32 Cordis st.) By 1892 this duo's owners included Catherine Stanwood at #22 and John S. Whiting at #24. Owners in 1911 included M. A. Brennan - #22 and John S. Whiting at #24.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 23 Pleasant st COR. near Warren st

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Town Hill

DATE by 1808 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Kettel family(?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-7-1/1,2-87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF Gambrel cupola - dormers 3 dormers on Main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Center hall plan. Late Georgian wood-frame house with gambrel roof stands w/ narrow gambrel end to street. 5-bay main facade faces south west-overlooks ample yard. Center entrance enframements appear to have been altered. Simple pilasters are still intact but entablature seems to have been modified. Houses edges accented by narrow corner boards. In general, windows are fully enframed with raised outer and inner moldings - still in tact is 6/9 wood sash. Fenestration configuration on street facing wall is somewhat unusual with a single window in the center of the 1st fl. wall and 2 widely spaced windows on the second floor - usually only one window appears at each level! Projecting from the center of main facades roof slope is trio of dormer windows w/ shed roofs.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic entrance enframements have been altered

CONDITION good-fair poor clapboard replacement needed LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS faces ample yard which is shielded from street view via tall chain link and wooden fence.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#23 Pleasant st. stands with distinctive gambrel profile to Pleasant st - it south west facing main facade overlooks an ample, tree shaded yard - a clear view of the yard and main facades first floor is obscured by a tall chainlink and wooden fence. Access to #23's yard

BIBLIOGRAPHY Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1834 - 1874
Middlesex Deeds - 179:19, 219:454, 228:464, 511:144.
A FIELD GUIDE TO American Houses by Virginia and Lee McAlester

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

is gained via an entrance on Warren st. Architecturally, this house is part of Charlestown's small, but choice collection of Late Georgian, gambrel roof houses. The gambrel roof was widely used in the domestic architecture of the northern colonies from 1700 - 1780. The gambrel roof house is an important substyle within the Georgian style. The gambrel roof configuration is found in about 25% of surviving houses in the northern states. The gambrel shape is an adaptation of the gable form which provides more attic space for storage and sleeping. #23 Pleasant st. testifies to the longevity of the gambrel roof housetype in New England and more specifically in Charlestown - evidently the gambrel roof was employed in Charlestown house construction until as late as the mid 1820's (see form on 23 Prescott st.). The use of the gambrel in early 19th c. Charlestown building underlines the conservatism of local housewrights during the first half of the 19th century.

#23 Pleasant st. dates to at least 1808 - on March 21 of that year Andrew Kettle of Charlestown sold this house and land to Joseph Noyes of Boston, merchant, for $1600.00. During the earl, 19th c. the

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Kettle family owned several tracts of land on the northeast side of Warren st - further examination of the many Middlesex grantee, grantor listings for Andrew Kettle may pin point this house's date of construction. In any event, Noyes sold #23 to Benjamen Fiske of Charlestown on August 22, 1817 for $1,000.00. Two years later (9 Sept. 1819) Fisk sold this property to William Hawes and Samuel Rich of Charlestown for $1,000.00. Evidently Fisk continued to live in the vicinity of #23 as the Fisk/Hawes deed stipulates that " Fiske and his heirs have the right to the full and

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

perfect use to the well in front of the house hereby conveyed with the priveledge of passing through the backyard to the dwelling house over the land of the said Hawes and Rich". In addition, Hawes and Rich were forbidden to erect a stable in front of the house. This house remained under Rich (and Hawes?) ownership until 24 May 1847 - at that time Samuel Andrews, guardian of Samuel Rich's minor

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Boston Landmarks Commission

Community: Charlestown, Ma	Form No:
Property Name: 23 Pleasant st.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

children, sold #23 to Aaron Wiley, mariner (referred to in mid 19th c. Charlestown Directories as "fisherman") - Wiley was the highest bidder on this property at a public auction. Andrew Wiley, lived here from 1847 until ca. 1870. By 1874 Lydia Wiley, nurse is listed as living here. This house was owned by Aaron Wiley's heirs until at least 1892. Later owners included Charles D. Suwin (1901) and John Kyle (1911).

Pleasant st. was set out ca. late 1790's. It appears on the 1818 Peter Tofts map of Charlestown labeled South Pleasant st (in anticipation of a Pleasant st. extended over Breed's Hill?). It is one of the first, if not the first house built on this street.

Listed in the National Register
Town Hill District

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 58 Pleasant st. COR. Boyle st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE by 1852 1852 Map
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER William H. Bacon
source

OWNER William H. Bacon?
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 3.6/4-86 8.4/3-87

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement and attic

ROOF gable cupola — dormers 2 dormers on Boyle st. wall.

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Greek Revival, side-hall plan, wood frame house - 3 bay x 4 bay main block - gable-end to Pleasant st. Granite step w/ cast iron foot scraper leads to front door flanked by Doric pilasters and surmounted by low, cornice headed entablature. In general windows are fully enframed with raised outer moldings and contain 6/1 wood sash. Accenting edges are corner boards House enclosed by broad gable roof with return eaves.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor Recently rehabilitated LOT AREA 1479 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#58 Pleasant st. is a straight forward, well-preserved example of a side-hall plan Greek Revival wood frame vernacular house. For many years its lot was part of a larger parcel which included the Swallow mansion at 33 Cordis st - located to the rear of

Bibliography - maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1874, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Suffolk Deeds - 4246:465
Middlesex Deeds - 452:444

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
#58 Pleasant st. The 1852 map indicates that #58 Pleasant st. was extant at that time. In all probability, #58 was built at the same time as 33 Cordis st - ca. 1845. Wm. H. Bacon, the builder of #33 Cordis st. may have also been responsible for #58 Pleasant st's. construction. This house appears labeled A. Swallow on the 1875 Atlas (for information on Amaziah Swallow see form on 33 Cordis st.). From the 1880's until the 1910's this house was owned by Rebecca P. Swallow. [see Probate of Rebecca Swallow - Suffolk Probate Court # 54947.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, r
for public use and enjoyment, protection, ut

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS #'s 1,2,3,4, Pleasant st. court COR. off Pleasant st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE Ca. late 1840's/early 1850's By 1852 Maps
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER - ? #'s 3 and 4 enlarged by Edw J. Norriss (?) Ca. 1880's or 90's? source

OWNER Jacob Foss (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-3. 6/6/86

TYPE (residential) single #5 double row #'s 1-4 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) #5 = 2, #3,4 = 3, #1,2 = 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable - #'s 1,2,5 flat - #'s 3,4 cupola — dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards #'s 1,2 shingles wood #5 stucco asphalt asbestos alum #'s 3,4,(?)/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Cul de sac lined w/ ca. late 1840's/early 1850's modestly scaled wood frame dwellings. ON left side is #5 - single family, detached, center hall plan w/ narrow end wall gable facing stree 3-bay x 1 bay main block, small side ell. Rise 2 stories from brick foundation to gable roof w/ return eaves. Center entrance feature 3 granite steps, front door flanked by side lights and surmounted by saw cut, scroll bracketed Italianate door hood w/ pendants. In general, windows are simply entramed w/ 2/2 wood sash + raised moldings. (Note: small transom appears over front door) Bordering this cul de sac's right side is row of 4 wood fr. Greek Revival houses

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (→ 1,2,5) moderate drastic → #'s 3,4 - Raised to 3 fls from 2, 2-story oriels added.

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA #1 - 1411 #2 - 1189 #3 - 1184 #4 - 1174 #5 - 1950 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS narrow, cement covered cul-de-sac w/ interesting Ca. mid 19th c. granite hitching posts at entrance to cul de sac. (Center post is tallest of three + is octagonal) ead gable end of #'s 1-4 and narrow gable end of #5 are at interesting angle to Pleasant st.

#4 have been drastically altered by the addition of 2 3rd fl + 2-story oriel. #'s 1,2 ex- SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
libit 3-bay main facades (2-bays facing Pleasant st on #1) w/ simple baseboards and orner boards. side hall plans. Entrances (Map) opped by small rectangular transoms framed by pediments entablature (ex- nely modest). Transom surmounted back rs open on to yards to rear. In general, ows are fully and simply entramed.

Pleasant st. Court ranks among Charles-town's more picturesque cul de sacs. The broad end wall gable of #'s 1-4 Pleasant st. ct. and the narrow end wall gable of #5 Pleasant st. court add considerable interest to Pleasant st's streetscape and serve as a "gateway" to Pleasant St. Court.

Bibliography_ Maps - 1818, 1852; Atlases - 1868, 1885, 1875, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown/Boston Directories - 19thc.
Middlesex Deeds - 1001: 544, 1867 Aug 29; 1001: 392 Aug 1, 1867

Community/ development ___ Political ___ Transportation ___

Architectural X

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Much of this cul de sac's charm is dependent on the prescence of the three granite hitching posts which stand at the head of Pleasant st. Court. These obelisk-like and octagonal granite posts are relatively substantial and are unique within Charlestown. Architectually these houses are simple wood frame mid 19thc. vernacular houses of modest scale and minimal ornamentation. #5 Pleasant st. Court's saw cut, scroll bracketed doorhood strikes an Italianate note while #'s 1+2 may be characterized as Greek Revival by virtue of the entrance's rectangular transoms and pedimented entablatures. #'s 3 and 4 were transformed into 3-story Queen Anne houses (with 2-story oriels) at some point ca. 1880's or 1890's.

#5 and 1-4 Pleasant st. Court appear on the 1852 McIntyre map of Boston vicinity. Middlesex Deeds indicate that both #5 and #1-4 were part of the extensive mid 19thc. land holdings of Jacob Foss. (Foss owned a number of parcels in the vicinity of Chelsea st. and elsewhere along the waterfront). Evidently Zenas C. Howland, acting as an administrator for Foss's estate began to break up Foss's land holdings - at least along Pleasant st ct., ca. 1867. Further research is needed to determine the construction date of

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

#'s 1-4 and #5 - involving a study of the many grantee entries for Foss prior to 1867. By 1874, the owners of #1's-4 included Calvin H. Sawin, "baggage master", Fitchburg R.R. - #1; Lawrence L. Hamilton, painter - #2; Charles H. Cormier, harness maker - #3. and William Mason (several entries in the 1874 Boston Directory - apparently none living at this address) and Edwin Sibley, truckman, house 32 Adams st - #5. By 1885 the only change in ownership involved #4 - by that time an Edward J. Norriss, carpenter, 139 Rutherford Ave. owned/occupied #4. [Norriss may have been responsible for altering #'s 3 and 4 by the addition of a 3rd fl. and oriels).

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

By 1911 this group's owners included L. B. Cormier - #1, Edward C. Hamilton #2, Elizabeth R. Cormier - #3 and Harry E. Cormier - #4 + 5.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 1 Prescott st. COR. at Devens, Harvard, Main, Prescott st. intersection

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Town Hill

DATE Ca-1804 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER James C. Edmands "bricklayer" Deeds
source

OWNER James C. Edmands
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 9-2/5-86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (Rear ell) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Handsome, Federal masonry house w/ 5-bay main facade, 2-bay side wall. Rear ell composed of brick wall along Devens st and side/rear walls of wood. Highly symmetrical main facade - center entrance is slightly recessed w/ 8-granite steps leading to the front door. Front door surmounted by semi-circular fan light. Windows are fully framed and contain 6/6 wood sash. Windows exhibit delicate raised outer moldings. Small square windows w/ 3/3 wood sash appear at the 3rd floor of the main block. Bldg. culminates in well-crafted wooden cornice. Brickwork of main block generally characterized by 5 rows of stretcher bricks for every row of header bricks. Certain passages of the brick work appear to have been re-worked (e.g. around the main entrance and at basement level on the Devens st. wall.(Map) Rear ell apparently represents mid 19th c. addition.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1546 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#1 Prescott st serves as an impressive introduction or "gateway" building to both Prescott and Devens sts interesting collection of 19th c. structures. #1 Prescott st is a highly visible landmark at the intersection

Bibliography — Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown / Boston Directories - 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - 154:253, 831:566, 1159:239.
James F. Hunnewell - A Century of Town Life

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___
Commerce	___	Military	___
Communication	___	Political	___
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of Harvard, Prescott, Devens and Main st. Architecturally it is an excellent example of early 19th c. Federal domestic architecture. Built ca. 1804, it represents the craftsmanship of James C. Edmands, "brick layer". J.C. Edmands was also this house's first owner occupant. He purchased this house's lot from Jacob Rhodes of Boston, shipwright, on December 14, 1803 for $1,000.00. Rhodes had purchased this house's lot from John Kidder ca. 1780's or 1790's. John Kidder had inherited this lot from his grand fa Stephen Kidder in 1770. After the destruction of Charlestown wrought by the British in 1775, John Kidder claimed for a loss "a shop and end of a house". Evidently #1 Prescott remained under Edmands family ownership until 1860 — on July 30, 1860, the Deacons of the First Parish church, executors of the estate of Martha Edmands sold #1 to Isaac Foster, tailor of Charlestown for $4,050. Foster, in turn sold #1 Prescott st. to Jesse B. Rideout, "stable keeper" for $8,500.00 on May 1, 1871. Jessie B. Rideout and John B.

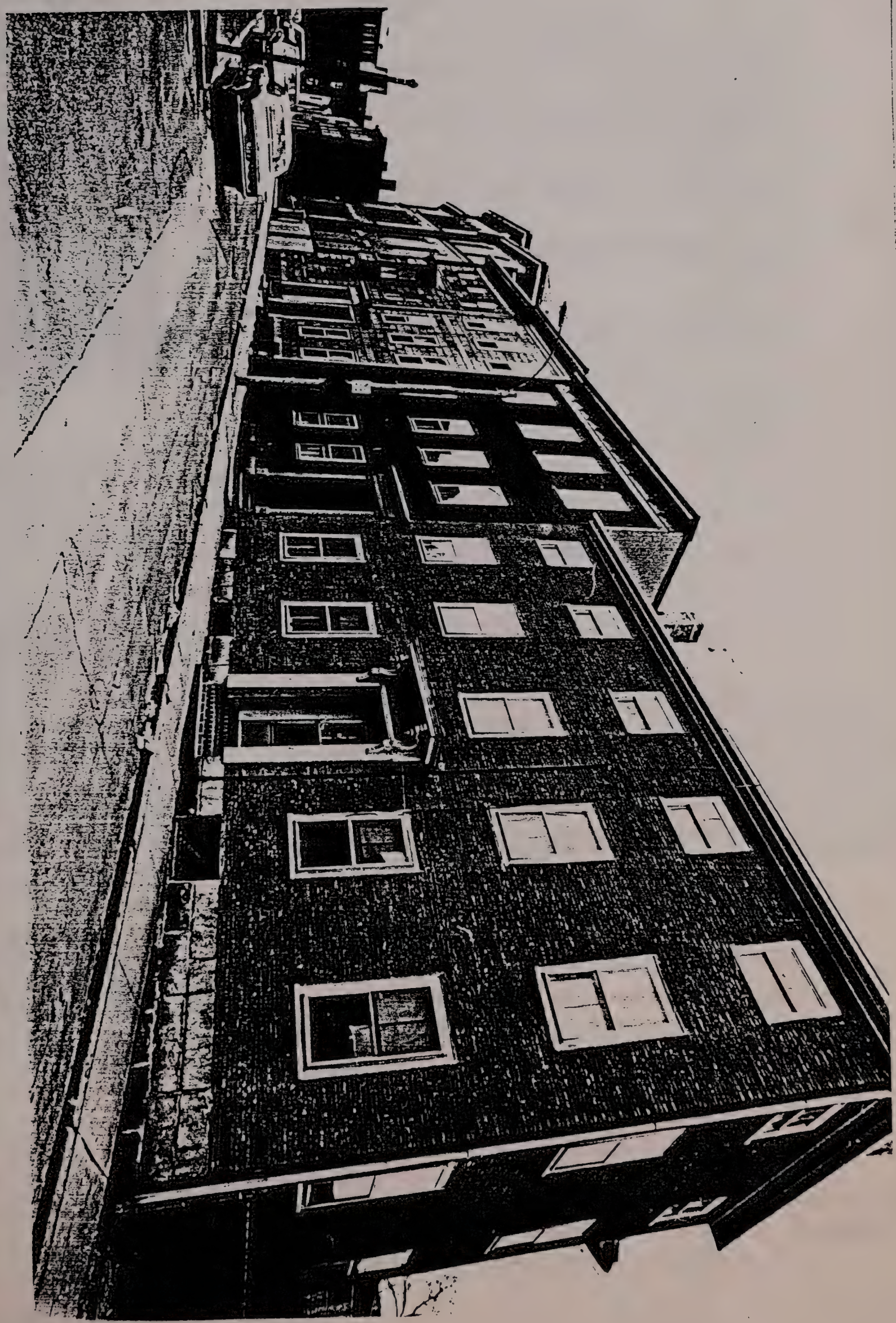
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Rideout (also living at this address - 1875) were associated with Moore and Rideout stables, Hentey st. Cor. Warren. By 1885 a Mrs. Mary M. Rideout, physician, was living here, as well as Jesse Rideout. Atlases and James F. Hunnewell indicate that #1 Prescott st. acquired its brick and wood rear ell at some point between 1885 and 1888. In 1888, Hunnewell describes #1 Prescott st. as a 3-storied brick house (the upper story low), old but painted in good

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

order, standing at the corner and southward is a three storied recent wooden house (meaning the ell?) painted a dark color. By 1901 Jessie Rideout's heirs are listed at this address. By 1911 a Mary E. Donahoe is listed as living here. Prescott st was originally called Middlegate st and has existed since at least the late 17th c. being part of the remarkable, organic pattern of streets which developed on and around Town of Harvard still as early as the 1630's.

PRESCOTT ST.
BRA PHOTO- 1972



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 21 Prescott st. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Town Hill

DATE by 1868 1868 Sanborn Atlas
source

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER Lott Pool? Middlesex Deeds
source

OWNER Thomas M. Cutter (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 9-3/1-'86

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) (Main Facade) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick side walls) stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION This L-shaped house rises 3 stories from a granite block basement to a flat roof w/ deep Italianate cornice exhibiting paired wooden brackets. Its main facade is clad w/ clapboards while its side walls are constructed of brick. This house possesses a side-hall plan and 3-bay main facade. Italianate bracketed doorhood w/ pendants at deeply recessed entrance. Front door flanked by sidelights w/ solid panels (½) and glass (½). Entrance entr. include pannelled pilasters w/ small circular "bosses" at flat corners. Windows are simply and fully enframed with 6/6 wood sash

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic? #21 May originally have stood only 2-stories tall w/ a gable roof - 3rd fl. may represent later addition?

CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1991 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS This house is flanked by the enormous bulk of the High Victorian Gothic/2nd Empire Harvard School (1871) and the gambrel roofed Lott Pool house at #23 Prescott st (1824).

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architectually, the house's present Italianate appearance may be belie its original structural and stylistic treatments. #21 Prescott st. appears to be a ca. 1850's or 1860's, 3-story Italianate house with clapboard clad main facade and brick side walls. Salient Italianate features include a sawcut bracketed doorhood with pendants and a deep cornice with

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911.
Middlesex Deeds - 345:310, 1041:83
Charlestown Directories - 19th c.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
paired brackets. This house may have been built as a 2-story Greek Revival house with a gable roof - this house's inner entrance entrancement lean toward a Greek Revival stylistic sensibility which its present bracketed doorwood may have been installed over a simple, cornice headed Greek Revival entablature.

Middlesex Deeds suggest a construction date of ca. 1835 with this house achieving its present Italianate appearance by ca. 1868. On 10 September 1835, Lott Pool of Boston, "gentleman" (formerly a Charlestown carpenter). sold #21 Prescott st's land "with the buildings thereon" to Thomas M. Cutter, merchant for $4,400.00. Pool owned the gambrel house next door at #23 Prescott st. which he evidently built ca. 1824. #23 Prescott st. (at least the first two stories) may represent the work of Lott Pool. In any event, Thomas M. Cutter owned #21 Prescott st. from 1835 until September 8, 1868 - at that time Ann Eliza Parker, wife of Jerome W. Parker of Boston purchased #21 from Cutter for $4,800.00. Jerome W. Parker

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
is listed in the 1874 Charlestown Directory as the owner of Jerome W. Parker and Company, provisions dealer, 15 Main st. By 1885 #2 Prescott st. was owned by Hein Tomfohrde, "lager beer", 28 Hanover st, Boston, house 21 Prescott st (see 1884 Boston Directory). He lived here until the late 1890s. Born in Hanover, Germany on May 1, 1850, he came to Boston with his parents in 1868. Mr Tomfohrde conducted a restaurant at 28 Hanover st, Boston.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
(the "Lager Beer" reference in the 1884 Boston Directory for Mr. Tomfohrde's occupation probably indicates that he operated a saloon on his restaurant's premises). He was a member of Troop D. Roxbury Horseguards and was a member of the Boston Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

Listed in Town Hill NR District

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 23 Prescott st. COR.____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Town Hill

DATE ca. 1824 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER Lott Pool - housewright Middlesex Deeds
source

OWNER Lott Pool
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-9-3/2

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF Gambrel cupola – dormers 2 on MF slope

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Clapboard clad gambrel roof (retardataire Georgian) house w/ 6 bay x 7 bay main block and rear ell, situated on brick basement. Narrow 1-bay gambrel gable faces street, main facade faces narrow brick-paved alley/yard. Edges of main block defined by narrow corner boards. Entrance surmounted by entablature w/ deep molded cornice (very Federal, 1820's). In general windows are fully enframed w/ raised inner and outer moldings.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ____

CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1160 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS stands with narrow end wall to street, main facade overlooks narrow brick-paved alley/yard

Main facades windows exhibit 6/6 wood sash. Street facing wall exhibits 2/2 replacement sash. Main block enclosed by steeply pitched gambrel roof with (Map) two shed roofed dormers (widely spaced) on the main facade.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Built ca. 1824, #23 Prescott st is part of Charlestown's small but choice collection of late 18th c. / early 19th c. gambrel roof houses. Charlestown is the only Boston neighborhood which contains

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories 1832 - 1874
Boston Directories - late 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - 200: 527, 253:62, 345:310, 1101:99. SUFFOLK Deeds - 1363:195, 3360:74, 75

Listed in Town Hill NR District

Moved; date if known _____

A Field Guide To American Houses - Virginia and Lee McAlester.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

extant examples of Pre 1830 gambrel roof housing (with the notable exception of Dorchesters ____ Clapp House, built ca. 17__ on Boston St., Dorchester). Architectually, #23 Prescott St. is a retardataire example of a gambrel roofed 5 bay x 1 bay center hall plan wood frame house. [The possibility remains that this house was moved from another site but deed work points to a construction date of 1824.]. The gambrel roof was widely used in the domestic architecture of the northern colonies from 1700 to 1780. The gambrel roof house is an important substyle within the Georgian style. This roof configuration is found in about 25% of surviving houses in the northern states. The gambrel shape is an adaptation of the gable form which provides more attic space for storage and sleeping. #23 Prescott St. testifies to the longevity of the gambrel roof house type in New England. This house underlines the general conservatism of the Charlestown building trades during the first half of the 19th century. #23 Prescott

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

street evidently represents the work of local housewright Lott Pool. He was active in Charlestown building trades ca. 1810's - 1830's. Pool purchased #23's lot on 18 March 1824 [232:62] Both the $620.00 sale price and the fact that no buildings are mentioned in the Farie/Pool deed indicates that Pool was buying a vacant lot in 1824. In addition, a construction date of 1824 is supported by stylistic evidence - the entrance enframements of #23 are more 1820's than late 18th c/early 19th c.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

It is important to keep in mind that with the exception of a few dwellings at Charlestown Neck, all of Charlestown's buildings were destroyed by the British in the Spring of 1775 - precluding the survival of any pre 1750 gambrel roof structures in Charlestown. It should be noted that no buildings are mentioned on this site in a deed of Dec 23, 1813 [200:527] between Rachel Draper Farie and Daniel and Sarah Waters.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston
Boston Landmarks Commission

Community: Charlestown	Form No:
Property Name: 23 Prescott st	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

In any event Lott Pool owned #23 Prescott st. Sept 10, 1835 - at that time he sold it to Thomas M. Cutter, charlestown merchant for $4,400.00 [345:310]. Cutter owned this property for 35 years, selling it to Edward Hooper Jr. for $3,000.00 on May 17, 1870. Hooper is variously listed in charlestown Directories as a "carpenter" and "engineer" employed by the Fitchburg Railroad. Later owners of #23 included Elizabeth Hooper Rice, Harrison D. Taylor and Thomas G. Gilbride.

Prescott st. was called Middlegate st prior to ca. early 1840's. It was part of Town Hill's original organic pattern of streets - streets that were set out as early as the mid 17th century. Prescott st. was named in honor of Col. William Prescott, the distinguished leader of the patriot troops on Bunker Hill

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 8,10 Prospect st. COR. Robert J. Lowney Way

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-13E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1903 City of Boston Bldg. Dept. records
source

ARCHITECT W.H. Besarick - Boston Bldgs Dept
source

BUILDER Jeremiah P. O'Riordan Boston Bldgs Dept
source

OWNER Jeremiah P. O'Riordan
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 7- 5/4 - '87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten [apt.] 6 units
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola — dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] [stone trim] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Six family Queen Anne/Georgian Revival double apartment building. Rises 3 floors from brick basement to flat roof w/ heavy dentillated and modillion block copper cornice. 4-bay main facade. Paired entrances w/ replacement outer doors and transoms. Entrances unframed by limestone (?) trim in modified Georgian Rev. manner. Entrances flanked by tripartite windows. 2nd fl., center windows (pair) surmounted by wedge shaped lintels w/ console keystones. Oriel windows rise above tripartite windows - composed of copper and display rectangular apron panels, sunbursts over center oriel windows. Horizontal accents provided by banding of lime stone between basement and 1st fl and above four windows at 3rd fl., center.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 108 = 2094 110 = 1687 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally, #'s 8, 10 Prospect st. is a solid, well executed example of turn of the century masonry, multi family housing in Charlestown. This 6 family apartment building represents the work of prolific late 19th/early 20th c. architect

Bibliography - Atlases - 1892, 1901, 1911
Boston Bldg. Dept. Records -
June 12, 1903.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

William H. Besarick. He was active in Boston architectural practice from ca. late 1880's - 1926. For many years his office was located at 15 School St. Boston. He designed a number of private homes in West Roxbury and Dorchester during the 1880's and 1890's. He was the architect of the Savin Hill Yacht club and Dorchester Club (see South Boston B.L.F. Survey Form on 936 E4th st.). He designed a number of residences and several commercial blocks in South Boston during the 1890's/early 1900's. See "ONE MAN Architect" File at B.P.L. Fine Arts Dept. (obit., source unknown, oct 22, 1926).

8, 10 Prospect sts lot appears vacant on the 1901 Charlestown atlas and labeled John H. McCaffrey. Boston Building Dept. records include an "Application for Permit to Build" dated June 12, 1903. The original owner of 8, 10 was J. O'Riordan. Jeremiah O'Riordan was the son of prominent late 19th c. Charlestown builder/contractor Patrick O'Riordan. Still extant is a similarly designed 6-family apartment at 59-61 Elm st., designed and built by Patrick O'Riordan in 1906. (see Form).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Prospect st. was set out ca. 1848-1852. Judging by the 1848 Panoramic View of Charlestown Prospect st. had yet to be laid out. By 1852, Prospect st. is clearly shown - apparently as part of Edgeworth st. (L-shaped thoroughfare running from Adams st. to Ferrin st.) In 1852 only one house bordered Prospect st. - it was located at the northwest corner of Prospect and Adams (Downey Way) sts - just below, and possibly including part of #8, 10 Prospect sts. lot.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 5 Putnam st. COR. off common st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field/ Winthrop Square

DATE ca. 1806
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Isaac and Ruth Larkin
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT. 4. 5/4.86, 10. 6/3,4-87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF low hip cupola – dormers –

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Center Hall plan, Late Georgian/Federal, detached, wood frame, single family house. Rises 3-stories from granite block basement to low hip roof. Highly symmetrical main facade w/ center entrance. Three granite steps lead to front door covered by louvred outerdoor, flanked by fluted pilasters and surmounted by narrow rectangular transom (w/ bulls-eye glass) and distinctive deep, Late Georgian segmental arch. In general windows are fully entramed w/ shouldered corners and contain 12/12 wood sash. Third floor features small square windows. Side walls are devoid of windows. Edges of main block accented by narrow corner boards. Building culminates in simple wooden cornice and low hip roof. Two substantial brick chimneys project from the rear roof slope. 1-story ell is located to the rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2679 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Much of Putnam st's early 19th century charm is dependant on the prescence of #5 Putnam st. Situated on the north east side of Putnam st's crooked path, this house faces a 4-unit row of brick + granite trimmed houses (Greek Revival). Just to the southeast of this house, at the foot

Bibliography. Maps - 1818, 1952
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911, 1922
Charlestown Directories
Middlesex Deeds - 941:310, 279:217
278:345, 166:168
Suffolk Deeds - 1400:129
Louis Birnbaum - Red Dawn at Lexington

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	X
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of Putnam st. the 20th century asserts itself rather jarringly vi[illegible] elevated concrete and metal Mystic River (Tobin) Bridge exit ram[illegible]

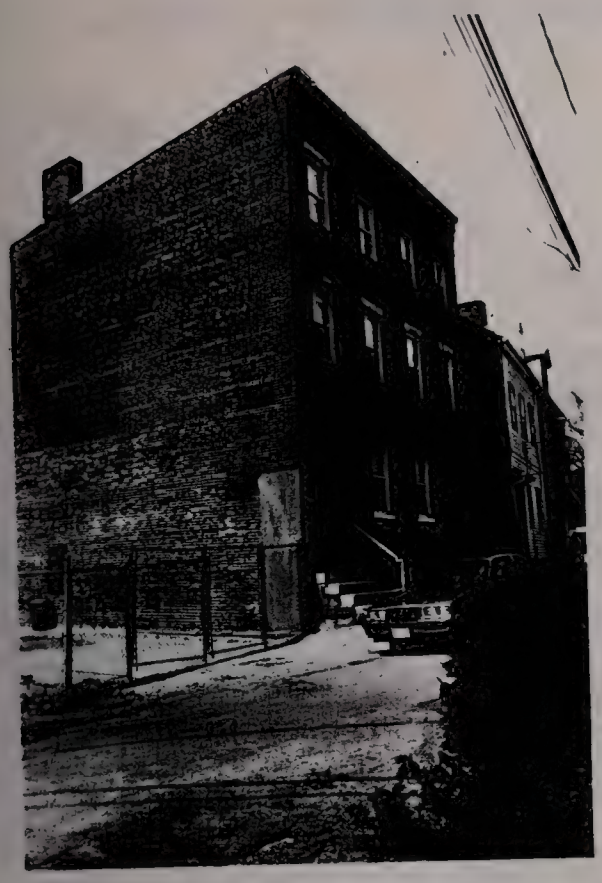
Architecturally, #5 Putnam st. is significant as a well preserve example of early 19th century, Late Georgian / Federal style, single fa[illegible] housing. #5 Putnam st. combines distinctly Federal form / plan, fenestration (e.g. small square 3rd fl. windows) and low hip roof with late Georgian siting (long, 5-bay main facade facing the street), entrance enframements (e.g. deep segmental arch above entrance) and window treatments (e.g. 12/12 wood sash + "shouldered" enframements). #5 Putnam st. appears to be in excellent condition. Middlesex Deeds indicate that this house was built ca. 1806 for Isaac Larkin, tallow chandler. #5 Putnam sts lot was part of a much larger parcel owned by Joseph Johnson, tallow chandler. The lot Johnson sold to Larkin on 1806 stretched some 100' along Putnam st. - This lot's Putnam st. border was reduced to 46'8" by the mid 1820's. Johnson sold this large parcel to Larkin "with the buildings thereon" - nevertheless #5 Putnam was probably not one of these buildings. Further research may show that Larkin was related to Johnson by marriage as the purchase price was for "love and affection as well as one dollar". This house was owned by Larkin until his death ca. mid 1820's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

During 1827 - early 1828, this property was sold back and forth between Larkin's estate administrator, Abel Adams of Boston and Elias Phinney, Esquire. An Adams / Phinney deed dated Dec 6, 1827, refers to this property as "being the late Mansion House of said deceased" [Larkin]. Abel Adams owned this house from 1828 until April 2, 1846 - at that time he sold it to a John Farrell of Charlestown for $2,500.00. The Adams / Farrell deed refers to a Middlesex plan by S. P. Fuller dated Sept. 27, 1827. By the 1860's, Adams was a resident of West Roxbury. #5 Putnam st. was owned by Farrell family members until at least the early 1890's. This house

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) appears on the 1901, 1911 and 1922 Charlestown Atlases labeled Patrick Recordon. Putnam st. was set out ca. 1790's, running from Henley st. to the Salem Turnpike (opened in 180[illegible] and the Train[illegible] Field (Winthrop Sq.). Putnam st. was officially accepted as a street on May 6, 182[illegible]. Putnam st. was named in honor of Israel Putnam, major figure in the fight for American Independence (and more specifically at the Battle of Bunker Hill - June 17, 1775). Putnam met Wm. Prescott's detachment at midnight on Charlestown Neck, was instrumental in the Conference that decided to fortify Breed's Hill, fought during the actual battle and attempted to secure reinforcements and supplies for Prescott from Cambridge.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown



ADDRESS 8,10 Putnam st. COR. off Common st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28 N-12E SUB AREA Training Field / Winthrop SQ.

DATE ca. 1852/1853 (possibly 1823?) Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Israel Waitt (?)
source

Israel Waitt (?)
OWNER Zenas C. Howland
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-10-6/5-'87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite/br. stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double 3-story Greek Revival masonry houses, constructed of red brick w/ brown stone trimmings. Rises 3-stories from granite faced basement to flat roof. In general this house is characterized by a pleasing surface planarity and an unusually narrow main facade - its two "halves" are only 2-bays wide and possess side hall plans. Granite faced basement features partially below-grade center entrance w/ deep, arched opening - steep flight of granite steps leads down to very old multi panel front door, flanked by small square basement windows. Basement level entrance opens into 3' wide covered passageway which extends to rear wall of house, once terminating at steps leading into ell of a T-shaped structure (no longer extant) at the rear of #'s 8, 10. Flights of 5-granite steps lead to open and recessed entrances. Although orig fr. doors have been replaced entrance retains multi pane side-lights and (Map) transom. In general, main facade exhibits badly weathered brown stone sills and lintels. Bldg's main facade culminates in shallow, stepped corbel table. Side walls are devoid of openings and exhibited star-shaped tie rod ends. Bldg. enclosed by flat roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor w/ severe weathering to br. stone lintels LOT AREA 1144 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Overlooks, picturesque, crooked / narrow path of Putnam st and well-preserved late Georgian house at 5 Putnam st. #8, 10 located at edge of bleak area of vacant lots / elevated expressway, ramps etc.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#8, 10 Putnam st. is architecturally significant as a double masonry Greek Revival house with an unusually narrow main facade - rather than the more typical 6-bay main facade double house of mid 19th c. vintage, this house's main facade is only 4-bays wide (in other words each "half" is only 2-bays wide). Evidently, the main entrance open into the front parlor or the side hall and seperate ground floor rooms are unusually

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories / Boston Directories
Final Report - Phase II Archaeological Site
Examination - Central Artery, North Area.
Middlesex Deeds - 129: 536, 287: 120, 601: 16,
SUFFOLK Deeds - 4977: 364, 371
Middlesex Plan - 4977: 363

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Note: predecessor house on this lot may have been identical to #s 12, 14 Putnam st.

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
narrow - this extreme narrowness may be accounted for by the fact that a small, single family house c. 1790's house once stood on these premises. Particularly noteworthy is this house's basement level w/ heavy granite facing blocks, flights of granite block stairs leading to the 1st fl. entrance and above all a central, basement level entrance, partially below street grade which is covered by a very old multipanel door (possibly from a nearby late 18th c. building?) which opens into a 3' wide covered passageway leading to the rear of this house - a Suffolk plan [4977: 363] dated Oct 1, 1927 indicates that this passageway provided access to Putnam st for the occupants of a T-shaped house which once abutted #8, 10's rear wall. Also of interest are the well-worn granite steps leading down to the covered passageway's door. Unlike many mid 19th c. masonry houses, #8, 10's recessed entrances remain open and the front doors' multi pane sidelights and transoms are still intact. This house culminates in a well crafted brick work corbel table. As previously mentioned, #s 8, 10 evidently represents the 2nd generation of houses on this site. Evidently the first house on this site was built ca. 1790's - ON November 12, 1790, Isaac Trask, truckman, purchased this lot from Barnabas Barker of Charlestown for $330. 33 (evidently 3 was Barkers lucky number) At some point ca. early 19th c. Samuel Spring, "painter and glazier sold this lot "with the buildings thereon" to Israel Waitt, housewright. The present double

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
masonry house appears to have been built ca. early 1850's rather than ca. 1823 - Waitt's occupation holds out the possibility of a ca. 1820's construction date.). The not always reliable McIntyre map of 1852 indicates that at that time (more like 1851 than 1852) no house occupied this site, #8, 10 probably dates to ca. 1852-1853 - the time of real estate speculator/distiller Zenas C. Howland's purchase of this property. On October 8, 1852, Zenas C. Howland paid Joseph Waitt and Isaac Waitt, "rule makers" and Mary L. Waitt, singlewoman, $1500 for this (and "with the buildings thereon" Middlesex grantee indexes for 1835-1865 indicate the Howland put together

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) an extensive real estate empire in the vicinity of City Square/Charlestown waterfront. #8, 10 Putnam st. remained under Howland family ownership until as late as 1928.
ON Feb. 10, 1928 Walter F. Howland of Hutchinson, N.H. sold "Parcel A" ( ) to a Thomas Galvin. "Parcel B" (#10) was sold to Helen E. Josie.
Putnam st. dates to at least the 1790's and is described in a deed of 1799 as being 20' wide. Evidently, this street was named for Battle of Bunker Hill hero Israel Putnam although an Aaron Putnam lived on or near Putnam during the late 18th/early 19th c.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 10 Putnam st. COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field/ Winthrop Square

E Ca 1798-1799 Middlesex Deeds
source

HITECT _____
source

Benjamin Turner } shipwrights - attributed
LDER Isaac Wheeler }
source - Middlesex Deeds

ER Ebenezer Clough
original present

TOGRAPHS CT- 12-

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. [ell of house]
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF low gable cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rear ell of late 18th century house. extensively reworked, recently re-clad w/ clapboards, modern bay windows addition. Rise 2 stories to low gable roof. Edges defined by narrow corner boards.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [drastic] ell is missing its main block, ell itself seems to have been re-built

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Set back from Putnam st, facing well landscaped yard, borders (southeast side) cobble stone paved passageway of considerable age.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#10 Putnam st. is of interest as a remnant of a ca. 1798/1799 Federal house. It originally served as the ell of a hip roofed main block. It is difficult to determine if this ell was part of the original house or a ca. mid 19th c. addition. #10 Putnam is set back from Putnam st. facing

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Panoramic View of Charlestown/Boston - R. Mallory - 1848
1875 Atlas
Middlesex Deeds - 130:186, 134:134, 159:255, 184:338, 201:518, 354:405, 591:317, 591:537, 781:194

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

a well-landscaped garden covering the site of the original house. Bordering its southeast side is a cobblestone paved passageway. Its lot is wedged in between the rear ell of the ca. 1806 Federal house at # 14 Common st. and the Late Federal double house at #s 12,14 Putnam st. Over time, the "missing" main block (and possibly the surviving ell) has been owned by a "paper stainer", "brickmaker alias Tanner", "shipwrights", trader, "laborer", "ropemaker", "inspector", "coal dealer" etc. The main block stood on this lot until 19—. On October 11, 1798 Aaron Putnam of Charlestown, "esquire" and probable namesake for Putnam st (although Gen. Israel Putnam is said to have been the Putnam Charlestown street commissioners had in mind when they named this street), sold #10 Putnam st's land to Ebenezer Clough of Boston "papur stainer" for $400.00. #10's parcel is referred to in the Putnam/Clough deed as "land for a house lott". Buildings are mentioned for the first time on this lot in a deed of 25 September 1799 - at that time Clough sold it to Nathan Tufts of Charlestown "brick maker alias Tanner". The Clough/Tufts deed refers to "the new dwelling house thereon". During the early 1800's #10 were owned by two shipwrights - Benjamin Turner and Isaac Wheeler - the possibility remains that Turner and Wheeler were responsible for #10's construction. From 1804 - 1809 #10 was owned by a Jesse Davidson, trader. Benjamin Adams, "rope maker" owned this house from 1813 - 1836. Adams heirs sold #10 to

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Mathew Rice of 16 Common st. in 1852. From the late 1850's - at least 1875 the house was owned by Rufus and Charlotte E. Tay. Mr. Tay was a coal dealer. Further research is needed on late 19th c. ownership of #10 Putnam st.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 12,14 Putnam st COR. off Common st

present original

No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field/Winthrop SQ.

ca. 1799-1814 Middlesex Deeds
source

ITECT ____
source

Daniel Leeman, "housewright"

DER Barnabas Barker, "housewright" (?)
source

R Daniel Leeman
original present

OGRAPHS CT-12-6/3.87

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola — dormers 1 on #12, dble at #14

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (wood shingles → main facade - #14) stucco asphalt asbestos (alum.) vinyl (over main facade - #12)
(Other) (brick - side walls and under main facades modern fabric) stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double Federal house - constructed of brick w/ modern wood shingles cover main facade of #14, aluminum siding covers main facade of #12. Curious feature is street level opening/entrance when two halves are joined - opening leads to covered passageway. Each house possesses 3-bay main facade/side hall plan. Basement constructed of brick, covered w/ stucco. #12's entrance is recessed + open w/wooden stairs leading to front door flanked by narrow, multi pane side lights w/ fluted trim. #14's inner entrance treatments are hidden behind later outer door, entrance enframements. Bldg. culminate in fascia, molded cornice. House enclosed by gable roof w/ original pediments dormer still extant on #12. Later, gable roofed double dormer located on #14's main facade roof slope. #14's windowless NE wall exhibits star shaped tie rod ends (iron). To rear is 2-story brick ell. (Map)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic Modern fabric covers brick main facade
#14's single dormer enlarged to double dormer.

CONDITION (good) ↔ (fair) poor ____ LOT AREA 12-1158 / 14-1650 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS #12, 14's Main facade follows crooked path of Putnam st

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The form and scale of Putnam st's residences, together with this thoroughfare's crooked path convey a sense of Charlestown's late 18th/early 19th c. semi rural, village character. In a sense, Putnam, Elwood (Mechanic) and Common sts represent the last "gasp" of Charlestown's late 18th/early 19th c. waterfront residential (actually mixed-use) area. Sadly, most of Charlestown's waterfront area has been obliterated by fires, urban renewal, highway

Bibliography – Maps – 1818, 1852
Atlases – 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Middlesex Deeds – 130:275, 131:130, 207:361, 229:349, 521:338, 531:301
SUFFOLK Deed – 4640:438

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
Construction etc. Architectually, #'s 12, 14 Putnam st is significant (despite alterations to fabric) as a rare example of early 19th c – Ca. 1799 – 1814 – double Federal masonry vernacular housing. Along with the much later #'s 8, 10 Putnam st, this house possesses a covered passage which runs from one end of the house to the other – evidently its purpose was to give the occupants of a house, formerly located to the rear, access to Putnam st. #'s 12, 14 Putnam st. may represent the work of either Barnabas BARKER and/or Daniel Leeman (?) Leman (?) – various spellings – "housewrights" #12, 14 Putnam st. may be traced back in the deeds to two parcels sold by Barnabas Barker and Aaron Putnam to Daniel Leman on Nov. 13, 1798 and Jan 5, 1799, respectively – The Barker/Leman deed mentions that Leman had a work shop on an adjoining lot. The Putnam/Leman deed describes Putnam st as 20' wide. Leman paid Barker "110 pounds lawful money" for what appears to be the larger of the 2 parcels (w/ mention of a 44' boundary along Putnam st. which appears in later deeds) the deed also describes the parcel in question (no buildings) as being "for a house lot". Daniel Leeman owned #'s 12, 14 until 25 June 1814 – at that time he sold this property to Peter Sawyer, "chaise maker" for $400.00. Peter Sawyer – described as a "wheelwright" in Middlesex deed 229: 349 (re-check deed for date) sold these houses to Francis Wyman, "gentleman" for $702.00. This house remained under Wyman family ownership until Francis Wyman, "merchant" sold it to George S. Pendergast of Charlestown, "baker" on Dec. 7, 1848 for $3,537.00. #'s 12, 14 Putnam st. remained under Pendergast family ownership until as late as 1924. In that year Emma M. Young became this double house's owner.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 47 Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 24 Roland St. COR.

NAME The Crosby Steam Gage and Valve Co.
present original

MAP No. 29N-11E SUB AREA Charlestown Neck/ Sullivan Sq.

DATE 1888-1925 Ora L. Stone--Hist. of Mass. Industries
source

(Photo)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Crosby Steam Gage and Valve Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 4.2/4,5,6.86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) factory

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) main block=3 plus basement

OF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Main block, rear ell, boiler house and engine house still extant--constructed of brick. 3-story main block characterized by range of brick work piers with recessed and round arch center entrance. Corners accented by brick work piers carried above low parapet and crowned w/pyramidal caps. In general windows exhibit rock faced granite sills and lintels w/mostly 6/6 wood sash corbelling appears between piers and above 3rd fl. windows. Decorative brick work appears on face of parapet. ~~In center of~~ main facade, is a pedimented parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Industrial area, adjacent by parking lots w/vintage (c.1920's?) street lamp in front.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The former Crosby Steam Gage and Valve Co. complex is a well-preserved example of late 19th c. Boston area masonry industrial/utilization architecture. Exhibiting elements of the Panel Brick and Queen Anne styles. The facades of its main block are characterized by ranges of vertical recessed brick work panels with distinctive corbelled cornices. Its main facade is crowned by a pedimented parapet. Founded in 1874 by George H. Crosby, Joshua H. Millett and Associates, this company was engaged in the manufacture

A

Bibliography: Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Ora Stone--Industries of Mass, 1930
Peter Stott, A Guide to the Industrial Archeology of Eastern Mass. (Cambridge: MIT Press, forthcoming)
B.P.L. Picture file

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	X
The Arts	____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of valves and gages. By the late 1880's, their company had offices in several European cities.

The Crosby Steam Gage and Valve Co. was founded in 1874 under patents issued to George H. Crosby and was incorporated in 1875. The original capital of $30,000.00 was increased to $100,000.00 and in 1906 to $500,000. The company began manufacturing in a small shop in Cambridgeport, but soon afterwards moved to the corner of Milk and Batterymarch Sts., Boston. In 1880 it removed its plant and offices to 93 Oliver St., Boston. Eight years later its factory at Roland St., Charlestown Neck, was erected. This factory was materially enlarged in 1894. Overtime additional buildings have been built. The 1875 Atlas shows the Crosby plant's site as being adjacent to the Mill Pond. This factory occupies lots 34, 35, 36 on "Plan of Land Owned by William B. Stearns," (president of the Fitchburg R.R., office at Depot, house 65 Winthrop, Charlestown). The plan was made by Alonzo Lewis in 1847 (Middlesex Book of Plans No. 213). On March 23, 1887, Harriet Stearns of Salem et al., sold lot #34 to the Crosby Steam Gage and Valve Co. for $5,154.00 (1764:95). The 1892 Atlas shows a T-shaped brick structure (still extant) with a small wooden side ell. By 1901 the horizontal segment of the "T" had been extended eastward and two more wood frame ells had been added to the vertical segment's walls. In addition detached L-shaped and square-shaped structures had been built on the Crosby parcel. By 1912 a Boiler House and Engine house had been added to the original "T" shaped structure. By 1922 an L-shaped wooden structure labeled "store House B" had been added to the west of the T-shaped nucleus.

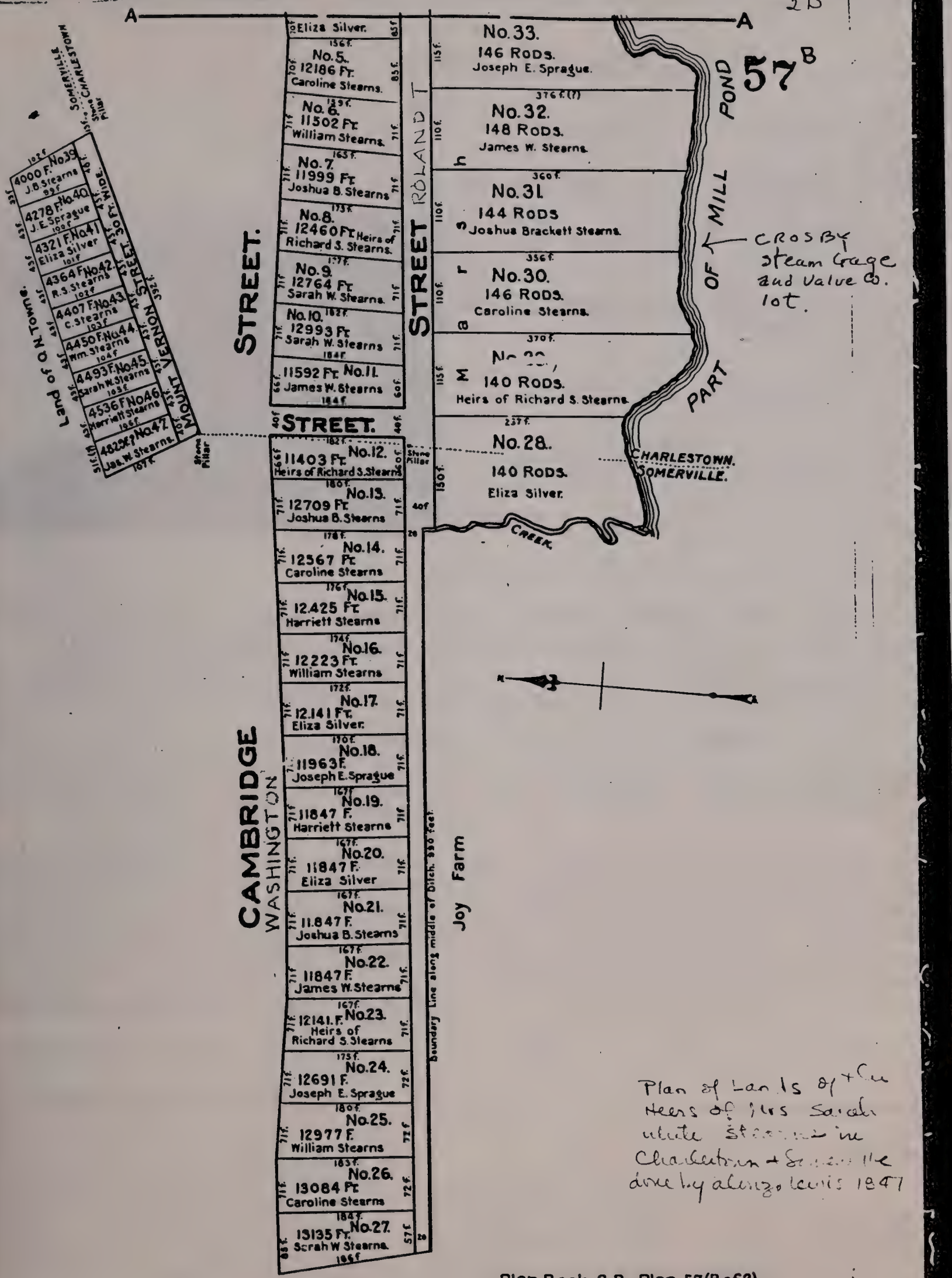
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

In any event, European demand for the Crosby Co's product was so great that a London office was opened in 1884 and another in Hamburg, Germany, in 1808. Stores for this company were opened in Chicago in 1889, in New York in 1890 and one in San Francisco opened in 1919. By the 1890's representatives for this company were located throughout the U.S., Mexico, Central America and South America. Its high grade engineering appliances were adopted as standard by various governments, technical schools and corporations. Crosby Pressure Gages were "conspicuous for advanced design features." By the late 1920's this corporation had a capital of $500,000.00 and employed 300 operatives. Its Boston headquarters and salesrooms were located at 38 Central St.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

The company moved to Wrentham, Mass. about 1951, where it continues to manufacture high-pressure gages and valves, including those for nuclear power plants. The Roland St. building is today occupied by a maker of industrial air filters.

Note: Roland St. was opened for industrial development in the late 1880's.



Plan of Lands of the Heirs of Mrs Sarah W. Stearns in Charlestown & Somerville drawn by Alonzo Lewis 1847

Plan Book 2-B Plan 57(B of 2)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 40 Roland St. COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-11E SUB AREA Charlestown Neck-Sullivan Sq.

1898 Boston Bldg. Dept.
source

ITECT Hettinger and Harchman
source

DER _____
source

ER Puritan Brewing Co.
original present

TOGRAPHS C-town

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Brewery

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3-4 plus basement

OOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large brick brewery complex w/castellated street-facing, 2-story segment and massive, towered Romanesque Revival rear segment. Main facade of street-facing bldg. features range of 10 cast iron piers across main facade. Upper fl. divided into 3-bays, each bay containing 3-round arch windows w/rock faced granite sills. Side walls feature tripartite windows w/parcel transoms. To rear is large, low towered 3-4 fl. brick segment. Facades characterized by planar, masonry surfaces pierced by round arch windows w/well crafted*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

*header brick arches (4-rows) and raised terra cotta egg and dart molding. Modern concrete storage facility projects from north wall of this complex (1-story). (Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
40 Roland St. provides the only surviving evidence of Charlestown's important 19th c. brewing industry. Architecturally, it is significant as an essentially intact turn of the century Boston area brewery. The nucleus of this brewery complex is a massive brick towered segment (1897-98) to the rear of a 2-story cartellated structure (1912) facing Roland St. As early as 1821 a brewery was located at Alford St. and Arlington Ave. (later the site of Wm. T. Van Nostrand's Bunker Hill Brewery). By 1855, Charlestown had three

Bibliography: Atlases--1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1912
Boston Directories--1890's, 1900's, 1940's, 1950's
Middlesex Deeds 2512:22
Peter Stotl: A Guide to the Industrial Archeology of Eastern, Mass., Cambridge, MIT Press forthcoming

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	X
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

breweries. Roland St. was set out during the 1880's. The construction of the Crosby Steam Gage and Valve plant at 24 Roland St. in 1888 marked the beginning of Roland St's rise as an industrial/Mfg. Center. #405's lot appears vacant on the 1892 Atlas and is labeled James W. and Wm. B. Stearns heirs. Boston Bldg. Dept. records indicate that a 3-story brick structure was given a bldg. permit for this site on June 25, 1897--the owner is listed as Syndicate Brewery. Less than two weeks later, on July 7, 1897, Puritan Brewing Co. was granted a permit to build a 1-story wash house/packing room. The architect was Hettinger and Hartmann and the builder was D.J. Gillis. The plant was completed in the Spring of 1898. The land was purchased on March 11, 1898 (Suffolk Deeds 2512:221) by Edward Hefferman of Lynn, Ma., trustee--"in consideration of $1.00 paid by the Puritan Brewing Co. being lot #32 on a plan drawn by Alonzo Lewis, for the heirs of Sarah W. Stearns of Salem, June 14, 1847, Book of Plans No. 2 plan No. 57. Being the same premises conveyed to me by Elizabeth B. Willis et al., June 24, 1897, 2451:322. The founder of the Puritan Brewery was Thomas A. Devine (?--1897). According to Peter Stott "the brewery, before it closed in 1908, had an annual production of about 8,000 barrels--considerably less than the 70,000-barrel production of the Bunker Hill Brewery By 1912, this concern was known as the Commercial Brewing Co. In that year the 2-story castellated bldg. facing Roland St. was constructed. Its builder was M.L. Monson Co., 87 Mills St. Its architect was C.F. Hettinger and Co. The building was to be occupied as a bottling establishment. In 1914, a pump house was erected on the premises. It was

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

designed by O.A. Platinga or Platmga(?). The Commercial Brewery (w/the exception of the Prohibition years, remained in operation until c.1940. By 1950, Savage and Co. Bakers supplies was located in the front portion of the complex which W.H. Flickinger Plumbing supplies was located to the rear. In the late 1950's, the builder was purchased by the Boston Paper Board Co., which had moved into an adjoining building akin their own property was taken for the construction of the Southeast Expressway in 1955. Founded about 1916 as a converter, the company supplies newsprint to the Boston Globe and other local customers.

Bibliography and/or references (suc
records, early maps, etc.)

west side

40 Rebund St.
southside

Puritan Brewing Co 1897/1898

Window arch, East wall
photos taken June, 1986

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 5 Russell St. COR. near Pearl St.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill: Elm - Walker Sts.

DATE 1841-1842
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Enoch Page
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town - 2-4/3-86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, attic

ROOF pedimented gable cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) (stone granite trm) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick, side hall plan Greek Revival house w/3-bay Main facade. Modern, 1-story enclosed porch addition projects from main facade. In general, house characterized by planar red brick surfaces, simple rectangular sills and lintels. Pedimented attic w/2 standard size windows-windows contain 1/1 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 2161 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#5 Russell St, is a rare (within the survey area) example of an early 1840's free standing masonry Greek Revival side hall plan dwelling. Masonry construction within the survey area was not uncommon until the late 1840's (and by then masonry housees tended to be built in rows).
In terms of form, scale and plan, #5 Russell St. represents the masonry equivalent of the type of Greek Revival early 1840's houses that was more commonly built of wood.
Russell St. was developed in several stages between c. early 1800's-c. 1860. It appears unlabeled on the 1818 map,

A

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-1874
Middlesex Deeds

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

running only from Pearl St. to Walker St. Russell St. was later extended to Oak St (c. 1840's). By 1851 it terminated just beyond Oak St. and was cut through to Auburn St. by c. early 1860's. Russell St's streetscape reflects a relatively slow development over time with housing stock ranging from the late 1830's (Greek Revival, wood frame) to c. 1880's and 1890's Italianate and Georgian Revival masonry apartment buildings.

#5 Russell St's land was acquired in two transactions by Enoch Page, Boston cabinet maker from Isaac Harding (June 24, 1841, 406:81) and Sidney D. Willis, Charlestown cabinet maker. These deeds do not mention a building on this lot. Charlestown Directories indicate that Enoch Page was living on Russell St (no address but presumably living in this house). Page sold #5 Russell St. to Lucius Slade of Boston on Sept. 1, 1865 for $7,300.00 (931:236). The house is described as "being on the southerly side of Bunker Hill.". By 1865 Page is referred to as a "furniture dealer". Slade, a produce dealer at Fanueil Hall Square (late 1860's) and resident of 33 Poplar St. owned this house until at least the early 1900's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

5 Russell st. Charlestown May 1975
Robert Severy photograph.

5 Russell St.
Cambridge, Ma.
May, 1975 taken by R. Gray.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 19-35 Russell St. COR. betw. Walker/Sullivan Sts.

NAME _____

present original

No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill:Elm-Walker Sts

1857

source

ITECT _____

source

DER Weston and Mason

source

R Weston and Mason

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town - 2-5/6-86

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OOF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9-unit wood frame, wood shingle clad Italianate row. Low brick basements, 3-bay main facades, recessed and paired entrances flanked by Dorick pilasters (some covered w/wood shingles) and surmounted by Greek Revival/Italianate bracketed, cornice headed entablatures. Windows are simply enframed with various sash figurations. Bracketed cornices present pleasing rhthmic effect.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 19=884, 21:886, 23=931, 25-35=6x950 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) #19-35 Russell St. exemplify a very common form of mid 19th c. row housing, mixing Greek Revival and Italianate elements within a straight forward 3-story, flat front, paired entrance, bracketed cornia, flat roof formula. This group represents the work of the prolific mid 19th c. Charlestown builders David B. Weston and Rufus Mason. Although listed as house painters in deeds and directories, advertisements in Charlestown Directories clearly indicate that Weston and Mason were builders as well as painters. David B. Weston and Rufus Mason are listed separately as painters as early as 1842. In that year, Weston resided at 2 Mill St.

A

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

while Mason is listed at Green St. By 1852, Rufus Mason is listed as a partner in Weston and Mason. At that time both Weston and Mason lived at 1 Crystal Pl. (see Form on Crystal Pl.). By the early 1860's Weston and Mason are listed as "painters and glaziers residing at 218 and 216 Bunker Hill St., respectively." Apparently, Weston and Mason dissolved their partnership c. 1863. By 1864, Weston is listed as Secretary and agent, Overseers of the Poor. He is listed as visitor for Overseers of the Poor, Charity Bldg., Chardon St., Boston in 1880. Weston is still listed in 1890 (274 Bunker Hill St.) but not in 1895. Mason apparently formed Rufus Mason and Son (painters) after the demise of Weston and Mason. Rufus Mason & Son (George F.) was active c. 1864-early 1870's. Mason is listed at 272 Bunker Hill St, next door to David B. Weston during the early 1870's. Other examples of WEston and Mason's work in Charlestown include the houses at Mason Court (off Sullivan St.), Bolton Place row houses (wood, Italianate c. 1861-62), 360-368 Main St. (brick, Italianate row, 1855), Forest Place row houses (Greek Revival, 1859-1860) and the very similar Italianate row directly behind 19-35 Russell St. at 7-19 Wall St. On 11 Sept. 1857, Sullivan sold #27 Russell St. lot to David B. Weston and Rufus Mason of Charlestown "housepainters" for $2,800.00 (this transaction included lot #32 (#27 Russell St.) as well as lot #'s 30,31,33 and 34 on Wadsworth Plan of Bunker Hill, Feb. 20, 1848. This deed mentions ("being the land now occupied by four houses of a block of nine houses lately erected by said Weston and Mason, these being the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th houses of said block, counting from the southeasterly end of said block." On August 21, 1858, Weston and Mason sold #27 Russell St. to George

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Hall (791:565). By the late 1860's, John and Mary Ann Hartz of Arlington owned #27 (1030:586). John P. Hartz is listed as #27's owner in 1875. In that year 19-35's owners included W.M. Dinsmore, clothes cleaner (11 Dock Sq., Boston) as well as Alonzo A. Dinsmore, actor-#19; Joseph S. Bibrim, sailmaker, Navy Yark-#21, William H. Smith, engineer, Navy Yard-#23, Jacob Varney, carpenter-#25 (note Enos Varney was a partner in Clark (Aaron, 2nd) and Varney, carpenters, during the 1840's. Clark and Varney built the Greek Revival mansion with monumental columned side porch at 20 Albion Pl. in 1840-1842-Varney also lived at 20 Albion Pl. during the 1840's), John P. Hartz (formerly of Arlington)-#27, Emily Cheney-#29, Henry A.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Tomlinson, tailor-284 Washington St., Boston-#31,33 and Joseph H. Neal, occupation unlisted-#35. By 1901, this groups owners included: George H. Pendergast-Pendergast and Noyes, Insurance, Bank Bldg., Thompson Sq., house 34 Mead St., M.A. Murphy-#21, Ira A. Worth-#23, George F. Oaks-#25, Hrs, Henry H. Fuller-#27, C.D. Murphy-#29, Elizabeth H. Tomlinson-#31 and 33 and Joseph H. Neal-#35. This group's lots were part of the extensive early-mid 19th c. real estate holdings of the Richard Sillivans, Sr. and Jr. Richard Sullivan,

Sr. was introduced to Charlestown real estate speculation via his father, James Sullivan's role as President of the Middlesex Canal (1790's, early 1800's, and Governor of Massachusetts 1807)-the Canal, linking the Merrimack Valley with Boston, terminated at Charlestown. Richard Sullivan Sr. purchased a large parcel of land in the vicinity of Sullivan St. from Oliva Holden, c. 1805. Richard Sullivan Sr. was the owner of a large tavern at what is now Sullivan Sq., and was copartner in the Middlesex Canal related Boston and Concord Boating Co. (beginning in 1827). Richard Sullivan, Jr., a Boston commercial merchant and resident of Beacon Hill, sold off his father's landholdings c. 1840's-1870's. Russell St's development was a long, gradual process, spanning the years c. 1805-1860.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 20, 22 Russell St. COR. near Sullivan St.

NAME _____
present original

No. 22N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill:Elm-Walker Sts.

c. 1845 Middlesex Deeds 452:395
source

ITECT _____
source

LDER John B. Caldwell - deeds
source

ER John B. Caldwell
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 2-5/4-86

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice)] plus basements, attic

OOF gable cupola --- dormers
(wood)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco (asphalt) asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double Greek Revival wood-frame cottage with paired entrances at center of 6-bay main facades. Broad end wall gables exhibit 2 windows at attic level. Entrances are fully enframed with simple pilasters and heavy entablature. Four dormers windows appear on the main facade's roof slope.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 20= 22=2x1050 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c. 1845, 20,22 Russell St. is an interesting example of a mid 1840's Greek Revival double cottage. It exemplifies the type of housing built in the Salem Hill area (Elm-Walker Sts) during the building boom of thelate 1830's-40's. Although the present street pattern in this area had been developed by 1818, it was not until the 1840's that house construction was well underway. 22 and 20 Russell St. represents the work of John B. Caldwell, painter. Caldwell was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1810's-until his death @ 1848. Caldwell is referred to in

A

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-74

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

directories as a "painter"-a term which usually meant carpenter or builder in early-mid 19th c. Boston and vicinity. Caldwell is listed in the 1842 Charlestown Directory as a painter, working at]23 Main St, house 13 Cordic St. Caldwell is listed for the last time li 1848 as a painter at 2 Un ion, house 21 Corder St. Other examples of Caldwell's work includes the wood frame, Greek Revival, double house at 87/89 School St (c. 1843-44) and 1-4 Pearl St. (late Federal/Greek Revival vernacular, modes/scale, wood frame row c. 1846-47.

On December 24, 1844, Caldwell paid Richard Sullivan Jr. of Boston, merchant and Francis Cunningham of Milton, clerk, $427.50 for two lots (#22 and 20 Russell St) labeled #8 and #9 on Alexander Wadeworth's plan of 6 Jan. 1842 (see Middlesex Deed 452:395). Caldwell soldlthis property to Henry T. Burr, lumber dealer, on (Middlesex Deed 492:422). for $2,500.00. This deed refers to "land with the buildings thereon." Burr sold #20 Russell St. to Bezer Randall, silver plater, for $1,290.00. By 1875 Mrs. Bezer Randall is listed at #20. By the early 1900's, George M. Richardson owned #20 and Steven's heirs owned #22 Russell.

By 1875 Jesse Steven's estate owned #22-his heir's owned this property until at least the early 1900's. Stevens operated a grocery store at 58 Green St. #20 and 22 Russell St's lots were part of the extensive Charlestown land holdings of Richard Sullivan, Jr. and Francis Cunningham.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 24-32 Russell St COR. near Sullivan St.

NAME _____
present original

Ward No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill:Elm St-Walker St

1859 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Gilbert Williams - deeds
source

OWNER Gilbert Williams
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town - 2-5/5.6

TYPE (residential) single double (row) (6 unit) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF f lat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos (alum/vinyl)
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate wood frame row of 6 houses w/low brick basements, 3-bay main facades w/paired entrances, entrance enframements consisting of Doric pilasters, bracketed door hoods project from entablatures. Windows are simply enframed. Continuous bracketed cornices.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor moderate) drastic modern siding-originally covered w/clapboards

CONDITION (good fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 24=1160, 26=1202, 28-34=1160x4 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally, 24-32 Russell St is representative of a type of mid 19th c. Charlestown row housing which is neither as substantial as the brick row houses of Bunker Hill St, Baldwin St, or Auburn St or as modest as the wood frame cottage scale, rows of cul de sacs such as Crystal Pl, Pearl St, etc. These houses are solid examples of late 1850's wood frame Italianate row houses. #24-32 Russell St's land was part of the extensive early-mid 19th c land holdings by Richard Sullivan, Esq, and Richard Sullivan Jr. On May 4, 1859, Francis Cunningham, clerk, of Milton, [an associate of the

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Sullivans] sold #24's land to Gilbert Williams, carpenter, for "one dollar and other good and valuable considerations". #24's land is lot #1 on "Doane's Plan. House lots drawn for Weston and Mason, April 28, 1859. This lot was also "a portion of the lot numbered 27 on Alexander Wadworth's plan of Bunker Hill dated Feb. 20, 1848." Gilbert Williams figured prominently in Charlestown house construction during the mid-late 19th c. From 1845 until the early 1860's he is listed as a carpenter. From the mid 1860's to c. mid-1880's he was partners with Sheldon Williams in an wood and coal dealership in Charlestown [199 Medford St-1866, 267+513 Main St-1870, 1880]. Williams is first listed in 1845 as a carpenter-boarding on School St. By 1852 he lived on "Allston, corner Medford, near Elm". From c. mid 1850's-mid 1870's deeds dating to the late 1860's, it would seem that Williams was working as a housewright as well as operating a wood and coal dealership. By 1880 Williams lived at 58 Elm. By 1890 he was the sole operator of a wood and coal dealership.-His busines was located at Malden Bridge and 267 Medford St. By 1895 he had "removed to Malden." Other examples of Gilbert Williams work includes the unusual octagonal fronted houses at 17 and 19 Brighton St (1869) and the c. 1870 Mansard at 79 Pearl St. Williams sold #24's lot to James M. Merrill of East Cambridge, teamster, on July 15, 1859 for $2,500.00.--This deed mentions a "partition wall" indicating that construction was well underway by July 1859.--No buildings were mentioned in the Cunningham-Williams deed of May, 1859 [see 811:369 and 821:17]. In 1875 owners of 24-32 Russell St in cluded James M. Merrill, foreman, (12 Mt. Washington Ave, Boston).--#24;and teamster. William B. Fox, expressman at #26, Samuel R. Burnall, occ. unlisted-28, William Smith, occ. unlisted-#30 and George E. Stanwood, cook/George B. Stanwood

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

later at #32. By 1901 this group's owners included: David S. Tucker-#26, G.A. and M.A. Fox-#26, Jasser H. Ryan-28, Patrick Boyd-#30, F.W. Caldwell-#32, #24-32 Russell St's lots were part of Richard Sullivan, Sr and Richard Sullivan, Jr's extensive Charlestown land holdings (acquired c. early 1800's). Richard Sullivan, Sr was the son of James Sullivan, Mass. Governor (1807) and presidnet of Middlesex Canal (whose Southern terminous was nearby at Charlestown Neck). Richard Sr began buying up land in the vicinity of what is now Sullivan St c. 1805 from Oliver Holden. By 1818 he operated a large tavern, catering to the canal trade at what is now Sullivan Square. In addition, Richard Sr was a co-partner in the Middlesex

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Canal-related Boston and Concord Boating Co (founded 1827). During the 1840's-early 1870's ichard Sullivan, Jr in conjunction with business associate (?) Franch Cunningham, was involved in selling off his father's real estate empire. Russell St was developed in several stages between c. early 1800's-c. 1860. It appears unlabeled on the 1818 map, running only from Pear St to Walker St. It was later extended to Oak St (c. 1840's). By 1851, it terminated just beyond Oak St and was cut through to Auburn St by early c 1860's. Russell St's streetscape reflects a relatively slow development over time with housing stock ranging from the late 1830's

Continued

Charlestown Area
Map No. 29N-12E
Sub Area Salem Hill:Elm St - Walker St
Date 1859
Builder Gilbert Williams

(Greek Revival, wood frame) to c. 1880's and 1890's Italianate and Georgian Revival masonry apartment buildings. #24-32 Russell St (1859) falls roughly in the middle of this street's development.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 58/60 Russell St. COR. Biscoe Pl

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill:Elm St--Walker St

C. 1837
source

ITECT _____
source

DER Cyrus Cobb - attributed
source

R James Emery
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town-2.6/2.86

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola --- dormers 1 dormer per main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double wood frame Greek Revival house w/side hall plans. Walls covered w/wood shingles. 3-bay main facades, side wall devoid of windows except at attic level. Entrances exhibit simple "pilasters" and entablatures. Windows are simply enframed and contain 2/2 and 2/1 wood sash. Simple molded cornice. Roofs St. facing slope features center brick chimney flanked by dormers. To rear, basement is below grade of Russell St.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 58-858 60-1306 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally, # 58/60 Russell St exemplifies the type of housing built in the Salem Hill sub area @ late 1830's-1840's. It is a solid example of a Greek Revival wood frame vernacular double house.

On Jan. 14, 1837, Cyrus Cobb, painter, sold #58/60 Russell Sts lot to James Emery, blacksmith, for $180.67. The Cobb-Emery deed [Middlesex 359:297] does not mention buildings on this property. Cyrus Cobb may have been responsible for the construction of this house, as "painter" was a term used interchangeably with "builder" during the 19th c. in the Boston area. Cobb is first

Bibliography - Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-1874
Middlesex Deeds: 353:288, 359:297, 731:479, 1040:396

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

listed in Charlestown Directories in 1845 as a painter residing at Gorham Pl. In 1848 he was a painter at the Navy Yard and lived at 4 Salem Hill. By 1856 he is listed at 11 Chestnut St and was still working at the Navy Yard. He is not listed in the 1860 Charlestown Directory. James Emery is listed on Russell St beginning in 1842--occupation, carriage smith. Emery, in turn, sold 58/60 Russell St to Joseph F. Wilson, of Boston, sailor for $1,800.00 on April 8, 1856. Joseph F. Wilson sold #60 to Robert Wilson on Nov. 20, 1868 [Middlesex 1041:396] for $2,300.00. Robert Wilson is listed in 1870's Charlestown Directories as a tailor at 58 Temple Pl, Boston. #58/60 Russell St remained in the Wilson family until at least the early 1900's. Russell St was developed in several stages between c. early 1800's-c. 1860. It appears unlabeled on the 1818 map, running only from Pearl St to Walker St. It was later extended to Oak St (c. 1840's). By 1851 it terminated just beyond Oak St and was cut through to Auburn St by c. early 1860's. Russell St's streetscape reflects a relatively slow development over time with housing stock ranging from the late 1830's (Greek Revival wood frame) to c. 1880's and 1890's Italianate and Georgian Rev. masonry apartment bldgs.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 115 Russell St COR. near Auburn St

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-]2E SUB AREA Bunker Hill, South Slope; Eden to Baldwin St.

DATE c 1859 Deeds, Directories
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER George S. Monroe
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town -1.4/2.86

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-]/2 story, side hall plan, Greek Revival/Italianate wood frame house w/3-bay main facades--flight of wooden steps leads to recessed entrance w/simple vertical and horizontal board entramements. Simply enframed windows w/2/2 wood sash. Simple inarrow corner boards. House enclosed by gable roof w/return eaves and brackets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic _____

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 5096 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Relatively ample front and side yards--reflects appearance of house in area prior to 1860. To rear is steep slope of Bunker Hill.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Built in 1859, #115 Russell St is of interest as one of the very few detached, wood frame, single family houses built in Charlestown after 1850. This solid, Greek Rev./Italianate wood frame vernacular house, with its relatively ample front and side yards represents the last gasp of a suburban type of housing in Charlestown. As early as the late 1840's portions of Bunker Hill [e.g. Baldwin St] began to be built up with masonry row houses. From the mid 1850's, onward, Russell St was built up with wood frame row houses and later brick apartment blocks. Russel St was laid out in several

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1840's-70's
Middlesex Deeds: 445:158, 811:186
Suffolk Deed: 4106:463

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

stages between c. 1810-1861. The segment of Russell St between Pearl and Sullivan Sts was set out c. 1810. The segment from Sullivan to Eden St had been laid out by 1834. The position between Eden and Oak St was set out c. 1840's while the segment that #115 faces, was extended from Oak St to Auburn St by 1861. #115's lot had been part of the estate of Isaac Mead, a prominent Charlestown Morrocco manufacturer. Mead's widow Alice sold #115's land to Oliver Brown, "neats foot oil dealer" and Benj. Phipps, carriage trimmer and harness maker on June 20, 1844. Brown ahd Phipps owned this parcel for 15 years before selling it to George A. Monroe, provisions dealer, on April 18, 1859. Presumably, this house was built in the spring/ summer of 1859. Monroe paid $1,000.00 for this lot. He is listed as living at 115 Russell St in 1860. In 1856, he lived at 14 Eden St and operated a provisions store at 144 Main St #115 Russell St remained in the Monroe family until 1918--at that time the house was sold to Joan V. Cronan [see Suffolk Deed 4106:463].

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 2,4 Salem St. COR. Main St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill: Elm St.-Walker St.

E c. 1790's Lionel Nason
source

HITECT _____
source

LDER _____
source

ER _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 6.6/1,3.86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF low hip cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick Federal double house--with Main St.-facing store front addition at street level. Facades characterized by planar masonry surfaces w/5 rows of stretcher bricks for every one row of header bricks. Entrances at 2 and 5th bays on 7-bay Salem St. wall, low stairs w/wrought iron railings and profiles to street lead to front doors. Doors and windows are fully enframed. Windows exhibit 12/12 wood sash. Storefront features fluted pilasters and large multipane windows. Placque at Salem (Main St. corner*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

*reads "In Honor of Samuel A.C.W. Donnell 1916-1892, He led the way in Charlestown's renewal by saving three houses at 81 Warren St. and 2, 4, and 8 Salem St. Sam often gave advice to (Map) others in renovating the older houses he l d, often donating his own labor as well. Given by friends, June 7, 1985."

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#2,4 Salem St. is architecturally significant as a well-crafted masonry double Federal house. Its Main St. storefront appears to date to c. late 19th c. and probably followed the lowering of the street grade. This house is part of the Salem Hill area collection of 1790's/early 1800's detached masonry and wood frame Federal period houses. According to Lionel Nason, an owner of one of this building's condo units, this house served as a stage coach Inn on the highway between Quincy and Lowell. Further

Bibliography: Middlesex Deeds
1875 Atlas
Interview w/Lionel Nason

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

research is needed to determine this house's early history. During the mid-19th c. an Elisha Parker owned this house. Numerous listings ~~in~~ for Parker, as a grantee in Middlesex Registry of Deeds indexers ~~builders~~ hinders a deed search. By the late 1860's a Mary Ann Parker owned this house. The house was saved from demolition during the 1960's by Samuel A.C.W. Donnell.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

A

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS #8 Salem St. COR. corner, Salem St. Ave.

NAME _____
present original

Salem Hill; Elm St.
. 29N-12E SUB AREA Walker St.

c. 1799-1800 Middlesex Deeds
source

TECT _____
source

ER Thomas Osgood Deeds
source

Thomas Osgood
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town- 6-5/6,6/2-86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OOF low hip cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-shaped, 3-story, wood frame house with center hall plan main block. Low granite block basement. Entrance flanked by slender pilasters and entablature with deep cornice. 5-bay main facade. Windows are simply enframed with 6/6 wood sash. Small, square (very Federal) windows appear at 3rd level. Simple, projecting cornice and low hip roof. Narrow boards accent corners. 2 chimneys on main block, tall chimney on rear ell.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2008 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Salem Hills (specifically Salem St--Salem St. Ave's) collection of Federal period houses. Together w/2,4 Salem and 2 Salem St. Ave., #8 Salem St forms impressive collection of early 19th c. houses.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Built c. 1799-1800 for and by Thomas Osgood, housewright. This house is part of Charlestown's remarkable collection of wood frame Federal house. Architecturally, it is a rare Boston area example of a relatively substantial wood frame Federal house. Its lot was part of the extensive land holdings of Oliver Holden. Oliver Holden was an active and prominent Charlestown resident between 1790-1840. He was a preacher, composer of music and extensive operator in real estate--indeed he was one of the most prominent men in Charlestown after its rebuilding following the devistation wrought by the British in 1775. Holden's mansion stood on the site of what

Bibliography - Maps: 1775, 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Direcgories: 1834-1870's
Middlesex Deeds: 133:295, 233:28], 1602:606
A Century of Town Life - T.F. Hunnewell-1887, pg 97.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	xx		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

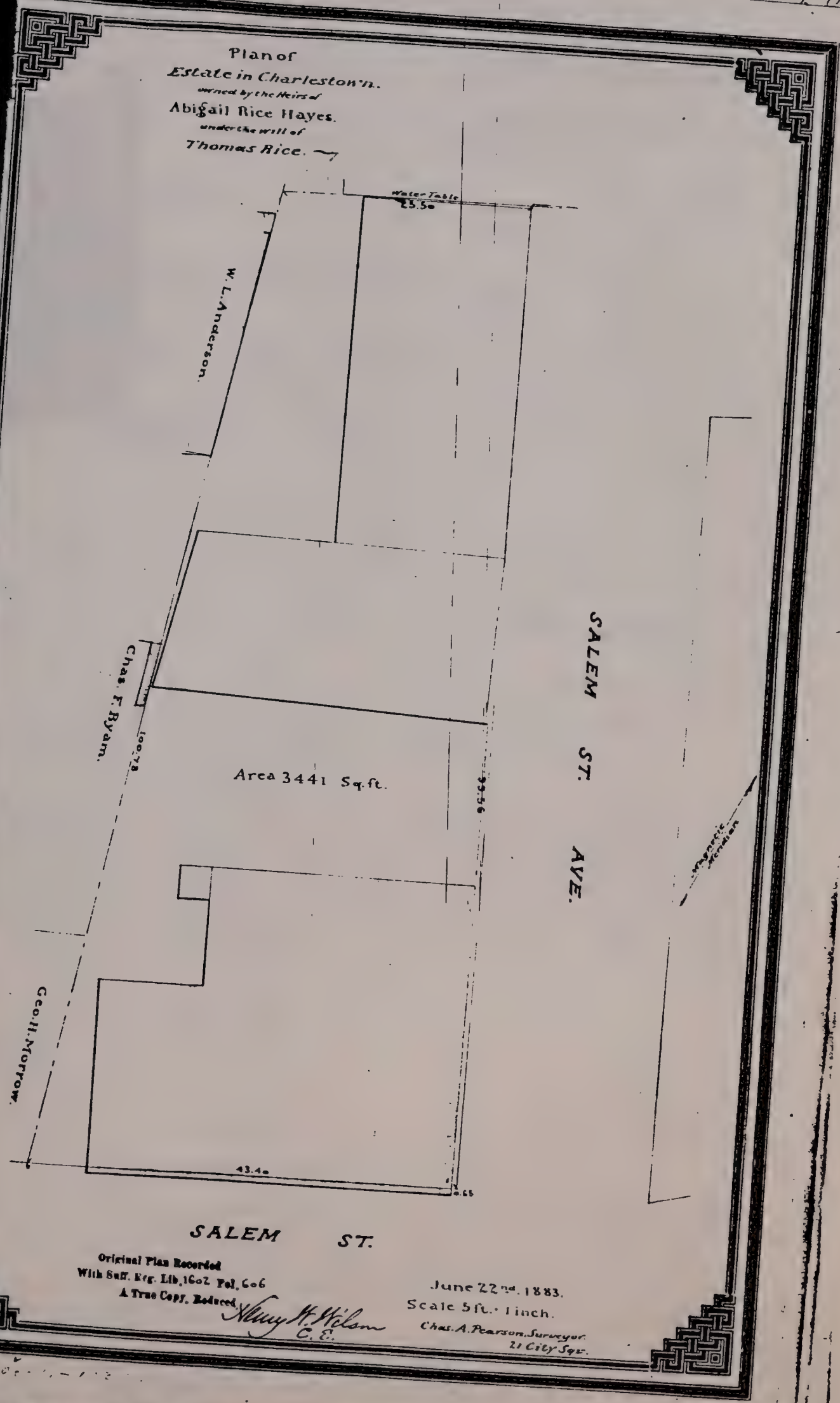
is now the Oliver Holden School on Pearl St. In addition, Holden was evidently a house builder.

On August 4, 1799, Oliver Holden sold $8 Salem St's lot to Thomas Osgood, housewright for $400.00 [Middlesex 133:295]. The Holden-Osgood deed describes Salem St. as "a new street" laid out "from Main St to land of my own purchased by David Wood. Thomas Osgood was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1780's (?) to his death on July 26, 1828.

Osgood's children [Isaac, Hannah M., Harriet and Sarah P. Osgood] sold this house to Capt. Thomas Rice on July 12, 1826 [Middlesex 285:280-283]. Rice received "a certain dwelling house with the land under and adjoining--presumably the land adjoining refers to #2 Salem St. Ave's lot. In 1834, Rice is listed as 4 Salem St. [occ. unspecified]. On August]5, 1843, Rice's heirs sold this property to Daniel E. Hayes, Thomas R. Hayes and Francis A. Flint, all of Oakland and John Hayes of Colton, in the territory of Washington.[1606:606]. During the 1870's and 1880's a Dr. E. Hayes owned this house. By the early 1890's, Nathaniel W. Robinson owned this property. Dennis A. Madieros owned this house by 1901.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)


Plan of
Estate in Charleston'n.
owned by the Heirs of
Abigail Rice Hayes.
under the will of
Thomas Rice.
Water Table
25.50
W. L. Anderson.
Chas. F. Ryan.
100.78
Area 3441 Sq. ft.
SALEM ST. AVE.
Geo. H. Morrow.
43.40
SALEM ST.
Original Plan Recorded
With Suff. Reg. Lib. 1602 Fol. 606
A True Copy, Reduced
C. E.
June 22nd. 1883.
Scale 5 ft. = 1 inch.
Chas. A. Pearson, Surveyor.
21 City Sqr.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 2 Salem St. Ave. COR. Salem St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Charlestown/ Sullivan Sq.

E c. 1826? see form on 8 Salem St.
1828? source

HITECT _____
source

LDER Thomas Osgood (?)
source

ER Capt. Thomas Rice
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

OOF gable cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-story, center hall plan Federal wood frame house w/2-story side ell. 5-bay main facade. Low brick basement, base w/board viens length of main facade. Single granite step leads to center entrance flanked by "pilasters" w/recessed panels. Above front door are two recessed, rectangular panels. Entrance enframements surmounted by cornice headed entablature. Windows are fully enfoamed w/ 6/6 wood sash. Narrow corner boards accent main block's edges. Well molded cornice appears above 2nd fl. windows. House is enclosed by a gable roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Most houses in the survey date to the Charlestown building booms of the 1790's/1800's, late 1830's/1840's or late 1860's/early 1870's. #2 Salem St. Ave. is a relative rare Charlestown example of a c. mid 1820's wood frame Federal house. Its main facade continues the Georgian format of symmetrical 5-bay/center entrance main facades. Still intact is the front door's handsome enframements including pannelled pilasters and cornice headed entablature. Salem St. Ave. probably began as a driveway to this house. This house's land had been

Bibliography: Maps--1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases--1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories
Middlesex Deeds

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

part of #8 Salem St's house lot. #8 Salem St. was built c. 1799-1800 by Thomas Osgood, housewright (see form). #2 Salem St. Ave. was probably built around the time Osgood's heirs sold #8 Salem St. to Capt. Thomas Rice. (occ. unspecified in 1834 Directory). A plan dated June 22nd, 1883 indicates that #2 Salem St. Ave's lot was part of #8 Salem St's houselot. Rice's purchase was described in 285:280-283 (July 12, 1826) as "a certain dwelling house with the land under and adjoining--presumably the land adjoining refers to 2 Salem St. Ave. The possibility remains that this house was build after Capt. Rice's death in 1828. In any event, #8 Salem St. and 2 Salem St. Ave. were sold to Daniel E. Hayes et al. in 1843. During the 1860's, Samuel Rice, a Charlestown builder, rented this property. During the 1870's and 1880's a Dr. E. Hayes owned the house (and 8 Salem St.). Dennis A. Madeiros owned this house in 1901. Salem St. Ave. assumed its present L-shaped configuration by 1851 (linking Salem St. w/High St.). Salem St. Ave. was originally called North St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibilit
for public use and enjoyment, protectior

Bibliography and/or references (such as
records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 3,4,5 Salem St Ave COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill: Elm St. Walker St.

DATE 1869 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT James H. Rand Deeds
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER James H. Rand
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town-6.5/3.86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. (3-unit group)
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansard

ROOF mansard cupola dormers 1 per main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Essentially 3 contiguous retangular plan houses w/interesting "set-back" grouping of main facades--covered w/clapboards, 2-bay main facades. Entrance located on main facades of 3 and 4, while #5's is on projecting side wall. Windows are simply enframed w/6/6 wood sash. Deep cornices display paired brackets. Steep sided mansard exhibits 1 dormer per house.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 1771 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Together with #6 Salem St Ave #4,5,6 u-shaped residential complex--an enclave within an enclave.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) #3,4,5 Salem St Ave was built in March-August 1869. Particularly noteworthy is the way the maximum number of residential units have been developed on a relatively small lot in an aesthetically pleasing manner--a manner which prophesizes the best of present day house construction on limited space in Boston/Cambridge neighborhoods. #3,4,5 Salem St Ave is essentially a 3-family Italianate mansard wood frame house whose facades have been staggered in such a way as to give a more invidivual identify to each house. #3,4,5 Salem St Ave represents the work of Charlestown (later

Bibliography - Atlases: 1875, 1805, 1892, 1901
boston Public Library Architects File
Charlestown Directories: 1860's-70's
Boston Directories: 1880's
Middlesex Deeds: 1101:391, 1071:610, 1071:363

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Boston) architect James H. Rand. He is one of the very few architects associated with a residential structure in the Charlestown survey area. He is listed as an architect in Charlestown/Boston Directories from 1860--mid 1880's. In 1860 he lived at 31 Monument Sq., Charlestown. By 1866 he lived at 22 Union St. By 1872 he had an office at 18 Exchange St, Boston [house 18 Cordis St, Charlestown]. He is listed in early 1880's Boston Directories at 77 Warren St, Charlestown. He is not listed in the 1890 Boston Directory. James H. Rand is credited with the design of Charlestown's Bunker Hill and Winthrop [later Frothingham] Schools. In addition, he was responsible for two early 1880's apartment buildings on Rutland St, South End, known as the "Garfield" and "Rand". B.P.L. files note that he may have been a partner in a firm called Weston and Rand. In any event, Rand paid George C. Stevens $900.00 for #3 Salem St Ave's lot on March 17, 1869. [Middlesex 1051:380]. Stevens was a rigger who lived at 10 North St [later Salem St Ave] during the 1850's. During the 1860's he lived at 17 Sullivan St. He is listed in 1868 at 19 Sullivan St and moved to East Boston by 1870. Presumably Rand acquired #4 and 5's lots from Stevens. By Sept. 1869 buildings were located on this property. On June 27, 1870, Rand sold #3 Salem St Ave to Philinda A. Corkins, wife of Charles R. Corkins of Charlestown for $2,700.00 [see Middlesex 1101:391, Rand eventually sold #4 and 5 Salem St Ave's lots to John M. Gill, salesman [see Middlesex 1071:610, Oct. 14, 1869]] and Ellen Clark [Middlesex 1071:363 Sept. 10, 1869], respectively. The Coopers and Gills lived here until at least the mid 1880's. By 1885, an E. Clapp owned #5. By 1901 these houses were owned by Joseph E. Bacon--#3, Willie Harding--#4 and Richard and Thomas

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Fohrdrl (?)--#5.
Salem St Ave is a narrow lane linking Salem St w/High St. Salem St was set out c. early 1800's. Salem St Ave was originally called North St (until c. mid 1860's) and was set out c. early 1850's--apparently it started out as a driveway to #2 Salem St Ave.

Bibliography and/or references (such records, early maps, etc.)

salem st. Ave from salem st.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 6 Salem St. Ave COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill: Elm St--Walker St.

c. 1869 Middlesex Deeds
source

ITECT James H. Rand (?) [see 3,4,5 Salem St. Ave.]
source

DER _____
source

R Joseph W. Maloon
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 6.5/4.86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

OOF gable cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-plan Italianate house composed of 2-1/2 story center hall plan main block and substantial 3-story "ell" w/flat roof. Main block's principal facade characterized by high degree of symmetry. Deep, brackete door hood with pediments above front door. Windows are simply enframed and contain 6/6 wood sash. "ell" exhibits 6/6 wood sach and brackets at cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1950 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Together w/3,4,5 Salem St. Ave. #6 form's a v-shaped residential complex--an enclave within an enclave.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) #6 Salem St. Ave. was built c. 1869. Architectually, it represents a retardataire example of a 5-bay center hall plan house. It is a late [for Charlestown] example of an Italianate vernacular wood frame house . Much of 6 Salem St. Ave's 19th c. charm is derived from this house's presence. It may represent the work of Charlestown architect James H. Rand--he built the 3-unit mansard house next door at 3,4,5 Salem St. Ave. in 1869. #6 Salem St Ave's original owner was Joseph W. Malloon, mason. Malloon may have played a role in the construction of this house. He purchased this house's lot from George C. and Mary

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-11874. Boston Directories: Post 1885
Middlesex Deeds: 194:226, 511:129, 1040:262
B.P.L. Architects File

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Stevens on Oct. 24, 1868 [see Middlesex 1041:262] for $2,300.00. The Stevens-Malloon deed does not mention buildings on this property (dispelling nagging thoughts that the main block was built at an earlier date). During the 1860's, Stevens is listed as a "rigger" at East Boston--he lived at #17 Sullivan St. Stevens is not listed in the 1870 Charlestown Directory. He purchased #6's land from Nathaniel Ayer, housewright, on August 1, 1847 (see Middlesex 511:129). Ayer had purchased this lot from a G.W. Nichols on Oct. 18, 1811. Joseph W. Malloon is first listed as a mason in Charleston Directories in 1866--at that time he lived at 65 Sillivan St. Malloon owned #6 Salem St Ave until at least the early 1900's. James H. Rand is one of the very few architects associated with a residential structure in the Charlestown survey area. He is listed in Charlestown/Boston Directories from 1860--mid 1880's. In 1860 he lived at 31 Monument Sq, Charlestown. By 1866 he lived at 22 Union St. By 1872 he had an office at 18 Exchange St, Boston [house 18 Cordis St, Charlestown]. He is listed in early 1880's Boston Directories at 77 Warren St, Charlestown. He is not listed in the 1890 Boston Directory. Jamer H. Rand was the architect of the Bunker Hill and Winthrop [later Frothingham] schools. In addition, he was responsible for two early 1880's apartment buildings on Rutland St, South End (Boston) known as the "Garfield" and "the Rand." B.P.L. files note that he may have been a partner in the form of Weston and Rand. Salem St Ave an L st lane, linking Salem St with High st was originally called North St. It does not appear on the 1818 map. It was apparently set out c. early 1850's and apparently started out as a driveway to #2 Salem St Ave.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 39 School St. COR. Summer St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill: Elm-Walker Sts.

DATE c. 1892-1900 Atlases, deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER James B. Maynard, deeds
source

OWNER _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS c-town-3-3/1/2

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. (3-fam (?))
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large multi-family wood frame building with 3-bay school St. facade and 8-bay Summer St. facade. School St. facade features multi-panel oriel supportedly scroll bracketed door hood. Windows are fully enframed and cornice headed with 2/1 wood sash. Off center side (Summer St) entrance features entrance treatments and oriel similar to School St. facade. Buildings corners accented by narrow corner boards. Lively dentillated and bracketed cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2080 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS represents late addition to School St's collection of mid 19th c. houses.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The present multi-family structure at 39 School St replaced an early 19th c. house at some point during the 1890's. Architecturally, it is an interesting, retardataise example of late Italianate Charlestown housing. The use of cornice headed windows and deep, paired bracketed cornice at so late a date is indicative of the conservative character of Charlestown domestic architecture during the 19th century. #39 School St. represents the work of James B. Maynard. He was active in Charlestown building trades from 1842-mid 1890's. He was the son of Jason G. and Mercy (Copp) Maynard. He was

A

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Middlesex, Suffolk Co. deeds
"Souvenir of Chalestown and Bunker Hill Monument-
50th Anniversary of the Dedication of Bunker Hill Monument by the Bunker Hill Times, Charlestown, MA (1843-1893)-1893.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	XX	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	XX				

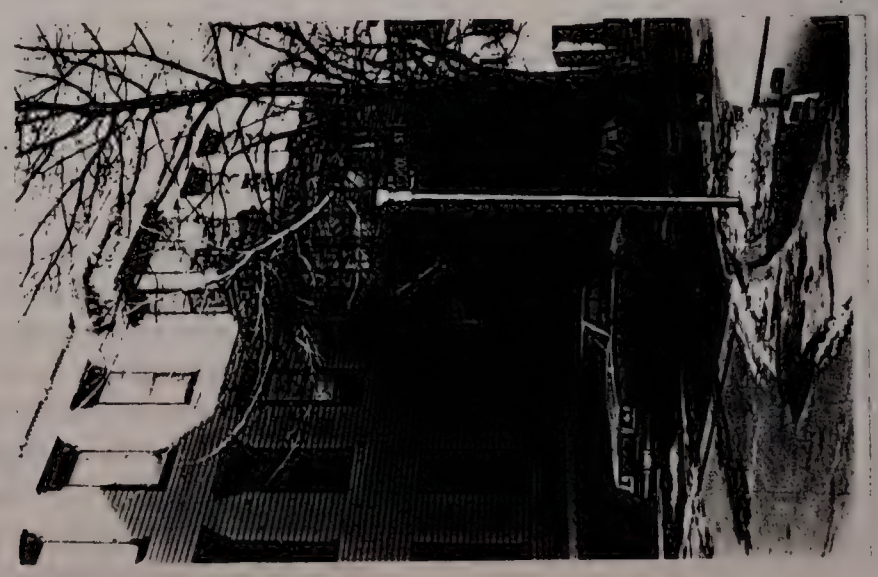
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

born April 25, 1825, in Worcester, Ma. In 1832 his parents removed to Boston. He attended the Eliot School in Boston and later worked on a farm in Woburn. By c. 1839 he had returned to Boston and found employment in the tailor shop by Colonel Stone. During the early 1840's he worked as a carpenter at his father's shop on Haverhill St., Boston. He settled in Charlestown in 1842 and took the carpenters shop of Edward Pratt on Green St. and remained there until c. 1844. He then removed his shop to Sullivan and Bartlett Sts (c. 1844-1847) and then purchased a shop at 80 School St. For 43 years he lived in "a very pleasant house on the corner of Summer and School Sts (#39's deed chain indicates that Maynard's wife, Mary J. Sisson acquired this property as early as 1829. Prior to Mary's ownership, Charles Sisson painter, owned #39's predecessor house. Going back farther, this predecessor house was built c. 1823 by Jehiel Smith, housewright. Smith had purchased this land from Oliver Holden-the major landowner in this area during the late 18th-early 20th c. In any event, Maynard apparently built #39 as an investment property. In "Charlestown Citizen Past and Present", Maynard is referred to as "a very progressive Builder, and has erected some handsome as well as substantial buildings which have added to the district very much." (Progressive in Maynard's case must mean he wasn't erecting Federal style houses in 1890-#39 School St. is very conservative for the last decade of the 19th c.) In any event, Maynard was a member of Bunker Hill Lodge, I.O.O.F. and Somerville Encampment, I.O.O.F. He was also connected with the Knights of Honor and Equitable Aid Union. He married Mary Jefferds Sisson of Charlestown October 10, 1859.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

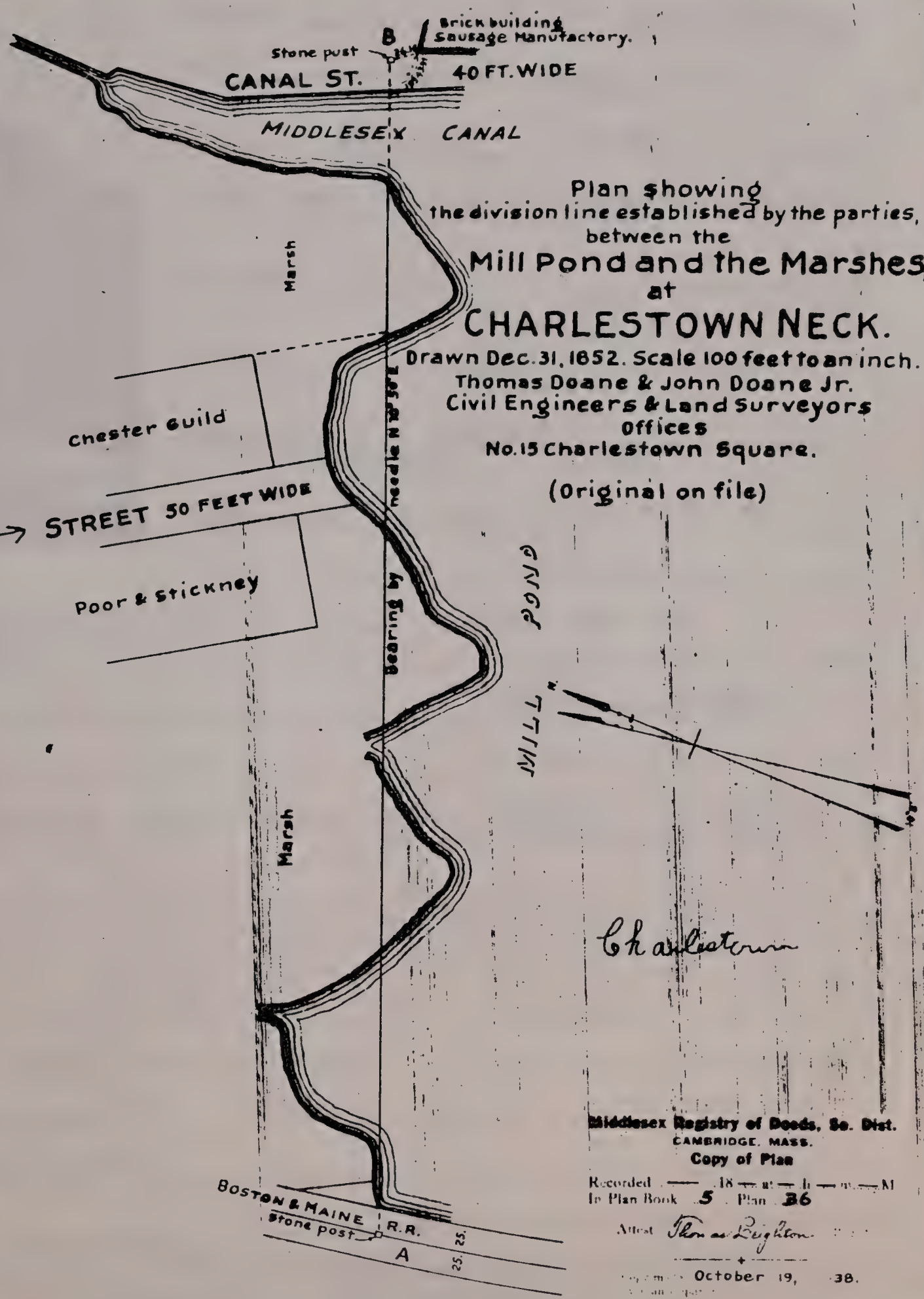
School St. dates to the late 18th-early 20th c. On the 1818 Peter Tufts map of Chalerstown, School St. is shown to have had four names: School House Lane (between Main and Summer Sts), Alfred St. (between Summer and Bartlett Sts) and Middle St. (between Bartlett and Bunker Hill Sts). The name School St. evidently referes to a school house that was located opposite the intersection of Main and School Sts.

Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)



Re: 39 School St,

36.



later Spice St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 1 Seminary st. COR. near Austen
Facing Lawrence St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1845 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Albert J. Bellows
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-12-1/3,4-87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

\#. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF Gable cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick-west wall stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum. Granite basement

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial, wood frame Greek Revival house, side hall plan, 4-bay main facade, broad, pedimented attic. Main facade sheathed w/ flush boards. Rises 2-stories from granite block basement. Deeply recessed entrance w/ heavy Doric pilasters and Cornice headed entablature. Four steps lead to replacement (modern) door flanked by multi-pane sidelights + surmounted by multi pane transom. Entry walls exhibit 3 panels per side. 1st, 2nd, attic (2) windows of main facade all fully enframed w/ pannelled vertical boards and low, pedimented lintels - window corness are blocked. Windows contain 2/2 wood sash. House edges are accented by wide corner pilasters. Wide fascia and side boards are in evidence. West wall composed (Map) of brick (as shown on 1868 atlas). House enclosed by broad, pedimented gable roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2100 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Tucked away on a narrow side street (off Austen and Lawrence sts) #1 Seminary st. is one of Charlestown's "hidden" architectural treasures. In comparison with most ca. 1830's, 40's Charlestown wood frame, side hall plan single family houses, #1 is unusually substantial - in terms of scale and proportion of elements. Rather than the more standard

Bibliography
Maps - 1818 - Tufts
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown | Boston Directories
Middlesex Deeds

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked)

3-bay main facade, this house has a wide 4-bay main facade. Its outer entrance entablature (Doric pilasters, cornice headed entablature), corner pilasters and fascia/side boards are unusually robust. This house's pedimented gable serves to underline the house's unusually wide main facade. In addition, the flush boarding - used to cover #1's main facade, is rarely seen in Charlestown. #1 Seminary ranks among the finest examples of wood frame Greek Revival domestic architecture in Charlestown.

This house was built for Albert J. Bellows, a Charlestown physician. He purchased this house lot on January 10, 1845 from Lucy J. Walker for $1,050.00. [See Middlesex Deed 453:305] The Walker/Bellows deed mentions "a certain lot or parcel of land [sold] to the purpose of erecting thereon a dwelling house..." ..... It is agreed by the purchaser that the land is conveyed for the erection of a dwelling house and for no other purpose." Presumably this house was erected for Dr. Bellows in the Spring/Summer of 1845. [Lucy J. Walker had purchased this lot from Abraham Thompson in May, 1841]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

#1 Seminary St's later owners included John Williams (1856-57, occ?), David C. Perrin, merchant (1857-1866). David C. Perrin to Robert and Fanny Pierce (1866-1873) and Nathan J. Gould - 1873 - ca. early 1880's. Gould worked as a watchman at the nearby State Prison at Prison Point (site of present Bunker Hill Community college). From ca. mid 1880's - early 1900's Michael McEleney, "railroad police" lived here. In 1911 #1's owners were J and M. Horrigan.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Seminary Pl. dates to ca. ____. It does not appear on the 1818 Peter Tufts map. Its name relates to a Seminary structure that was located at the corner of Lawrence + Union St (N.E. corner). No longer extant, the old Seminary was transformed into a Y.M.C.A. facility during the early 1900's. #1 Seminary St. looks toward Lawrence St. and once had a view of the south wall of the First Baptist church (ca. early 1800's). This house, in terms of community developement, represents a relatively late addition to an area with numerous early 19th c. dwellings.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

3 Sherman

ADDRESS off Temple St. COR. (Sherman St. to rear)

NAME Osgood and Hart Iron Foundry
present original

Charlestown Neck -
o. 30N-11E SUB AREA Sullivan Sq.

c. 1868-1875 1868 Insurance Atlas
source

TECT
source

ER
source

David N. Codding
Edward P. Osgood
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) iron foundry

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement (?)

OOF gable cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Mid-section of 3-segment industrial/utilitarian complex-4 bay main facade--originally characterized by range of 5 brick work piers, now reduced to three. In general windows exhibit simple stone sills, wooden sash and lintel arches composed of header bricks. To left of mid-section is early 20th c. masonry garage structure with sawtooth roof. To right of mid-sectionis long corregated metal structure.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA part of 137,550 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Osgood and Hart Iron Foundry is significant as a rare surviving post Civil War iron foundry structure. Constructed of brick, it is presently wedged in between a c. early 20th c. sawtooth roofed garage structure (masonry) and a long corrugated metal structure. This building is located in an industrial/manufacturing area adjacent to the Boston and Maine Railroad tracks. Edward P. Osgood, the company's founder, is first listed in Boston Directories in 1864 as "moulder, Navy Yard,

Bibliography: Atlases: 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Boston Directories - late 19th/early 20th c.
Peter Stott, A guide to the Industrial Archeology of Eastern Mass., (cambridge: MIT Press, forthcoming).

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	x	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

house 14 Prospect, Somerville." By 1868 Osgood had built an iron foundry at 3 Sherman Sq., Charlestown. The 1868 Insurance Atlas shows two L-shpaed woodframe buildings on the present site labeled Codding and Osgood (David N. Codding of Somerville). By 1872 this firm was known as "Edward P. Osgood and Levi F. S. Davis, iron founders." The 1875 atlas lists this foundry's owners as Osgood, Davis and Hart. Rufus Hart was a resident of Lawrence, Ma. [The 1874 Boston Directory describes this concern as Osgood and Hart.] By 1892, the Osgood and Hart plant consisted of a T-shaped brick structure (the current bldg.) with a large wooden structure covering the site of the present corrugated metal structure. The horizontal portionof the "T" was originally 100 feet long and features a monitor roof. By the early 1900's this firm was known as Osgood and Witherly (Edward P. Osgood died in 1900). Frederick Witherley of Somerville operated this foundry under his own name until it finally closed in 1916. By 1922 this property was owned by a George W. Booth. The 1912 Atlas shows this complex composed of 5 segments, including the T-shaped nucleus (2 segments), two wooden segments and one brick segment.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 10 Soley st. COR. Warren st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE ca. 1850(?) visual analysis
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER ?
source

OWNER ?
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-7-5/2,3-'87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF Gable cupola — dormers 1 at center of Main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modestly scaled, wood shingle-clad Italianate vernacular dwelling w/ 3-bay main facade, 1-story rear ell. Side hall plan. Edges crisply defined by baseboards and corner boards Rises 2-stories from red brick basement to gable roof. Late 19th c. double outer doors w/ 2-pane transom. Entrance flanked by pilasters and surmounted by simple entablature. Projecting above the entrance is a scroll-bracketed door hood. Brackets are edged w/ rope molding. Windows are fully enframed w/ raised outer moldings. Windows contain 6/6 wood sash. Single gable roofed dormer at roofs center. Late 19th c. photo indicates that corner boards originally (Map) had Doric Capitals.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic Late 19th c. photo shows house w/ clapboards at main facade and wood shingles on sidewall.

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA ? sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Eastern-most member of trio of modestly scaled mid 19th c. wood frame vernacular dwellings.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Together with 6 and 8 Soley st, # 10 Soley st constitutes a trio of charming, modestly scaled mid 19th century dwellings of somewhat enigmatic origins. These houses may have been numbered among the wood frame dwellings that lined High st. Court - a cul de sac once located

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Panoramic View - 1848
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories
Boston Directories
SUFFOLK Deeds - #10 - 1795: 617, 1477 - 121
1464: 225

Moved; date if known possibly Ca. 1854 from what is now Monument Ave + vicinity, formerly High st. Court.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

between Soley and Pleasant st. During the mid 1850's, Monument Ave was set out through what had been High st. Court and adjacent house lots - the laying out of Monument Ave necessitated the removal of the ~~Henley~~ HIGH St. Court houses. The 1848 Panoramic View of Bunkerhill and the 1852 McIntyre map both indicate houses on the site of #6, 8, 10 Soley st. but these buildings do not appear to be the present structures and may not have stood on the exact locations of #6, 8, 10 Soley st. In any event, these houses represent "the last gasp" of a type of modestly scaled housing in Charlestown that was superseded by more substantial rows of both wood-frame and especially brick housing by the mid 1850's.

The 1875 Charlestown Atlas indicates that these houses were part of a multi lot parcel owned by builder/developer Robert R. Wiley (see Form on 59 Warren st. for information on Wiley). The many grantee entries for Wiley during the mid 19th c. precludes pinpointing

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

this houses construction date via deed research. By 1885 this house was owned by an H. Smith. Later owners included Nora A. Howard - 1890's and Mary T. Shea - early 1900's.

Soley st. was set out ca. 1790's and was originally known as Henley's Lane (for more information on Soley st. see form on #'s 22-36 Soley st.).

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

10 Soley St

S.P.N.E.A.
10 Soley st
c. 1880s

1986

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 22-36 Soley st. COR. near Warren st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1867-1869 Middlesex Deeds, 1868 Sanborn Atlas
source

ARCHITECT James H. Rand deeds
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER James H. Rand
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-7-4/6, 5/1-'87

TYPE [residential] single double [8-unit row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansard

ROOF Mansard cupola — dormers 1 single, 1 dble per bldg

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards [shingles] stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[Other] [brick] [stone trim] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick, granite and brown stone trimmed row of 8 Mansard row houses. Each house rises 2-stories from granite basement to slate shingle covered mansard roof. 3-bay main facades (side-hall plans) exhibit tall entrances - originally open and recessed - outer doors and bansoms (late 19thc?) in evidence on #'s 36, 34, 30, 28, 24. Granite steps lead to front doors. Entry walls exhibit well crafted wood pannelling. In general, windows exhibit simple brownstone sills and lintels and contain 2/2 wood sash. Bldgs culminate in bracketed cornices.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 22-834, 24-918, 26-916, 28-940, 30-940, 32-940, 34-940, 36-1060 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

Bldgs. crowned by straight-sided mansard roofs - slate shingles are mostly intact. Each house possesses a single and double dormer with segmental roof caps (Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This handsome row of red brick, granite and stone trimmed Mansard houses strike a decidedly urban/urbane note on a street of primarily modestly scaled, mid 19thc. wood frame vernacular dwellings. #'s 22-26 Soley st. may be categorized within the mansard style by virtue of its distinctive roof configuration - its deep bracketed cornices are Italianate feature

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Panoramic View of Bunker Hill - 1848
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911.
Middlesex Deeds - #32 - 1011: 311, 1081: 394 [al
#26 - 1061: 109; 1011: 110; 561: 54; 521: 412.
Charlestown Directories - 1860's, 1870's.
"Charlestown Enterprise" - Sept 13, 1919, p.3

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		

courtesy of the Boston Athaneum

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

- otherwise these main facades are extremely plain. This row may represent the work of Charlestown architect James H. Rand - Middlesex Deeds indicate that he was #22-36 Soley St's original owner/developer (and probably designer) during the late 1860's. James H. Rand was active in Charlestown/Boston architectural practice from ca. 1860 - mid 1880's). Frustratingly little is known about Rands career - he is the only mid 19th c. Charlestown-based architect who has come to light during the course of this survey - had he not moved to Boston during the early 1870's, he would have undoubtedly been included in late 19th c. "Charlestown Enterprise and Charlestown News" biographical articles. In 1860 he lived at 31 Monument Square. By 1866 he lived at 22 Union St. By 1872 he had an office at 18 Exchange St., Boston [house 18 Cordis St, Charlestown). He is listed in early 1880's Boston Directories at 77 Warren St., Charlestown. He is not listed in the 1890 Boston Directory. Mr. Rand is credited with the design of the Winthrop [later Frothingham] School and the Bunker Hill School (1866, see form on Baldwin St.) Evidently he was responsible for several wood-frame houses, including 8, 4, 5 and 6 Salem St. Ave. He almost certainly designed the high style Italianate row at 18-24 Cordis St. His Boston work includes two early 1880's apartment buildings on Rutland St., South End (Boston) known as "the Garfield" and "Rand". Middlesex Deeds and Atlases indicate that #22-36 Soley St. was built in two phases - #'s 28-36 were built ca. 1867-1868, while #'s 22-26 were built ca. 1868-69. Evidently Rand acquired this tract from Michael Hittinger in 1867 - Rand/Hittinger deeds mention a rolling mill that was located on this property (further research is needed on Hittinger, the rolling mill etc). The Hittinger Rand deed

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

also mentions that the property sale did not include the "steam engine, machinery, fixtures, brick and stone work belonging thereto". This groups owners in 1870 (almost certainly the original post-Rand owners) included: Francis E. Whitcomb, expressman, Fitchburg Rail Road - #22, J.L. Blackmer, painter - #24, Mary Keene - #26, Alfred Johnson - variously listed as "clerk, 12 City Hall Ave" and "dining Saloon"; Isaac R. Hadwen, postal clerk - #30, Louise J. Bigelow - #32, Nancy Haley - #34 and 36 (?)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 22-36 Soley st.	

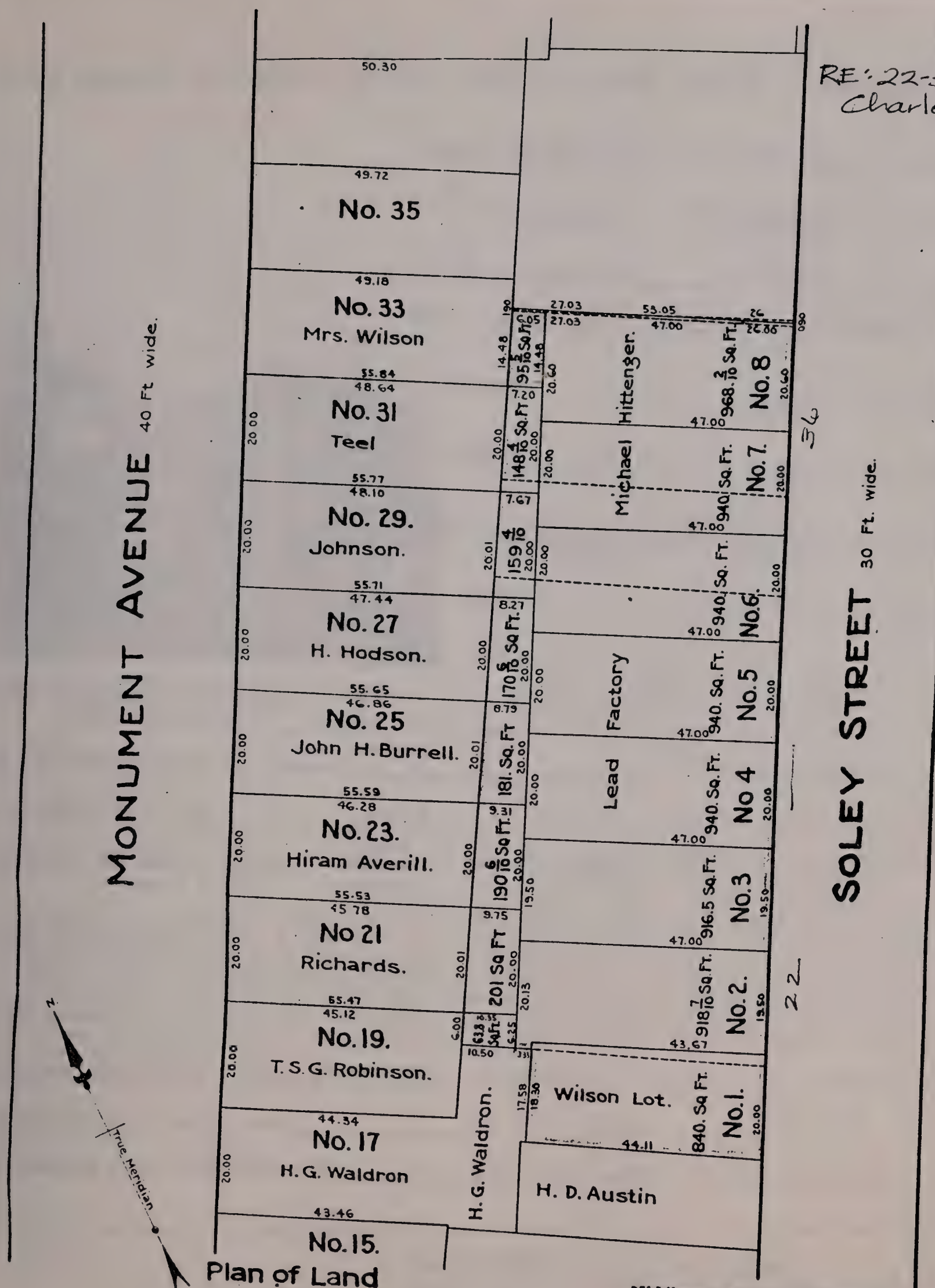
Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

By 1892 this groups owners included: A. Nickerson - #22, A. M. Putnam - 24, Mary Ed lawbee #26, F. Grimes - #28, L. Anderson - #30, D. Schwab - #32, A. J. Hadley - 34, #36 - ?
By 1911 owners included, Thomas Nolan - #22, J.C. Desmond - # 24, Mary Doherty - #26, Nellie Mc Ardle - #28, Corns Doherty - #30, J. A. Mc Glinchey - #32, Owen Doherty - #34, M. A. Mitchell - grandparent of Anthony Mitchell Sammarco, present director of the Dorchester Historical Society.

Soley st. was originally known as Henley's Lane. It was set out ca. 1790's and originally had a much more crooked path than it does today - evidently Soley st's path was straightened out in 1850. There was a Soley's Lane mentioned in the Records dated November 14, 1782 that was located somewhere in this vicinity. The Soley name appears in the records of Colonial times and the burial lot of the family is in the Old Burial Ground on Phipps Street. Soley street was named after John Soley, grand master of the grand Lodge of Free Masons of Massachusetts. He lived in an elegant mansion on the site of the Army and Navy YMCA at City Square. He was prominent in King Solomons Lodge of Charlestown. His son, John Soley Jr. was with the U.S. Navy and was the first commander of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade.

29

RE: 22-36 Soley St
Charlestown



Plan of Land
in
CHARLESTOWN.
belonging to
James H. Rand
Nov. 14, 1867. Scale 10 ft to an inch
T. & J. Doane's office
21 City Square Charlestown.

(Original on file)
(Scale of this plan: 1 in. = 20 ft.)

Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Copy of Plan
Recorded Jan. 23, 1868 at — h. — m. — M
in Plan Book 15 Plan 29
Attest Albert D. Gutheim Register

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 48 Soley st. COR. near Monument Sq.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N·12E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1806 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER John Fosdick
source

OWNER John Fosdick? Gershom Teel?
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 7·4/5·'87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF low hip roof cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Federal, wood-frame, wood shingle-clad w/ 5 bay x 2 bay main block and small 2-story ell projecting from the north wall. This house stands w/ narrow 2-bay south wall facing the street. Boxy, rectangular form enclosed by low hip roof. Center-hall plan. Center entrance may still retain semi circular fanlight - this area above the front door is presently obscured by the open porch's gable roof. Windows are fully entramed w/ raised outer moldings and contain 6/6 wood sash. House's edges are accented by narrow corner boards. Well-crafted wood cornice projects above 2nd fl. windows. Tall brick chimney rises from the east wall.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor - moderate drastic Wood shingles have replaced clapboards

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1800 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ample, well maintained side yard.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally, #48 Street is an unpretentious, center-hall plan, 5 bay x 2-bay Federal house. Originally clad with clapboard, it is presently covered with wood shingles. Its main facade overlooks a relatively ample yard - this house's land originally constituted 2 house lots. Typically Federal is this house orientation to the street w/ narrow east wall facing Soley st. Built ca. 1806, #48 is the oldest house on Soley st.

Bibliography: 1818 Peter Tufts Map of Charlestown
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown/Boston Directories - 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - 155:305; 164:390; 168:524;
173:193; 188:120; 236:453; 243:123; 285:228
721:459; 931:562

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Soley street was originally a 14' wide way known as Henley's Lane. Set out ca. 1790's, it is shown on the 1818 Peter Tufts map of Charlestown as having a more crooked path than its present straight east-west configuration. This house's land was part of the estate of Isaac Carlton, Charlestown "gentleman" - Carlton's land was subdivided into at least 5 lots during the early 1800's. This house's lot was purchased from Carleton by Gershom Teel, blacksmith on 13 February 1804 for $550.00. Between 1804-1810, this property was sold back and forth between Teel, John Fosdick housewright and Josiah Gurney, caulker and engraver. Fosdick ended up owning this property from 1810 - 1822. Evidently he was responsible for its construction. Deeds variously refer to him as a housewright and shipjoiner. Although a Fosdick/Teel deed of February 1806 mentions "all the buildings thereon", the sale price of $570.00 - $20 more than the 1804 sale price for just the lot suggests that #48 had not, as yet, been built — this house was almost certainly standing by 13 February 1807 - the date of Teel's sale to Joseph Gurney - this house was sold for $1,640.00. By June, 1822, the house had been purchased by another housewright, Nathaniel Ayer — he paid David Fosdick, merchant, $1300 for this property. Later owners include Thomas Rice (ca. 1830's?) and Samuel Rice. The latter sold this house and land

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

to James Brown Baker on Oct 13, 1857. Samuel Rice is referred to in this deed as yeoman of Burlington, Ma. Brown, in turn sold this property to Kyran Manning, "lamplighter, Navy Yard" for $1800.00 on Nov 17, 1865. This house was owned by Kyran Manning until at least the early 1890's. During the early 1900's it was owned by an Annie E. Cody.

Note: Early 1800's deeds refer to #48's land as lot #5 according to a plan of Isaac Carlton". The 1868 Atlas indicates that a larger 2-story wooden ell projected from the present small ell's north wall - this ell was removed ca? ___

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

The east-west streets between Soley and School sts were apparently set out ca. 1790's - 1810 - Soley street's developement mirrors that of Cordis st with pasture land being subdivided into house lots during the early 1800's. Developement (residential) in Charlestown during the early 1800's was triggered, in part, by the establishment of the Charlestown Navy Yard (1800), completion of the Middlesex Canal (1803), expansion of the wharves along the Charles River etc.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 60 Soley st. COR. near Monument Sq.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE by 1868 Atlases
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER W. Stinehart(?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT 7-414-87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF Mansard cupola — dormers 3 on main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate/Mansard wood frame house - 2 stories plus mansard which retain slate shingles, trio of pediimented dormers on main facade. Presently clad in aluminum siding. Side-hall plan, 3-bay main facade. Front door flanked by multi side lights, surmounted by fanlight (side lights and fanlight look like modern reproductions (?)) - entrance surmounted by bracketed door hood. Door hood supports oriel w/ apron panels and small, paired brackets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic - aluminum siding has replaced clapboards.

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1550 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

In general windows are fully enframed w/ raised outer moldings and contain 6/6 wood-sash. Above 2nd floor windows is Mansard's deep, bracketed cornice.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architectually, #60 Soley Street is an attractive example of ca. 1860's Italianate/Mansard housing. Although its clapboards have been replaced by aluminum siding, its new synthetic "strips" approximate the size of wood

Bibliography - 1818, 1852 - Maps
Atlases: 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1834-74
Boston Directories - Post 1875
Middlesex Deed - Grantee Index

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
clapboards. Its Federal sidelights and fan light at the front door probably represent fairly recent additions. Still intact is a deep, bracketed door hood, bracketed cornice and slate shingles (scalloped and rectangular).

Middlesex Deeds and Charlestown Directories do not provide clues as to when Mary Stinehart - listed as owners in 1875 - acquired this property. By the early 1900's this property was owned by the Patrick O'Riordan estate. In 1911 the owners are listed as H.L. and L.L. Stinehart.

of #60

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 6 Spice St. COR. Cambridge St.

NAME _____ "Brass Foundry"
present original

MAP NO. 30N-11E SUB AREA Charlestown Neck/ Sullivan Square

c.1892-1901 Atlases
source

TECT _____
source

ER _____
source

Julian D'Este
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) brass foundry

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OOF Flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone rock-faced granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story rectangular, brick brass foundry building. 14-bay street facing facade and 6-bay side walls. Facades characterized by planar surfaces pierced by regimental rows of windows with rock faced granite sills and multi-pane wood sash (12/12). Windows on first floor begin at ground level. Lintels composed of 3-rows of header bricks. Well crafted corbelling appears at cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 14,705 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
6 Spice St. was built between 1892-1901. Architecturally it is a rare Boston area example of a late 19th c. brass foundry. Constructed of brick, this building is characterized by clean lines, planar masonry surfaces and crisply rendered fenestration. Surface excessences are limited to rock faced granite window sills and corbelled cornices. This building has significant historical associations with Julian D'Este (1849-1927). Julian D'Este is first list in Boston Directories in 1871 as a "clerk,

A

Bibliography: Atlases 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Boston Directories, late 19th c
Peter Stott, A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Eastern Mass

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/development	____	Political	
Industry	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

75 Portland St., boards at Medford." By 1874, his occupation is listed as D'Este and Co., 13 Hawkins St., house at Medford [brass finishes, 13 Hawkins St.]." In 1872 D'Este was a partner in Scrannage D'Este and Co. (Edw. Scrannage and Julian D'Este and J.R. McKenzie brass finishers, 115 Court, Boston). By 1875, D'Este had gone into partnership with A.B. Morehouse (brass finishes, 13 Hawkins St). D'Este moved his factory to Charlestown in 1888 (about the same time as Crosby Steam Guage and Valve Co.). By 1890, an advertisement for Julian D'Este and Co., 63 Beverly St., Boston, read "Brass Founders and Finishers, Manufacturers of the improved swinging check valve, also special and general brass work for steam, water and gas, Foundry Cambridge St., corner Spce St., Cambridge. Over time, the Cambridge/Spice St. site has been the location of three woodframe structures associated with a currying shop (see 1868 Sanborn Atlas). By 1875 two structures are shown to the rear of #6's site, labeled Chester Guild and Sons. During the 1860s/1870s the main portion of Chester Guild and Sons Tannery was located on the Schrafft's Co. site adjacent to the Tufts Mill Pond. (See 1875 Sanborn Insurance Atlas.) Spice St. first appears on the 1885 atlas. Its name refers to the Stickne, and Poor Spice Co. which was located for many years across the street from the Brass Foundry. [Preparers of mustard, yeast powders, and sauces as well as grinders of spices and coffee.] The 1885 atlas indicates the same configuration of structures as that of 1875 but these structures were owned by The Charlestown Five Cent Savingo Bank. By 1892 an L-shaped wooden structure labeled "Brass Foundry" appears to the rear of #6's present site. A long, rectangular building labeled "Boston Excelsior Co." is shown to the rear. Julian D'Este was the treasurer of the Boston Excelsior Co. "agents for the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co.,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

manufacturers of high grade electrical machinery for all purposes and in all sizes to 250 h.p." This company's "productions" included "multipolar dynamos and power generators," [see 1896 Boston Directory add. p. 2181]. By 1895 #6 Spice St. housed D'Este and Seely Co., manufacturers of Curtis Engineering Specialties." By 1940 #6 Spice St. is listed as "Julian D'Este, Engineering Specialities, with a listing for John D'Este, president of the Boston Excelsior Co. By 1943 #6 Spice was occupied by the National Youth Administration. #6 Spice St. first appears on the 1901 atlas labeled "Brass Foundry." In the rear were two contiguous wooden buildings of the Boston Excelsior Co. and Henry E. Wrights Tin Can Factory. By 1911 the D'Este foundry is shown as a U-shaped complex with an L-shaped wooden structur attached

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

to the rear of #6 Spice St. By 1929 #6 Spice St. was owned by Curtis Engineering Specialties [manufactured by Julian D'Este Co.]. This firm's products included improved pressure regulators, improved pump regulators and water pressure regulators."

6 Spice st.

D'ESTÉ & SEELEY CO.

1895 Boston Dir.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

THE CURTIS ENGINEERING SPECIALTIES.

Steam Pressure Regulators, Pump Regulators, Damper Regulators, Return Steam Traps, Balance Steam Traps, Steam and Grease Separators, Etc., Etc.

A FINE LINE OF PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES AND SANITARY APPLIANCES.

29 to 38 Haverhill Street, Boston.

FACTORY AT CHARLESTOWN.

BOSTON EXCELSIOR CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

EXCELSIOR

All grades, coarse, fine and extra fine, in large or small bales.

MILLS IN MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE and MASS. JULIAN D'ESTE, Treas. OFFICE AND SALESROOMS, 26 CANAL ST., BOSTON.

We are New England selling agents for the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co., manufacturers of high grade electrical machinery for all purposes and in all sizes to 250 h. p.

Among our productions are multipolar dynamos and power generators, either direct connected to the engine or belted; stationary motors, both bi-polar and multipolar; a special type of mill motor for factory equipments, and street railway motors with detachable amature coils.

We do not use drum amatures at all; all our amatures are either of the ring type or have the Bradley-Müller special winding.

We contract for the installation of lighting plants, power transmission plants and factory equipments for electrically driven machinery. The large factories of the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co. at Ampere, N. J. furnish an example of a plant in which transmission is entirely electrical, no shafting and but little belting being employed. The electrical transmission results in a saving in coal of over fifty per cent., added ease of operation, flexibility and positive saving of labor.

We are also agents for the Dean-Whiting Elevator Co. and install hydro-electric, direct-electric and hydro-steam, plunger-hydraulic and cylinder-hydraulic passenger and freight elevators. CUMNER, CRAIG, & CO. 69 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

CURTIS ENGINEERING SPECIALTIES

Improved Pressure Regulators
Improved Pump Regulators
Water Pressure Regulators
Expansion Traps
Return Steam Traps
Bucket Traps

Damper Regulators
Hydraulic Pressure Regulators
Improved Damper Regulators
Balance Valves
Grease Separators
Pipe Fittings

MANUFACTURED BY

JULIAN D'ESTE COMPANY

Machinists and Brass Founders

CAMBRIDGE cor. SPICE (Charlestown Dist.) BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 18-26 Sullivan St. COR. near Main St

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Walker-Elm Sts

DATE 1865-1867
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Joseph E. Bray Mason
source

OWNER Joseph E. Bray
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town - 6-2/4.86

TYPE (residential) (single) double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of five red brick houses w/side hall plans, 3-bay main facades. Granite block basements-low flight of granite steps lead to recessed entrances. Bracketed door hoods support one window w/dentils and molded cornices. Simple granite sills and lintels. Houses culminate in dentillated and bracketed cornices.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 18=1037, 20=1500, 22=1744, 24=1855 26=1385 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally, 18-26 Sullivan St is an attractive group of five Italianate row houses. Situated on the southern slope of Salem Hill, this group's oriel windows and bracketed cornices produce an interesting rhythm and contribute a great deal to the mid 19th c. charm of the street scape. This group of 5 row houses was built c. 1865-1867-presumably by Charlestown mason Joseph E. Bray. On April 29, 1865, Uriel K. Mayo, dentist sold #18-26's lots to Joseph E. Bray for $7,482.60. Bray was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1860 until the

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1830, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Boston Directories: 1860's, 1870's
Middlesex Deeds: 1001:488, 921:307
Wyman Genealogies: v.II-T.B. Wyman 1879

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

early 1890's. In 1860 he is listed as "Joseph E. Bray, mason, 39 Soley St" (Charlestown). By 1870 Bray's employment is listed as "Joseph E. Bray, and Raymond (R.R.) Bray, Mason, 220 Main St, house 26 Pearl St." Bray lived at 26 Pearl St from the late 1860's until at least the mid 1880's. By 1880 his work is listed as Joseph E. Bray & Co. painter, 296 Main St (Charlestown). The 1890 listing for Joseph E. Bray may be for that of a son--"Joseph E. Bray, mason, Creek Sq, house Carver St." In any event, Uriah K. Mayo, grantor of #18-26's land in 1865 was a dentist who is listed at 36 High St, Charlestown in1848, but is otherwise listed (1850's, 1860's) at Boston addresses (110 Hanover St). Buildings are mentioned in a deed pertaining to #18 Sullivan St dated August 21, 1867 (see Middlesex 1001-488). Bray sold #18 to George P. Kettell, Charlestown apothecary for $5,000.00. Original owners of #20-26 (these names appear on the 1875 atlas) include John C. Frye, produce (21 Fanueil Hall Square, Boston) at #20 Sullivan St, William F. Rand, porter, (24 Central Wharf, Boston) at #22, Charles Mitchell, tinsmith, at 24 Sullivan and C.W. Burnham, blacksmith (33 Hawkins, Boston) at #26 Rand's house is listed as 24 Webster St, Charlestown in 1875. George P. Kettell is listed here in 1875 but not in 1885. By 1901 Edward J. Doherty (occ. not listed) lived at #18, John C. Frye still owned #20, William T. Rand still owned #22, a Helen W. Jack was at #24 and a Harriet J. MacMahon was at #26 Sullivan St. 18-26 Sullivan St represents a relatively late addition to Sullivan Street's collection of 19th century houses. Sullivan St was laid out c. 1805 and was originally known as Greaves or Graves St. It was renamed Sullivan St in honor of Richard Sullivan Sr, a well-to-do,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Boston based lawyer, land speculator and partner in the Boston and Concord Boating Co. (associated with the Middlesex Canal). During the early 1800's Richard Sullivan, Sr purchased land on either side of Sullivan St, (running from Main to Bunker Hill Sts) from Oliver Holden. Evidently, #18-26 Sullivan St's lot were on Sullivan St date to the mid 1840's

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 42 Sullivan St. COR. opposite Wesley St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N 12E SUB AREA Salem Hill: Elm St-Walker St

C by c. late 1850's, possibly early 1800's, Charlestown Directories visual analysis
source

HITECT _____
source

LDER _____
source

ER Thaddeus Harrington (?)
original present

TOGRAPHS C-town - 6,2/5.86

TYPE (residential)(single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

OOF low hip roof cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame)(clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small, square wood frame house with 2-bay street facing facade, entrance on Southwest wall. Retains clapboards, cornerboards and low hip roof. Windows are simply enframed and contain 12/12 wood sash. Proportions, smaller square windows on the 2nd floor and low hip roof suggest construction date of c. early 1800's. Low hip roof also utilized in domestic architecture of the 1850's and 1860's.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3659 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Sullivan St's interesting, stylistically varied collection of c. early 19th c. - mid 19th c. houses.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally, this house appears to be a wood frame, Federal vernacular house of the early 1800's. Sullivan St was laid out c. 1805 (originally called Greaves or Graves St) so this house may date to the earliest phase of this street's development. This house may represent the wing of a more substantial Federal house. Early 1870's Middlesex Co. deeds indicate that this house was part of the estate of Mary S. Harriington, and Thaddeus Harrington. Charlestown Directories indicate that Thaddeus Harrington, clerk, Fresh Pond Railroad, was living in this house by the late

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-1874
Middlesex Deeds: 1222:40, Suffolk Deeds: 1777:357
The Old Middlesex Canal by Mary Stetson Clarke - 1974 (p. 17-19)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1850's. In 1856 his house is listed as 119 Bartlett St. Grantee listings for Thaddeus Harrington during the 1850's did not yield information on when and from whom he acquired this property. Probate records might reveal that Harrington inherited this property. In any event, this house was owned by the heirs of Thaddeus Harrington until June, 1887-at that time Michael and Martha Scanlan paid H. Harrington $2,750.00 for 42 Sullivan St (Suffolk 1777:357). Martha J. Scanlan is listed as this house's owner in 1901.

During the late 18th c., what is now Sullivan St and adjacent lots was owned by Oliver Holden, a well-to-do merchant, housewright and real estate speculator whose mansion occupied the site of what is not the Oliver Holden School on Pearl St. Holden sold a large parcel of land encompassing Sullivan St and adjacent lots to Richard Sullivan, Sr c. 1805. Richard Sullivan, Sr. was a son of James Sullivan, Governor of Massachusetts (1807) and President of the Middlesex Canal. The Middlesex Canal linked Boston/Charlestown with the Merrimack River Valley. It was the Sullivan family's association with the canal that introduced them to Charlestown real estate speculation. In addition to the Sullivan Street area, Richard Sullivan Sr owned large parcels at Charlestown Neck, including a large tavern at what is now Sullivan Square. In any event, Sullivan Street was intensively developed during the 1830's and 1840's. #42 Sullivan St. may represent the oldest house on this street. The possibility remains that this house was built for the Harrington's c. mid 1850's but stylistic evidence points toward a date of c. 1805-1820.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histo
records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 52 Sullivan St. COR. Bartlett St.

NAME 94A.95 Bartlett St
present original

MAP No. 29N-1wE SUB AREA Salem Hill: Walker-Elm St

DATE c. 1863 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

ARTIST James W. Kidney
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town - 6-3/1,2.86

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement and attic

ROOF hip-on-mansard cupola --- dormers 3 dormers on main facade, 3 " " side facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) (grntstone basement) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Relatively substantial red brick Mansard house w/distinctive curved corner at Sullivan/Bartlett intersection. $-bay man facade features low granite faced basement, recessed off-center entrance w/bracketed door hood surmounted by bracketed oriel. Brown stone sills and lintels /2/2 wood sash. Bracketed wood (?) cornice supports on Mansard with interesting occular windows at Sullivan/Bartlett corner. To rear is 2 story ell and attached brick dwelling-#95 Bartlett St.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 52=1793, 95=1141 94A=1384 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited on corner lot

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally, #52 Sullivan St (also 94A and 95 Bartlett St) is a substantial brick Mansard house (verging on mansion). In terms of design it is unusually formal and academic -almost certainly the work of an architect as well as a builder. It stands out in its area by virtue of its siting, scale and materials. Its neighbors are more modest wood frame dwellings dating to the mid 1840's-50's.

Built c. 1863, #52 Sullivan St was originally owned by James W. Kidney, paver. He purchased this house's lot

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Middlesex Deeds: 881:596, 379:435
Charlestown Directories: 1860's
Wyman Geneologies-T.D. Wyman, 1879 / The Old Middlesex Canal-Mary Stetson Clark 1874

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

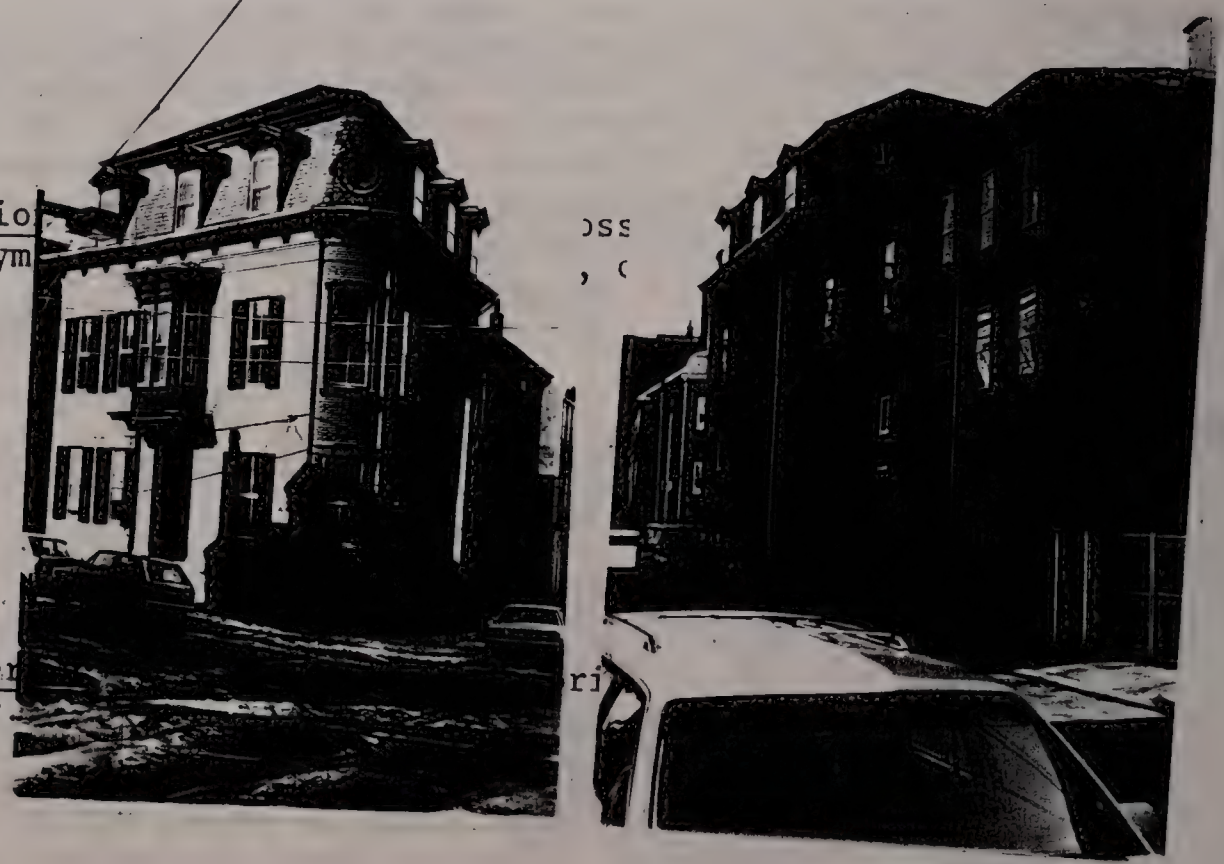
Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

from Hannah Adams, widow of George W. Adams (Boston, blacksmith) for $800.00 (see Middlesex Deeds 881:596). George W. Adams purchased this land from Jonathan Emery in January, 1839 (379:435). This house appears as vaguely U-shaped on the 1875 Charlestown atlas, with considerable frontage on Russell St. James W. Kindey owned this house until at least the mid 1880's. By the 1890's, James F. Kimball, president of the Eastern Cold Storage Co., 28 and 30 North Market owned this property.

Sullivan Sr purchased most of the lots bordering Sullivan St between Main St and Bunker Hill St from Oliver Holden. Sullivan St was originally called Greaves or Graves St. Sullivan St's period of intensive residential developmen dates to c. 1835-early 1860's. Richard Sullivan Sr was the 4th son of Massachusetts Governor, James Sullivan. Born June 17, 1779 at Groton, MA, Richard Sr was a prominent Boston based attorney, real estate speculator and co-partner in the Middlesex Canal Associated Boston and Concord Boating Co (the Middlesex Canal opened in 1803, two years before the initial development of Sullivan St). Richard Sullivan also owned numerous parcels at Charlestown Neck as well as a tavern/hotel at what is now Sullivan Square.

Preservation Consideratio
for public use and enjoym



Bibliography and/or refer
records, early maps, etc

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 57, 59 Sullivan St COR. Bartlett St

NAME
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill: Elm St Walker St

DATE 1845-46 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER Horatio Williams and/or John B. Caldwell Deeds
source

OWNER John B. Caldwell
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town -6/3/2.86

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola --- dormers double dormers (latter add?)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double, wood frame Greek Revival house w/6-bay main facade. Paired entrances w/Doric pilaster, heavy entablature enframements. Windows are simply enframed and contain 1/1 wood sash. Wide 2-bay end wall gables. 2-story ell located to rear. Gable roof's Sullivan St. slope features double dormers (late 19th c. additions?)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic modern siding, late 19th c. dormiers (?)

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 57=1300 59=1603 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited on large corner lot

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally, the southeast corner of Sullivan and Bartlett Sts, #57 and 59 Sullivan St represent a substantial, wood frame, double Greek REvival house. Particularly noteworthy are the handsome classical vernacular entrance enframements of its paired entrances. In addition, this house possesses a distinctive substantial "volume" and wide end-wall gable profiles. This house is best viewed from Bunker Hill St's high ground, looking southwestward down Sullivan St-as seen from this vantage point, this house really dominates its area of c. early-mid 19th c dwellings. #57-59 Sullivan St was built c. 1845-1846 and represent

Bibliography: Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases--1875, 1895, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories--1834-1874
Middlesex Deeds

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the work of Horatio Williams and/or John B. Caldwell. Williams was a carpenter active in Charlestown building trade from c. 1840's-1890's. He may be related to the carpenter/coal and wood dealers, Gilbert and Sheldon Williams (also active during the mid-late 19th c). #57-59's lot had been part of the extensive land holdings of Richard Sullivan Sr and Richard Sullivan Jr. Richard Sullivan Sr was the 4th son of Massachusetts Governor, James Sullivan (1807). It was through James Sullivan's work as President of the Middlesex Co. Canal (linking Boston Harbor/Charlestown w/Merrimack Valley) that Richard St was evidently introduced to Charlestown land speculation. Richard Sr purchased land bordering what is now Sullivan St c. 1805 from Oliver Holden. Sullivan St was subsequently laid out as Greaves or Graves St but was later changed to Sullivan St. In addition, Richard Sr owned extensive land holdings at Chalestown Neck. He operated a large tavern at what is now Sullivan Square and was copartner in the Middlesex Canal related Boston and Concord Boat Co. From c. 1840's-1870's, Richard Sullivan Jr, Boston commercial merchant, in association with Francis Cunningham of Milton began to liquidate his father's real estate holdings. Building activity along Sullivan St seems to have begun in earnest by c. mid 1830's. In any event, Sullivan Jr and Cunningham sold #57-59's lots to Horatio Williams, builder, on February 8, 1845. Williams paid $3,277.00 for lots 1 and 2 on Alexander Wadsworth's Plan of January 6, 1842 (455:504). Williams, in turn sold these lots to John B. Caldwell, painter and glazier on 7, July 1845 (466:88). Caldwell paid Williams $1,500.00 for this property. The first mention of buildings on these lots occurs in a deed dated January 19, 1847 (501:50). At that time,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Timothy B. Caldwell, Charlestown trader paid John B. Caldwell $2,200.00 for $57 Sullivan St. Presumably, this propery represents the work of Horatio Williams and/or John B. Caldwell, Williams is credited w/the brick mansard house at 19 Parker St, multi-family brick mansard apartments at 21/23 Parker St (tenement to rear) and 23 Caldwell St (late 1890's Italianate wood frame house). John B. Caldwell was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1820's until his death c. 1847-48 (and possibly earlier than 1820). During the mid 1840's, he lived in the 3-story brick and clapboard clad 57 Bartlett St. Caldwell is listed in 1840's

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Directories as a painter and glazier but seems also to have worked as a builder. He died c. 1847-48, leaving considerable real estate holdings. In any event, Timothy B. Caldwell sold #57 to Oliver B. Pierce, trader, on November 28, 1854 for $2,150.00 (681:510). Pierce owned #57 until at least the mid 1880's. By the early 1900's, an Ella L. Husmer owned #57 Sullivan St. #59 Sullivan St passed from Caldwell to John Burrell, Yeoman, at some point between 1847-1854. On July 1, 1854, Burrell sold #59 to Thomas D. Strand, blacksmith, for $2,500.00 (701:72). This deed stipulates that "the said Burrell reserves a right to drain from the

Continued

57, 59 Sullivan St

adjoining house on Bartlett St, and also that three windows shall remain unobstructed in the westerly end of said Burrells house adjoining the above described premises". Thomas D. STrand owned this house until at least the mid 1870's. He was a horse shoe trader at Chelsea, corner Gray St, Charlestown (1860's, 70's). By the mid 1880's an O.B. Pierce owned #57 and S.S. Strand owned #59. By the early 1900's an Ella L. Hosmer owned both houses.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 1, 3 TREMONT ST. COR. near Monument SQUARE

NAME _____
present original

No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

E Ca. 1845 - 1847 Middlesex Deeds, Panoramic view - 1848
source

HITECT _____
source

LDER Isaac C. Cushing, "mason" Middlesex Deeds
source
#3 - Ezra Brown
ER #1 - ?
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 5- 2/2.86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF Gable cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double red brick, granite trimmed Greek Revival houses characterized by flat, 3-bay main facades w/ side hall plans, granite faced basements, paired entrances. Later outer door and transoms (originally entrances were open and recessed. In general, windows feature simple stone sills and lintes, contain 6/6 wood sash. (Entrances surmounted by more substantial stone sill bars). Bldg. culminates in brickwork dentil course. 2 pedimented dormers per house. Long ell to rear of #1, narrower ell to rear of #3.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA #1 - 2750 #3 - 2550 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architectually, #1, 3 Tremont st. is significant as a handsome example of ca. mid 1840's masonry charlestown housing. This double house is characterized by planar wall surface, highly symmetrical main facade, crisply rendered fenestration and rythmic repitition of pedimented dormers. It was built ca. 1845-1847 and evidently represents the work of

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1834-1874
Boston Directories - Post 1875
Middlesex Deeds - #1 - 1196: 105, 1061: 382, 821: 521, 406: 494
#3 - 446: 195, 460: 156,

Moved; date if known _____

Newspaper Articles: - "Charlestown Enterprise" Dec 19, 1885 p. 2 - "Alex. Campbell"
also Charlestown Enterprise - March 3, 1888, p. 1
"The Iron Hand of Death" - Ezra Brown, obit.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Isaac C. Cushing, mason. Cushing was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1840 - 186?. He is listed as boarding at 54 Main st. in 1842 and is last listed as a mason in 1858 - at that time he resided at 36 Winthrop st., Charlestown. Isaac Cushing was responsible for #'s 98 - 114 Elm st. [note by ca. 1860 Cushing lived in Somerville].

#1, 3 Tremont st's lots appear on an M. Parker plan dated July 1844. This duo was almost certainly built shortly after Ezra Brown's purchase of #3's lot from Isaac C. Cushing, mason on March 25, 1845. #1, 3 Tremont appear on the 1848 Panoramic view of Charlestown. Ezra Brown, caulker was #3's original owner. #1 Tremonts early ownership needs further research, although it would appear that Artemas Tirrell of Boston was its original owner. In any event, Ezra Brown owned #3 Tremont st. from 1845 until his death on March 3, 1888. Mr. Brown was a native of Duxbury, Ma. He came to Charlestown ca. 1835 to work as a caulker in the Navy Yard. By 1876, Mr. Brown had "assumed management of a guano island in the West Indies for the Pacific Guano Company, passing much of the time there, returning at intervals." From 1888 until at least 1911, John Henry Brown,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

"Mason" - place of work: 170 Main st.

#1 Tremont st. seems to have been owned by Artemas Tirrell and Charlotte E. Tay (wife of Rufus L. Tay of Franklin, N.H.) prior to c. 1860. By the late 1860's #1 was owned by Alexander Campbell. He was involved in the plumbing and Gas Fitting trade during the 1860's - mid 1880's. Initially Alexander Campbell was employed in a Boston plumbing establishment. It is interesting to note that prior to c. 1850 "there were really no plumbing establishments in Charlestown, orders for such work

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

being taken by stove dealers and sub-let to plumbers in the city property." Campbell saw an opportunity to establish a plumbing concern similar to one he worked for in Boston - when Charlestown's water mains were first laid his services were secured, as an inspector, ~~with~~ without pay - he later accepted a contract for making the necessary ~~conne~~ connections between the water mains and stores and residences. Mr. Campbell "attended to all branches of his business, making a specialty of gas fitting and repairing defective furnaces". Later owners of #1 Tremont included a C.F. Gilman - 1885; Isaac Kloes - 1892, John and Mary Bassett - 1901.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 2, 4, 6, 8 Tremont st. COR. LEXINGTON ST.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. _____ SUB AREA _____

DATE #'s 2, 4, 6 – ca. 1867 / #8 – ca. 1868 Middlesex Deeds, directories
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Ivory Littlefield (?)
source

OWNER 2 – ? / 4 – Ivory Littlefield / 6 – Silas E. Chase (?) / 8 – ?
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT = 3.5/6.86; 6-1/1, 2 '87; 8. 6/5.'87

TYPE (residential) single double [4-unit row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola – dormers –

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] [stone trim] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Four red brick, brownstone trimmed, flat front row houses. #'s 2, 4 are identical as are #'s 6, 8 (w/some minor differences in both cases). All four possess side-hall plans and are enclosed by flat roofs. #2, 4, 8 exhibit granite faced basements. Two granite steps lead to outer doors/transoms (later add) at #'s 2, 4. #2's first floor windows feature pedimented lintels (br. stone) w/tabs. No pediments or tabs appear #4's 1st fl. windows. Upper fls windows of #2 exhibit lintels w/tabs. Deep, bracketed door hoods support octagonal, cornice headed oriels at #'s 2, 4 (also 6). In general – 2/2 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2 – 1512, 4 – 1072, 6 – 1240, 8 – 2500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

Oriel at #8 is located above 1st fl. Windows. #2, 4 culminate in deep bracketed cornice – composed of cast iron (evidence of rusting). #2, 4 exhibit brick work (Map) cornice tables – #2 may have had brickwork dentils like those of #4 originally. #6, 8 exhibit triple brownstone sills and lintels which exhibit incized, vaguely Egyptian lines. #'s 6, 8 culminate in deep, bracketed cornice – #8 displays dentils. (brick) white brownstone (?) marble (?) plaque at #'s corner – betw fls 1+2 reads "TREMONT ST" and "LEXINGTON ST."

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built in two stages ca. late 1860's (#'s 2, 4, 6 date to ca. 1867, #8 dates to ca. 1868) this handsome row of red brick, granite/brownstone trimmed houses are prominently sited at the corner of Lexington and Tremont sts diagonally across from the S.E. corner of the park containing the Bunker Hill Monument – indeed, this row is best viewed from the top of the Monument.

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1861, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown / Boston Directories
Middlesex Deeds - #6 - 991:300, 1051:386, 1061:509, 1081:12, 1134:559

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

platform-like earthen mound base. Architecturally, these houses approach but fall just short of Monument Square's mansion-scale houses. Although built almost 20 years after the masonry houses of Tremont, Chestnut and Mt. Vernon sts. #2, 4, 6, 8 Tremont st. - by virtue of scale and simplicity of detail (relatively speaking) are "spiritually" more closely related to the houses of the previously mentioned streets rather than the grander residences of Monument Square. #'s 2, 4, 6, 8 Tremont st. represent the work of Ivory Littlefield. He was active in Charlestown building trades from ca. 1844 - 1880. In 1845 he is listed as a carpenter living on Pearl st. By 1852 he is listed at 80 Pearl st. Evidently he lived at #80 Pearl st until ca. 1867 or 1868 when he moved into #4 Tremont st. He is listed at #4 Tremont st (as a carpenter) in 1880 but not in 1885. Other examples of Littlefield's work includes: #8.
owners of this group in 1875 included: Asa Story, ship carpenter - #2, Henry Schrow - "periodicals and circulating library - 23 Main st P.O. - #6, O. F. Raymond, "real estate agent", 172 Main st - #8 - and of course this row's builder, Ivory Littlefield at #4. By 1901 this group's owners included Anna M. Joy - #2, Hrs. of Ivory Littlefield - #4, Lizzie M. Mumfer - #6 and Julia A. Raymond.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, con

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 16 Tremont st. COR. Nearen Row

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. _____ SUB AREA chestnut st/MT-VERNON ST.

DATE 1848 Panoramic view, deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER George whitehead, "mason" deeds
source

OWNER George Whitehead
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 5-2/5,6-'86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF Gable cupola — dormers 2 on main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick and granite trimmed Greek Revival house, 3 bays x 2 bays. Low granite faced basement on main facade, full basement to rear, below grade on Tremont st. Recessed entrance w/ late 19th c.(?) outer doors, topped by 3-pane transom. Inner front door w/ multi pane sidelights and 4-pane transom. House characterized by crisp lines, planar surfaces. In general windows display simple sills and lintels, w heavy rectangular lintel over entrance. Windows contain 6/6 wood sash. Main facade culminats in cornice table of two slightly raised segments. Bldg enclosed by attic roof w/ pair of pedimented gable dormers w/ wood shingle sides. Tall chimney projects from either side of Nearen row gable. Paired attic windows on Nearen Row wall.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS prominently sited at corner of Tremont st. and Nearen Row.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#16 Tremont is prominently sited at the corner of Tremont st and Nearen Row. It is situated at the top of a steep incline which sweeps down from Tremont st. northward to Bunkerhill street. This incline is part of the northeast slope of Breed's Hill. This house is part of Tremont st's (between Prospect st. and Monument sq.) small, but interesting collection

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown / Boston Directories
Middlesex Deeds - #6 - 991:300, 1051:386, 1061:509, 1081:12, 1134:559

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

platform-like earthen mound base. Architectually, these houses approach but fall just short of Monument Square's mansion-scale houses. Although built almost 20 years after the masonry houses of Tremont, Chestnut and Mt. Vernon sts. #2, 4, 6, 8 Tremont st. - by virtue of scale and simplicity of detail (relatively speaking) are "spiritually" more closely related to the houses of the previously mentioned streets rather than the grander residencies of Monument Square. #'s 2, 4, 6, 8 Tremont st. represent the work of Ivory Littlefield. He was active in Charlestown building trades from ca. 1844 - 1880. In 1845 he is listed as a carpenter living on Pearl st. By 1852 he is listed at 80 Pearl st. Evidently he lived at #80 Pearl st until ca. 1867 or 1868 when he moved into #4 Tremont st. He is listed at #4 Tremont st (as a carpenter) in 1880 but not in 1885. Other examples of Littlefield's work includes:
owners of this group in 1875 included: Asa Story, ship carpenter - #2, Henry Schrow - "periodicals and circulating library - 23 Main st P.O. - #6, O. F. Raymond, "real estate agent", 172 Main st - #8 - and of course this row's builder, Ivory Littlefield at #4. By 1901 this group's owners included Anna M. Joy - #2 - Hrs. of Ivory Littlefield - #4, Lizzie M. Mumfer - #6 and Julia A. Raymond #8.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, con

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 16 Tremont st. COR. Nearen Row

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. _____ SUB AREA chestnut st/MT. VERNON ST.

DATE 1848 Panoramic view, deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER George whitehead, "mason" deeds
source

OWNER George Whitehead
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 5-2/5,6-'86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF Gable cupola — dormers 2 on main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick and granite trimmed Greek Revival house, 3 bays x 2 bays. Low granite faced basement on main facade, full basement to rear, below grade on Tremont st. Recessed entrance w/ late 19th c.(?) outer doors, topped by 3-pane transom. Inner front door w/ multi pane sidelights and 4-pane transom. House characterized by crisp lines, planar surfaces. In general windows display simple sills and lintels, w heavy rectangular lintel over entrance. Windows contain 6/6 wood sash. Main facade culminats in cornice table of two slightly raised segments. Bldg enclosed by attic roof w/ pair of pedimented gable dormers w/ wood shingle clad sides. Tall chimney projects from either side of Nearen row gable. Paired attic windows on Nearen Row wall.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS prominently sited at corner of Tremont st. and Nearen Row.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#16 Tremont is prominently sited at the corner of Tremont st and Nearen Row. It is situated at the top of a steep incline which sweeps down from Tremont st. northward to Bunkhill street. This incline is part of the northeast slope of Breed's Hill. This house is part of Tremont st's (between Prospect st. and Monument sq.) small, but interesting collection

Bibliography – Maps – 1818, 1852
Panoramic View of Bunkerhill – 1848
Atlases – 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown/Boston Directories – 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds – 531: 257, 1023: 525
Middlesex Plan – 2-B, 63

Moved; date if known _____

National Register Form – Monument Sq. H.D.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of late 1840's/early 1850's brick and wood frame Greek Revival houses. Built ca. 1849, #16 Tremont st. exemplifies the type of Greek Revival masonry housing found on Upper Baldwin st. and elsewhere in Charlestown which is essentially conservative and places a great deal of stock in distinctive form, crisp lines and planar surfaces. By the mid 1850's this type of housing was being superseded in Charlestown by brick residences in the more plastic Italianate style with oriel windows, bracketed doorhoods and deep bracketed cornices etc. Built by George Whitehead, mason; #16 Tremont st. was for many years the home of Jefferson Sawyer, engineer.

#16 Tremont st's land was part of the Ebenezer Breed estate during the early 19th century. By 1845, #16 Tremont sts land is shown as lots 28, 29 on a "Plan of House Lots in Charlestown owned by Charles Tufts", dated June, 1845. Tufts 31-lot developement lay just to the northeast of the Bunker Hill Monument Association's 115-lot parcel which was set out in 1839 (a less formalized plan by Solomon Willard dates to 1834). The completion of the Bunker Hill Monument in July, 1842 attracted considerable attention to Charlestown. House construction on Tufts house lots began ca. 1848 – construction that was concurrent with the earliest Monument Square house building. House construction around Monument Sq. was delayed

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

until 1847 due to extensive grading of the site required for several lots – grading had begun in 1838 to level the hill and correct the sharp drop-off to the north. – this sharp drop-off was evidently never corrected in the Charles Tufts developement – as evidenced by the north side of Tremont st. George Whitehead, mason, purchased #16 Tremont sts land from Charles Tufts Jr. on Sept. 21, 1847. Apparently, Whitehead was this house's builder. The only George Whitehead listed in 1840s Charlestown Directories is a "malster" by that name at Neck Village. The Panoramic View of 1848 clearly shows #16 Tremont st., but

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

this house is not mentioned in a deed between George Whitehead grantor and Thomas Mellen, grantee, dated Nov 11, 1848 – at that time Thomas Mellen, Charlestown trader, paid Whitehead $850.00 for this property. Mellen, in turn, conveyed #16 Tremont st to his daughter Elizabeth Mellen Sawyer, wife of Jefferson, engineer. This house remained under Sawyer family ownership until at least 1911. Note: Nearen Row is referred to in Middlesex Deeds as Harrison Ave.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 19 TREMONT ST. COR. Prospect st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-13E SUB AREA Chestnut st. Vernon st.

DATE Ca. 1852-1868 Map. Sanborn Ins. Atlas
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Charles Tufts
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) - ? store at basement level indicated on 1868 Sanborn atlas. School (?)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) stuco stone permastone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial, altered Greek Revival double house (?). 7 bays x 4 bays w/ 3 bay x ? bay ell to rear, stands with gable end to street. Perma stone covers street facing gable to level of attic - stucco wall covering at attic level and on side walls and wing. In general, windows are fully enframed with raised surrounds that are slightly Segmental headed! OFF center main entrances on side walls. (w/later Porch addition projecting from Prospect st. entrance. Building enclosed by broad gable with return eaves.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate (drastic)

CONDITION (good-fair) poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited at corner of Prospect and Tremont st. Rear gable and ell serve as interesting focal point for head of MT. Vernon st. to rear.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#19 Tremont is something of an enigma — it appears to be a large masonry Greek Revival school house! It may have originally been covered with stucco. Its prominent siting, relatively substantial scale, and a

Bibliography Maps-1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Middlesex Deeds - Plan Book 2B, Plan 63
Suffolk Deeds - 1498:161
Mallory 1848 Panoramic View

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	X(?)	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
notation on the 1868 Sanborn atlas indicating that this building had contained a "store" points to usage beyond domestic - as school, meeting house, club house etc. Further research may reveal its origina purpose. This buildings lot appears as lot #26 (labeled "MaComber") on "Plan of House Lots in Charlestown owned by Charles Tufts" - June 1845 (Middlesex Plan Book 2B, Plan 63.). This house does not appear on the 1848 Panoramic View of Charlestown, nor does it appear on the 1852 McIntyre map. It does appear on the 1868 Sanborn Atlas. Deeds are not useful in determining a more exact date of construction for this building (evidently Charles Tufts never lived here).
This building appears labeled Charles Tufts on the 1875 Charlestown Atlas. Charles Robinson Jr. owned this house from ca. 1880 [see Suffolk Deeds 1498:161, July 14, 1880) until ca. 1890's. Robinson's heirs owned this building during the early 1900's.
NOTE: The 1848 Malory Panoramic view of Charlestown, Boston suggests that 19 Tremont st. was half finished at that time - it has the appearance of one half of a double house midway through construction.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as lo
records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 7-17 Trenton St. COR. near Bartlett St.

NAME _____
present original

P No. 29N-12E SUB AREA _____

TE Ca. 1868-70 Middlesex Deeds Sanborn Ins. Atlas-1870
source Charlestown Directories

CHITECT _____
source

ILDER Uriel Adams
source

NER Sampson Warren / Uriel Adams
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-1-4/6·86, 8·6/4·87

TYPE [residential] single double [row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Mansard cupola — dormers 2 per Main facade

MATERIALS [Frame] [clapboards] [wood shingles] stucco asphalt asbestos [alum]/vinyl
(Other) [brick basements] stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of 6, wood frame Italianate/Mansard houses. Buildings exhibit variety of surface treatments including wood shingles, clapboards and aluminum siding. Houses characterized by 3-bay main facades, sidehall plans, low brick basements, entrance enframements consisting of pannelled pilasters and pendent ornamented bracketed door hoods, deep entries w/ pannelled sidewalls, inner doors surmounted by transoms, simply/fully enframed windows w/ various sash configurations*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] ↔ [moderate] drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7=1157 13=1144 9=1137 15=1137 11=1137 17=1162 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

* deep, bracketed cornice and mansard roof w/ double and single pedimented dormers and slate, scallop shaped shingles. #9 and 15 (Map) are the most intact in terms of fabric, elements etc.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Much of Trenton St's mid 19th century charm is dependent on the rythmic repitition of this mansard/Italianate rows bracketed door hoods, deep, bracketed cornices and pedimented dormers. Architecturally, #'s 7-17 Trenton St is an attractive example of late 1860's Mansard/Italianate

Bibliography - Maps - 1818
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Panoramic View of Bunkerhill - 1848
Charlestown Directories - 1860's / 70's
Boston Directories - late 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - 1134 : 541 (#7 Trenton st.)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

row housing - this row retains integrity of siting, form, materials - if not always materials. Built ca 1868-1870, these houses evidently represent the work of local carpenter Uriel Adams.

During the early 19th century Trenton st. and adjacent lots - or what would later be the site of Trenton st. and adjacent lots - was Breed's Hill pasture land included within large parcels owned by the Russell and Bartlett families. Trenton st's residential development lagged behind that of other streets in the area - Trenton st. is shown on the 1848 Panoramic View of Bunker Hill as a building less thoroughfare surrounded by the houses of more built-up streets. #7-17 Trenton st. does not appear on the 1868 Sanborn Atlas of Charlestown. Judging by #7 Trenton st's deeds this row was built ca. 1868-70. On October 28, 1870, Ebenezer B. Gray purchased #7 Trenton st's lot and building from Sampson Warren and Uriel Adams for $5,500.00. Sampson Warren owned considerable real-estate holdings in Charlestown - in 1869 he moved into a mansion located at 15 Monument Sq. In 1870 his occupation is listed as "37 South Market, Boston" - presumably as a merchant or marketman. Uriel Adams was a carpenter active in Charlestown building trades from ca. early 1850's until

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

at least 1910 (see Form on 22, 24 Trenton st. for more biographical details on Uriel Adams).

Owners of this group in 1875 included: Ebenezer B. Gray, submaster Warren School - #7, Henry Gerrish, cabinet maker - #9 Trenton st., William Conant - occ? - #11, A. Conant (possibly Albert Conant, Albert Conant & Co., looking glasses, 73 Union, house 6 Mt. Vernon Ave) - #13, Charles C. Conant, occ? - #15 and H. J. O'Brien, cabinet maker - 97 Lowell st - #17. In 1885 the ownership roster was the same as 1875.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

By 1892, owners included - E. B. Gray - #7, Ellen A. Welch - #9, Wm. Conant - #11, Daniel Griffin, gardener - #13 (he lived at #17 Trenton st.), Michael Donovan (occ?) - #15 and Mary J. Griffin (wife of Daniel the gardener) - #17. By 1911, owners included: Catherine A. Sweeney - #7, Ellen A. Welch - #9, Catherine Brady - #11, Annie Donovan - #13, Dennis Donovan - #15, C. E. and A. M. Mahoney - #17. Trenton st. was named in honor of the Revolutionary War battle of Trenton - Trenton st. appears on the 1848 Panoramic View but [illegible] Bartlett [illegible] as a street as [illegible] 1869

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 22, 24 Trenton st COR. near Bunker Hill st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE ca. 1860-1867 Middlesex Deeds, directories, 1868 Atlas
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Uriel Adams-"carpenter"
source

OWNER Uriel Adams
original present 1.4/5.86

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-13 1/4-86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick basement stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double Italianate wood frame, 3-story houses w/ brick basements, side hall plans, baseboards between brick basements and clapboards, Doric pilasters at corners. (Doric capital missing on #24). Entrances originally recessed w/ later outer door on #24 (w/multi pane transom). Entrance enframements strike Greek Revival note w/pannelled Doric pilasters and entablature - also in evidence are shallow bracketed cornices. Entry walls are pannelled, wood steps lead to front doors. In general, windows are simply enframed w/ 2/1 and 1/1 wood sash. Particularly noteworthy are the heavy, ornate cornices w/ modified Greek key/dentil motif and closely spaced saw cut scroll brackets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

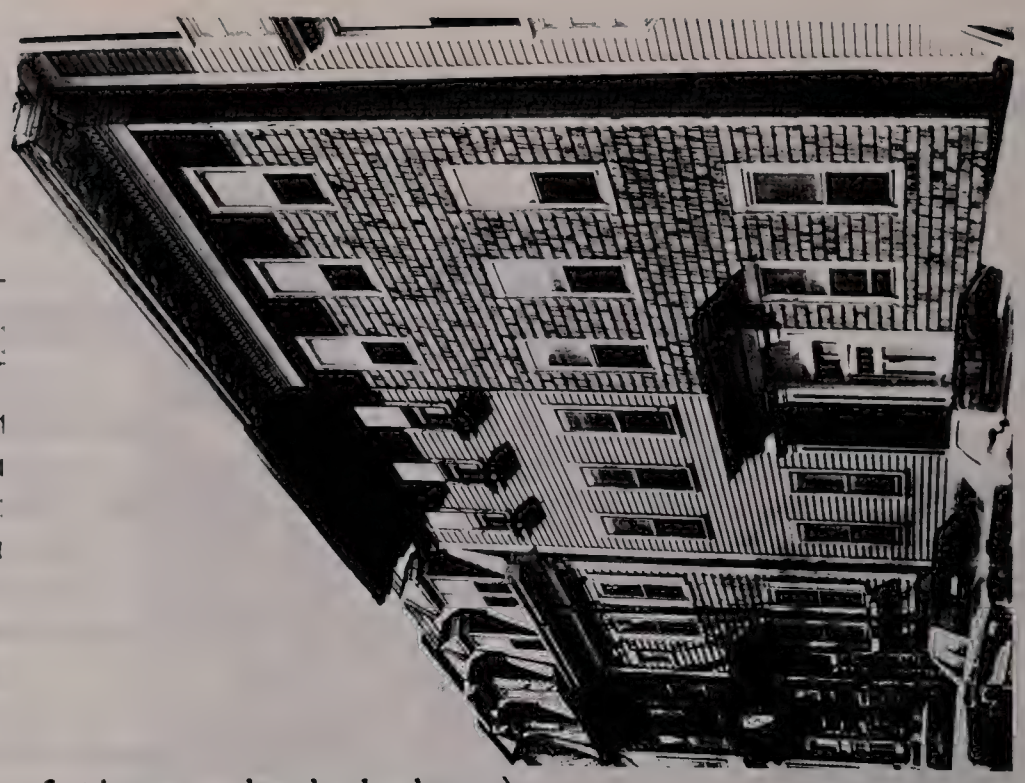
CONDITION (good) fair poor #24 recently resided w/appropriate clapboard sheathing LOT AREA 22-1477 24-1500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally, #22, 24 Trenton st. are significant as solid, well executed examples of 1860's Italianate, wood frame vernacular row housing. — 3-story double houses of this type may represent a phase in the evolution of the late 19th c. Boston area 3-decker. Particularly

Bibliography - Maps: 1818
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1895, 1892, 1901, 1911
Panoramic View of Bunker Hill - 1848
Charlestown/Boston Directories - 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds 368:77, 831:459
Suffolk Deed 1487:104



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/development	X	Political	

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Noteworthy is this duplex [illegible] combining Greek Revival and Italianate elements) and robust, well detailed and deep cornice (with fascia board, modified Greek key/dentil course and closely spaced sawcut brackets).

During the early 19th century Trenton st. and adjacent lots were part of Breeds Hill pasture land, falling within the boundaries of the Russell and Bartlett estates (see 1818 Tofts map). Judging by the "Panoramic View of Bunker Hill" dated 1848, Trenton st. was slow to developement - at that time Trenton st. had been set out but no buildings lined this thoroughfare. Most of the houses on Trenton st. date to the 1860's (houses in the immediate area date to ca. late 1840s - 1850's). #22, 24 Trenton st. were built ca. 1860 - 1867. Evidently this duo represents the work of Uriel Adams, "Carpenter". He was active in Charlestown building trades from ca. early 1850s - early 1910s. In 1852 he is listed at 73 Green st. his trade is described as "carpenter". From ca. late 1850's - 1866 he lived at 2 Webster st. He is first listed at 22 Trenton st. in 1868. From ca. 1880 - at least 1910 he lived at 48 Mt. Vernon st. He purchased

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

22, 24 Trenton st's lots from William Hurd, Charlestown "gentleman" on 15 June, 1860 for $1,617.00. [These lots had been conveyed to William Hurd by Joseph Hurd on Sept. 20, 1831, 368:77]. It is unclear as to whether Adams built built 22, 24 Trenton st. shortly after his 1860 purchase from Hurd or waited until ca. 1867 (after his move from Webster st.) to build these houses. These houses are shown on the 1868 Sanborn insurance atlas (w/2-story rear ells). At that time they stood in isolation with no buildings lining Trenton st. between #24 and Bunker Hill st. and from #22 to 10 Trenton st. In 1875 Adams

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

owned both houses. On 26 March 1880 he sold #24 to Elizabeth H. Brown, wife of Frederick L. Brown of Boston. Adams apparently sold #22 at about the same time to Merrill A. Green, clerk. Green is listed at 25 Trenton st. in 1885. Elizabeth H. Brown lived at #24 from 1880 until at least 1911. Later owners of #22 included Georgiana E. Melzar (1901) and Ellen M. McCaffrey (22). Note: Trenton st. was named in honor of the Revolutionary War battle of the same name. Other examples of Uriel Adams work includes 7-17 Tremont st. and

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 27 TRENTON ST. COR. near Bunker Hill st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE ca 1858-1866 Middlesex Deeds, Directories
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER William Hichborn
source

OWNER William Hichborn
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-1-4/4-'86

TYPE ~~(residential)~~ [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos [alum/vinyl]
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story, side hall plan Italianate house - wood frame, presently clad with synthetic siding. Victorian outer double doors with arched glass panes and multi panel wood work. Above doors is 2-pane transom and panel with two rows of raised bosses. Projecting above entrance is deep hood w/ robust double scroll brackets. Particularly noteworthy is 2nd fl. Oriel - unusually wide and ornate with boss-decorated panels (bosses look like door bells!). Oriel culminates in heavy cornice with closely spaced brackets and more bosses. Building culminates in deep cornice w/ large sawcut (Map) brackets. Windows contain 1/1 and 2/2 replacement sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [moderate] drastic presently clad w/ aluminum siding

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1750 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although presently covered with aluminum siding, this Italianate side hall plan, wood frame house is of interest, architectually, for its robustly bracketed door hood and cornice and above all its unusual, highly ornate 2nd floor oriel

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Panoramic View of Charlestown - 1848
Charlestown / Boston Directories 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - 791 : 52
SUFFOLK Deeds - 1559 : 474, 3051:378

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

window which probably represents a later addition.
Built ca. late 1850's / early 1860's this house represents the work of William Hichborn. He is variously listed in deeds and directories as a "carpenter" and "ship joiner, Navy Yard." He was active in Charlestown building trades ca. 1850's - mid 1880's. William Hichborn purchased this lot from William Hurd of Charlestown on May 17, 1858 [Middlesex 791: 52] for $962.50. The Hurd / Hichborn deed notes that "the above is vacant land and no right of homestead exists therein. #27 Trenton st. may not have been built for several years after Hichborn's purchase of the lot in 1858 - Charlestown Directories indicate that Hichborn was living at "rear, 194 Bunker Hill st. during the early 1860's and was living at 27 Trenton st. by at least 1866. This house remained under Hichborn family ownership until 1905 [see SOFFOLK Deeds 3051: 378 Mary E. Donovan from Phillip Hichborn].
Trenton st. appears on the 1848 Panoramic view of Charlestown as entirely undeveloped (except for houses at the Bartlett / Trenton st. intersection) - judging by this streets housing stock, Trenton st. was not completely developed until the lak 1860's. In general the northeast slope of Breed's Hill began to be built up with wood frame dwellings during the early 1840's. Trenton st. was named in honor of a Revolutionary War battle fought near Trenton, N.J. - a name in keeping with streets such as Lexington, Concord, Jefferson etc.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 9, 11, 13 Union st. COR. near Main st

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington/Union

DATE 1828 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Loammi Kendall Middlesex Deeds
source

OWNER Jacob Foster Jr. / Eliab P. Makintire / Loammi Kendal
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 9.1/2.86

TYPE (residential) single double [3 unit row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ plus _____

ROOF gable-9, 13; Flat-#11 cupola — dormers 1 on main facade-#9

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] stone granite bsemnts concrete iron/steel/alum. Terra cotta trim-#11

BRIEF DESCRIPTION TRIO of red brick, granite trimmed, side hall plan row houses. Originally all 3 were identical, Federal, masonry bldgs. At some point ca. late 19th c. a 3rd fl. and 2-story oriel were added. All 3 bldgs. exhibit granite faced basements, 3-bay main facades, simple stone sills and lintels, mostly 2/2 wood sash. #9 possesses a square headed entrance with outer transom and mid 19th c. inner door-No trace of an entrance arch is visible. #9 is enclosed by a gable roof w/ a small dormer that appears to be original (the only orig. dormer in the group). #11 retains its entrance arch (w/replacement front door). 2-story oriel spans fls. 2 & 3-composed of metal with apron panels. Above the oriel windows of the 2nd level are 2-rows of small square, recessed panels which continue the recessed square panels of the adjacent brick work parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [drastic] ca. late 19th c. 3rd Floor and 2-story oriel — #11

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 9=2842 11=2200 13=2240 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

#11 also exhibits a 2-course band of terra cotta tiles which seperates visually floors 1 and 2 (also late 19th c. alteration). #13 retains its entrance arch but archway has been filled in w/ outer door and solid semicircular area. This house exhibits a distinctive gable/red chimney (Map) profile.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built ca. 1828, #9, 11 and 13 Union st. were original identical, modestly scaled Federal row houses. At some point during the late 19th century, #11 was transformed into a Queen Anne tenement via the addition of a 3rd floor and 2-story oriel window. In their original condition-this trio, with its distinctive entrance arches

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1834 - 74
Middlesex Deeds - 781:31, 761:110,
501:102, 278:1, 10 (in 10, to #3)
Charlestown Enterprise and Evening News -
"Time Turned Back", page 1

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreat	
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religio	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science inven	
The Arts	____				
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/ human	
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community/ development	X	Political	____	Transpo	

#11 UNION ST

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above

was similar to Federal houses at 27, 29 Washington st. and 17, 19 Elmwood St., Charlestown. These houses may represent the work of Loammi Kendall, "carpenter and surveyor".

Middlesex Deeds point to a construction date of ca. 1828. Apparently this trio's lots were carved from the estate of Catherine Bradish. The Bradish house was located on or just to the rear of the present Union Block's site (112, 114, 116 Main st.). The Bradish house is described has having been composed of wood with yellow paint. It was surrounded by a garden shaded by Lombardy poplars. Also in the area was "the little house of Abijah Smith, gunsmith". The last of the Bradish land was carved up into houselots in 1837 to make way for the previously mentioned Union Block. Jacob Foster played a key role in the developement of the Bradish estate (along with Edward Lawrence, William Tufts and Loammi Kendall). Evidently it was Jacob Foster the younger that was involved in this developement. - Jacob Sr. was a cabinet maker + resident of Charlestown from 1786 - 1838. For many years he owned a lot across from 9-13 Union st at the west corner of Union and Main Sts - on this land he erected a large wooden building that was used as a furniture store house.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Jacob Foster Jr. was a commission merchant - in partnership with George Thompson at Long Wharf, Boston. (Foster was later president of the Fitchburg R.R. he was born 1803 - died 1857). On Dec 6, 1827, Foster sold #9: lot 10 Loammi Kendall, carpenter and surveyor for $480.00 - presumably 9-13 Union st were built by Loammi Kendall during the following year. Original owners of this trio included Loammi Kendall - #9, #11 - ? and Eliab P. Mackintire, charlestown, merchant #13 (see form on 35-39 Union st. for more on Mackintire). Loammi Kendall was active in Charlestown building

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

trades from at least the mid 1820's - 1840 - after 1840 he worked as a "surveyor of lumber". He died ca. early 1860's. By 1875 this trio's owners included the heirs of Loammi Kendall - #9, N. Hill #11 and Andrew Burns - variously described as "clothing" and "tailor". By 1885, John P. Hazlett, manager of the Boston Sarven(?) wheel co., 43 Beverly st, Boston, owned #9, Thomas Doherty (occ?) owned #11 and Andrew Burns continued to own #13. Members of the Hazlett, Doherty and Burns families owned these houses until at least 1911. Union st appeared on the 1818 Peter Tufts map. It was accepted as a street (from Main - Washington sts) on Sept 16, 1813. (possibly existing as a path prior to that date).

9 UNION ST
BLA PHOTO - 1968

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 19, 21 Union st. COR. near Lawrence st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington/Union

DATE ca. 1798-1810 T.T. Sawyer - old Charlestown
source also Middlesex Deeds

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Jacob Forster (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-11. 4/3-86, CT-12. 1/5.'87

TYPE [residential] single [double] row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF 1/2 gable, 1/2 gambrel cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS [Frame] clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos [alum]/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Essentially rectangular ca. late 18th/early 19th c. wood frame double house. House rises 2-stories from granite block basement to roof w/ slanted gable slope (#19) and one half gambrel roof treatment at #21. Entrance to #21 located on 5-bay main (side facade). Entrance to #19 located on latter, small 1-story addition at N.E. wall. House stands w/ 4-bay end wall gable facing Union St. House currently clad w/ aluminum siding. Bldg. stand w/ 4-bay end wall gable/gambrel facing Union St. Bldg. defined by narrow baseboards, corner boards and narrow wood "strip" dividing 4-bay street facing facade in half. #21's main entrance is set within a deeply recessed arch. #21's front door is flanked by narrow sidelights (1/2 solid, 1/2 glas. w/ attenuated leading. Front door surmounted by elegant, eliptical fan light. Gambrel profile of #21 accentuated by relatively wide return eaves. In general, windows are fully (Map) enframed w/ raised outer moldings and 6/6 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [moderate] drastic presently covered w/ aluminum siding

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 19 - 1908 / 21 - 2065 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architectually, #19, 21 Union Streets roof configuration is unique within Charlestown (and probably within the Boston area, as well. #19 is enclosed by a 1/2 gable roof, while #21 is enclosed by a 1/2 gambrel roof. Evidently both halves represent the original roof configuration - according to Dura Winder, the present owner, the panelling and fireplace mantles in #19 are identical to those of #21 -

Bibliography: Maps - 1818, 1852
Hasse - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911.
Charlestown / Boston Directories - 19th c.
T. T. Sawyer - Old Charlestown (1901)
Wolcott Cutler - Sidelights of Old Charlestown v. 2
Middlesex Deeds - 411:546, 571:273, 731:49,51
(#21) Moved; date if known 1091:552
Suffolk Deeds (#21) - 1778:629, 1907:602,
2310:579.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Paul Reveres Boston 1735-1818 MFA Catalog - 1975

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	x		

Mabel M. Swan "Furniture Makers of Charlestown" Antiques 45 (october 1944), 205.

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

indicating that 19 is not a later addition. #19, 21 Union st, based on information provided by Timothy T. Sawyer in Old Charlestown (and to a lesser extent on Middlesex deed evidence) was built Ca. 1798-1810. In 1798 Capt. Archibald McNeil began to sell off house lots on a 20 acre tract at Lynde Point (embracing the area roughly bounded by Devens / old Rutherford Ave., Main st, Austin st and Lynde st.) It is more probable that #19, 21 date to Ca. 1803/1804 - at that time Lyndei Point was subdivided into streets and adjacent house lots. Capt. McNeil came to Charlestown ca. mid 1790's - after his ropewalk had burned at what is now High and Pearl sts. in Boston. Capt. McNeil subsequently built rope walks along Charles River Bay, just to the southwest of Washington st. (see 1818 Peter Tufts map). The McNeil house stood near the center of the block bounded by Washington st., Union st., old Rutherford Ave and Devens st. #19, 21's lot was part of "a large area of land, green fields and pastures." Between 1799 and 1806 McNeil's land was sold to leading Charlestown families including members of the Devens, Goodwin, Tufts, Sweetser, Forster, Frothingham, Edmands, Warren, Baker, Harris, Wiley and Kendall clans

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

#19, 21 was built for Jacob Forster (also spelled Foster). Forster had purchased the lot of land on the west corner of Main and Union sts in 1793 - on this lot he erected a large wooden building which was used, in part, as a furniture store. Jacob Forster came to Charlestown in 1786 from Berwick, Maine. He was heavily involved in real estate speculation during the early 1800's - particularly 1803/1804. This house was evidently standing by 1810 as the present owner found newspapers dating to 1810 in the walls of this house.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) #21 Union st. remained under Forster family ownership until 1841 - at that time Charles Forster, Cabinet manufacturer sold #21 to Sarah V. Waldo, "widow" for $1,000.00. The Forster-Waldo deed mentions Rebecca Damon as an abuttor. On 15 July, 1851, the executors of Sarah V. Waldo's estate sold this house (#21) to William Lawrence of Charlestown, cabinet maker. Lawrence paid the

19/21 UNION ST.

268
JACOB FORSTER, 1764-1838
Side chair
1790-1800, Charlestown, Massachusetts, mahogany with satinwood inlay and birch, labeled on inside rear seat rail: "J. Forster, Charlestown; Massa. 179"; H. 37½ in., DEPTH 20¾ in.
Private collection

This shield-back chair made and labeled by Jacob Forster of Charlestown is similar in overall form to the branded Badlam side chair, yet quite different in the manner of ornamentation and execution. A piece of furniture in the full-blown neoclassical style of the Federal period, this chair is ornamented with string inlay as well as oval paterae and fan motifs. The single vertical splat in the Badlam chair is heavy by contrast. The back of the Forster chair is separated into three vertical slats that create an even interplay of solids and voids across the entire shield-back. Instead of carving and stopped-fluting on the outside face of the legs, Forster has employed a simple stringing to call attention to the flat tapering surface. The label on this chair is the shorter one of two used by Forster, and virtually identical to the label of Stone and Alexander, another Boston maker.

Refs.: Mabel M. Swan, "Furnituremakers of Charlestown," *Antiques* 46, (October 1944), 203-206. Charles F. Montgomery, *American Furniture: The Federal Period 1788-1825*, New York, Viking Press for the Winterthur Museum, 1966, pp. 87-88 (for a similar chair).

Illustrations from BMFA catalog : Paul Revere's Boston 1735-1818

19,21 Union St. Charlestown, Ma. May 9, 1975 - Robt. Severy Photo

19-21 Union St.

PRESCOTT HOUSE ONCE A SEMINARY

Stood on Lawrence Street Near Corner Of Old Seminary Place

THE WASHINGTON HALL DANCES

Memory Waxes Enthusiastic Over the Glories of the Parties Held There—Central Hall and the Spring Floor

At the corner of Union and Lawrence streets, now the Hibernian building and formerly the home of the Charlestown Young Men's Christian association, was once situated a flourishing educational institution known as the Charlestown Female seminary, the large building in the rear, a picture of which accompanies this article, being used as the boarding school for scholars. This latter building, when the seminary was discontinued, was fitted up and opened by Gorham Bigelow as the Prescott house. The seminary was the finishing off centre in the education of many girls throughout New England who became prominent in the social life of the cities and towns about Boston, many of them making a name in affairs of the country, notably Mary A. Livermore, the eminent suffragist and temperance worker.

The Prescott house was the scene of many local social functions as well as being a popular resort for the young people of the town. It was under the auspices of the Baptist society and during the ministry of Rev. Henry Jackson.

There were at times small dancing parties at the old Prescott, but many old residents, perhaps, can call to mind as happy hours passed rapidly away in dancing at what was known as Washington hall on Main street, near City square, now altered into an apartment house and called the Harvard, site of the birthplace of Rev. John Harvard, founder of the university of that name. In Washington hall friendships were formed and cemented, and the youth of the time gushed and blushed, modestly it may be said, and "put their best foot forward" in the measures of terpsichore. Yes, they were young then, and in the pleasures of the dance gave little heed to the drowsiness which would surely overtake them the next day. Seldom a dancing party in those days would terminate before 4 o'clock in the morning, and the dancers would be so wide awake that they would not feel the effects of the early morning hours until the next day. Byam & Carleton's match factory and Dickerman's box factory were always present at a firemen's ball.

Miss Barker, Atwood, Walker and in the latter days of the hall, Miss Condel were among the dancing masters and mistresses who taught dancing to private pupils and classes here. Miss Barker was facetiously called Mlle. Barka. Her schools and assemblies were well patronized and they were really sociable and instructive. Whether one danced as a member of a dancing school or a guest at any of the various parties, those who remember Washington hall will not allow that any other hall hereabouts, either in the past or the present, could or can match it for the facility it gave to the dancer in ease and grace. It had just the right spring and was always waxed to perfection. Waxing floors required labor and expense, hot irons being used and a skilled hand required to give uniform hardness and polish. Nowadays, a handful or two of powder is sprinkled around as far as the meagre quantity will afford and the dancers do the polishing with their feet.

Central hall on Elm street, just below old Harvard 3 and Engine 27's house, was first in use when the contra dance became popular. There was a tremendous spring to this floor, which was very awkward indeed to the beginner, giving the impression when the novice balanced that he or she was surely about to stub their toes, but to an old and seasoned dancer, who knew how to conform to the rise and fall, it gave a finish to the pigeon wing and grapevine. Wouldn't such a novelty as a spring floor just thrill the graceful dancers at Roughan hall today if magic-like such a surface could be provided for them from out of the dance-hall glories of the past. The Central hall building was converted many years ago into a tenement block, Corydon O. Stone the street floor, Rogers of military fame, Goddard, Adams and David.

T. RAINING FIELD.

Charlestown Female Seminary, Corner Lawrence and Union Streets. Prescott House and First Baptist Church in the Rear of Seminary

LOCAL MAN RECRUITING OFFICER

Russell Robinson of School Street Is Now on Duty at Nashua, N. H.

Russell Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester B. Robinson of School street and who enlisted last spring in the army, passed the week-end with his parents before leaving for Nashua, N. H., where he will be stationed for a short time as a recruiting officer. Mr. Robinson who was located at Manchester for the past three weeks gave the following speech at one of the recruiting rallies:

"My job is with Uncle Sam getting recruits for the U. S. Army and inasmuch as we accept volunteers only, we are obliged to appeal to the patriotic classes and it is interesting to know that after all the flag raising ceremonies and all the patriotic cheering we find that we have two classes of patriotism. There is the enthusiast who believing it is his duty to show his patriotism and set a good example to his neighbors, buys a large American Flag, but not having time to give it the proper care instructs his hired man to put it out in the morning and take it in at night. Call him unpatriotic and he'll knock you down; ask him to do a patriotic duty for his country he rushes off whistling "The Star Spangled Banner;" That's one class of patriotism.

"There is the patriot who would gladly enlist and serve his country, but owing to no fault of his own he cannot be accepted and he gives up his dollars and cents to fight; he believes in the United States Government slogan that if you can't go across come across.

"Gentlemen, do you think it is patriotic or democratic on your part to stay back home and hoard the money from your big fat earnings, while your comrades are offering up there lives if need be that democracy may live. Do you think that you are doing your duty fairly by the boys who have been chosen by the selective draft and those young men who have voluntarily enlisted, thereby making every sacrifice possible, giving up social and commercial opportunities and everything that is dearest and nearest our heart that we love so well, and you young men hiding behind the subterfuge that the time is not yet ripe. Isn't it far better, gentlemen, that we can fight allied with other democratic nations, knowing that our wives, our mothers, our sisters and sweethearts are safe from the outrages and shameful treatment which have been accorded our innocent women folk in Europe, especially in Belgium, etc.

"Young men, there is still a more patriotic side to this great war; there are the boys who go to fight that democracy may be assured and safe, that we may have everlasting peace. Some will come back minus an arm, others without legs. Can you face these boys knowing that you have done nothing to help save them from such a horrible fate; can you carry such a guilty conscience with you until the day of reckoning comes? Then there are the broken hearted and grief stricken mothers who stooped low from sorrows will meet you. Can you look them in the eye knowing

Imposing Structure For Boys' Clubhouse

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

the well-known wrestler "Cyclone" Burns who will be assisted in the basket ball team work by James (Dutch) Holland, a Boston College student and local basket ball enthusiast. George W. Angell, a former Tufts College football star who assisted in the gymnasium work, will not be on hand this year as he was recently drafted.

Moving pictures will be the rule on certain evenings as a Simplex machine has been installed and will be operated by Bert Kimball, the janitor of the club. The machine is similar to the one used at the Strand and Rialto theatres in New York city and has been placed in the gymnasium, high up on the wall and may be reached by a staircase leading from the roof.

Mr. Burns will have three gymnasium classes under his direction. A small charge, probably five cents, will be made for the use of the suits and over eight hundred suits will be at the disposal of the boys. A room has been fitted up wth ten showers and space has been made for ten more.

An added innovation this year is the swimming pool, sixty feet long

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 19, 21 Union st.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Waldo executors $2,647.81 for #21. This deed mentions a brick wall as dividing the two segments of this house. Mary D. Lawrence, widow of William sold #21 to Charles Perry of Charlestown, "Funeral undertaker" for $3,500.00. Mr. Perry was the highest bidder for this house at a public auction held on Dec. 10, 1855. This house were owned by the Perrys for almost 15 years. On December 16, 1869 Charles A. Perry of Shutesbury, Ma., sold #21 to Sergio P. Smith (occ?) for $4,000.00. On April 21, 1870 Smith sold #21 to a Mrs. Damon for $3,650.00. By 1875, Fred. B. F. Piper of Boston (occ?) owned this house. (#21). Piper, in turn, sold #21 to Francis Breen on June 20, 1887. Later owners of #21 included Minnie H. Rowland, wife of Townsend E. Roland, an employee of "the employment office". On October 8, 1895 the Rowlands sold the gambrel roofed segment to John C. Hill and Rebecca S. Hill of Boston. The Hills owned this house until at least 1911. Evidently #19 Union st was owned by a Rebecca Damon during the 1830's and 1840's. By 1875, #19 was owned by the James Harris estate. Later owners included J.C. and R.S. Hill (by 1901) and Daniel T. Mahoney (by 1911).

This house once faced the Charlestown Female Seminary - said to have been the first boarding school for girls in the state. According to the Charlestown Directory of 1833 "the location of the Seminary is a favorable one, the buildings are situated on Union and Lawrence streets, consisting of one of Grecian architecture 80' x 36', and another 2-story building connected w/ the former." The Union st. facade of the seminary was dominated by an Ionic columned portico and broad pediemented entablature.

Note: Jacob Forster evidently occupied a position of considerable importance within Boston/Charlestown cabinetmaking circles of the late 18th/early 19th centuries. In 1803 the following notice appeared in the Columbian Centinel: "To Cabinet Makers - The Masters of shops in Boston and vicinity are invited to meet at the Green Dragon Tavern on July 4 at 5 P.M. on business of great importance .... J. Forster, Clerk of Boston Association of Cabinet Makers. Forster's cabinetmakers' association in 1803 was yet another step in institutionalizing the needs of one economic group."

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 23 Union st COR. Nearly opp. Lawrence st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington st/Union st.

DATE April-November 1857 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Jeremiah B. Bradford Deeds
source

OWNER Jeremiah B. Bradford / Hiram P. Remick
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 10.1/4.'87

TYPE (residential) [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] Brownstone + granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick, granite/brownstone trimmed town house - Italianate - emphasis on verticality - rises 3-stories from granite faced basement to flat roof w/ cornice composed of recessed, rectangular brick work panels and modillion block cornice (cast iron?). #23 possesses a side hall plan, 3-bay main facade, side walls devoid of windows but exhibiting star-shaped tie rod ends. Granite faced basement w/ 2-large openings at basement levels (both boarded over) Opening on left served as below/grade access to cellar. Tall recessed entrance surmounted by deep door hood supported by bold curving brackets (wood?) - door hood, in turn, supports 2nd fl. oriel. Access to front door gained via steep flight of granite steps. Curious feature is outer transom - solid, multi paneled apparently (Map) never contained glass transom is "boxed" - suggesting a crawl space located behind transom. Front door flanked by single pane sidelights Beneath door hood is segmental arch of entrance w/ keystone and panels windows of fls 1 and 2 are cornice headed all contain 2/2 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good fair] poor exhibits consid. WEATHERING Brown stone trim LOT AREA 2150 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#23 Union st. is set apart from its more modestly scaled, wood frame, early 19th c. neighboring houses by virtue of its imposing 3-story height, masonry materials and stylish Italianate treatments. In addition, it "stands-out" within its streetscape by virtue of its siting -

Bibliography — Maps - 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Middlesex Deeds: 761:151, 771:478, 791:575, 931:558, 1071:581.
Charlestown Directories - 1834-74
Boston Directories 1875-1900

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This house is flanked by a narrow alley way and a sizeable vacant lot (once the site of a contiguous - w/ #23 - 4-story masonry house w/ 2-story brick and wood rear ell - #'d 25 Union st). Built ca. 1857, this house represents the work of Jeremiah B. Bradford. He was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1840 - early 1870's. He is listed in the 1842 Charlestown Directory as a mason residing at 25 Austin st. By 1845, he was living on Chapman Lane. His home addresses in 1848, 1852, and 1856 were 137 Main st., 223 Main st. and 18 Walker st., respectively. He is listed as a mason in 1860 and 1870, living at 391 Main st and 10 Mt. Vernon st., respectively. Bradford is credited w/ the masonry, Greek Revival row at 88-96 Baldwin st. (1849).
Jeremiah B. Bradford purchased #23's lot from Edwin F. Adams, executor of Sarah V. Waldo's estate on April 18, 1857 for $2,057.00. Sarah V. Waldo had owned the gambrel half of the house next door - (#21 Union st.) #23 was built on what was probably the Waldo garden. #23 Union st. was evidently built during the spring - early Fall 1857. Buildings are first mentioned on this property in a deed dated

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

November 17, 1857 - at that time #23 was sold by Bradford to Hiram P. Remick, Charlestown physician, for the then considerable sum of $9,000.00. Evidently #23 was not owner occupied (or at least by an owner of long standing) until Albert G. Prince bought this house on 8, Oct 1869 (owners between 1858 and 1869 included Levi Wilkins of Boston, Frederick R. Bostwick of Newton and Isaac A. Hatch of Newton. Albert G. Prince lived at #23 Union st. from 1869 until at least the early 1900's - Mid-Late 19th c. directories do not list an occupation for Mr. Prince.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

TON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 30 Union st. COR. Lawrence st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington st/Union st.

DATE ca. 1814-1815 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT Asher Benjamen Middlesex Deeds
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Apollos Field
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 10-1/3-87, 11-4/1,2, 5/1,2-86

E (residential) [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, attic

F gable cupola — dormers 2 on main facade
2 on rear roofslope

ERIALS (Frame) [clapboards] (rear wall and ell) shingles stucco [asphalt] (main facade) asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] (side walls) stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

EF DESCRIPTION Well-proportioned Federal "brick ender" — main blocks front and rear walls c composed of wood. to rear is 2-story ell. Main facade presently clad w/ modern shingle ding w/ clapboards in evidence to left of entrance. Rear wall retains clapboards. in block rises 3-stories from brick basement to attic. Center hall plan. Main entrance framed by multi pane side-lights and elliptical fanlight. Windows are fully enframed 6/6 wood sash. 2/2 wood sash at rear wall and at the rear ell. Particularly noteworthy is proportional relationship between narrow end wall gables and main facade.

ERIOR ALTERATION minor [moderate] drastic Modern shingle siding covers main facade 2/2 replacement sash at rear wall and ell.

DITION [good-fair] poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet Old photos indicate house is missing entrance pilasters and cornice. headed linte

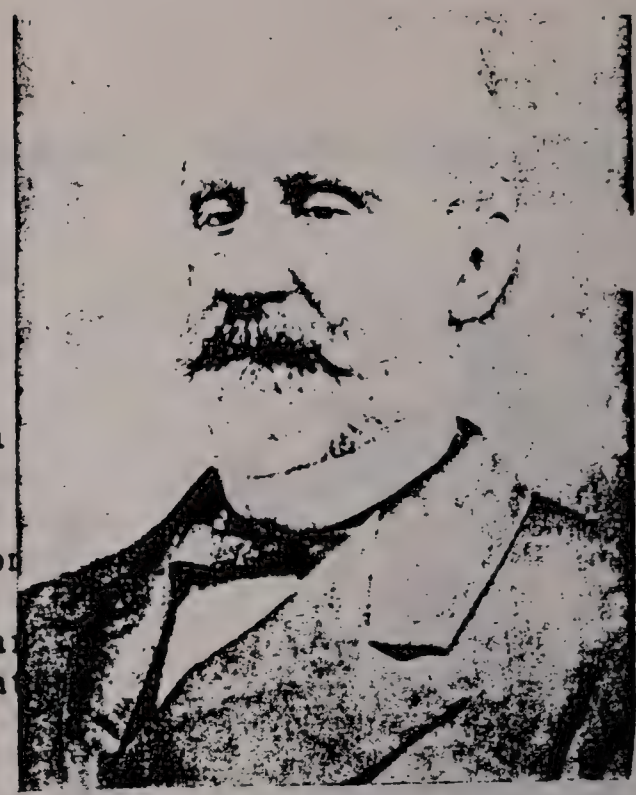
EWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS adjacent to well-landscaped "mini-park", prominently sited at corner of Lawrence and Austen sts.

Lawrence st facade displays window near Lawrence/Union st. corner. No windows appear r southwest wall. Bldg. enclosed by gable roof w/ (Map) mneys at center of end l gables - continuations of rick end walls Pairs of dormers widely spaced - enclosed by edimentted gables at main and ear facades of main block.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The architectural/historical significance of #30 Union st. is three fold. First and foremost, this house almost certainly represents the work of major early 19th c. Boston architect Asher Benjamen - as such it is the only early 19th c. house in Charlestown that can be credited to an architect (as opposed to a builder, carpenter, mason etc)

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Boston After Bulfinch by Walter H. Kilham - 1946.
pg 14.
Charlestown Directories - 1834 - 1874
Boston Directory - 1816
Middlesex Deeds - 205:48, 206:412, 207:505; 213:38
Moved; date if known 253:215
"Charlestown Advertiser" 1/7/1852 - obit Rev. Walter Balfour.
Themes (check as many as applicable) "Charlestown Enterprise" spec. ed. June, 1893," *

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ inventio	
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanita	
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transporta	
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				


CHARLES DEVENS.

* Charlestown Citizens Past and Present" p. 30, col 3.

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Secondly, #30 Union st. was the birthplace of Charles Devens - Attorney General of the U.S. under President Rutherford B. Hayes (late 1870's) and Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Mass. Thirdly, this house is a survivor from the earliest phase of the Union st/Washington sts area's developement (ca. 1800 - 1820). #30's lot was part of the 20-acre tract at Lyndei Point (later Prison Point) owned by Capt. Archibald McNeil, rope walk owner and real estate speculator.

Architecturally, #30 Union street's greatest strength lies in its pleasing proportions - it is characterized by narrow brick, (end-wall gables and 5-bay main facade. The end wall gables culminate in brick chimneys which are carried through the gables apex on the planar wall surface below. Although the main entrances pilasters and deep cornice headed entablature are missing, this house retains its elegant eliptical fanlight. No other Federal style house in Charlestown is proportioned in quite the same way as #30 - also of interest is #30's orientation to the street [predicated by lot shape) here the main facade is

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

long side faces the street, rather than its narrow end wall gables. The treatment may be original - it seems to be shown on the not always reliable McIntyre map of 1852 and definitely is shown on the 1868 Sanborn atlas. Evidently #30 Union st. was built for Apollos Field, "painter" at some point between September 1814 and September 1815. (see Middlesex Deeds 205:48, 206:412 and 207:505. Field was a mortgagee of Daniel Fuller of Leominster, gentleman, William Wiley of Charlestown, carpenter and Sally Bernard, Charlestown widow. Wiley may have played

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) a role in this house's construction. Apollos Field, in order to pay his debts, sold #30 at auction on 29 July 1815. "Ashar" Benjamen of Boston was the highest bidder, paying $1,040.00 for this property. Benjamen did not own this property for very long, selling it to Ellisha Wheeler, Charlestown merchant for $1,750.00. Only one Asher Benjamen is listed in the 1816 Boston Directory - his trade is listed as "paint store, 55 Broad st" [home 4 Charles st]. By that time, Benjamen was, in fact, an architect, as well.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 30 Union st.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Evidently Appollos Field, "painter" was Benjamen's paint-trade related Charlestown contact.

Asher Benjamen (1773-1845) was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts. As a young man Benjamen lived and worked as a carpenter in Windsor Vermont. His name first appears in Boston Directories in 1803. Early important Boston examples of his work include the Charles Street Meeting House (1807) and the West Church on Cambridge st (1809). During the early 1830's he built the house at 9 West Cedar st for his own occupancy - and he is probably the designer of other houses in the block, as well. Asher Benjamen, however, is better known to architects by the books of designs which he published in the years from 1797 - 1830. These were entitled The Country Builder's Assistant, The American Builders Companion, The Rudiments of Architecture and The Practical House Carpenter - these works contained designs not only for facades of houses and churches, but details of exterior and interior doorways, cornices and all sorts of moldings and ornamental work which were widely copied by builders of the day.

In any event, Elisha Wheeler's executors sold #30 to Mary Devens Balfour, wife of Rev. Walter Balfour for $2,300. For many years, Rev. Balfour was associated with Charlestown's Unversalist church. He was born in St. Ninians, Scotland died in Charlestown (at #30 Union st.) on Jan 7, 1852 at age 77.

#30 Union st. was the birthplace of Charles Devens (April 4, 1820 - January 7, 1891). He was a state Senator at 28, United states Marshal at 30, major general during the Civil War, justice of the Supreme Court, U.S. Attorney General in the cabinet of President Hayes and justice of the Massachusetts Supreme judicial court. (see Charlestown Enterprise - special ed. June, 1893, "Charlestown Citizens Past and Present" pg 30, col. 3.)

His aunt was Mary Devens Balfour. In 1852 a David M. Balfour, 103 State st (Boston) is listed at this address along with Rev. Balfour. By 1866 "the Misses Balfour" lived here. In 1875, this house was owned by the heirs of Mary Balfour. From ca. 1880 - early 1900's this house was owned by a Mary Balfour. By 1911, a John J. Crowley owned this house.

30 union st.

union st - main facade

Lawrence st. side

Lawrence st side

#30 Union street

30 Union St.

CHARLES DEVENS.

CHARLES DEVENS, son of Charles and Mary (Lithgow) Devens, was born in Charlestown April 4, 1820, in the house corner of Union and Lawrence Streets. He died in Boston January 7, 1891. He was a State Senator at twenty-eight, United States marshal at thirty, major-general during the Civil War, justice of the Supreme court, United States Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Hayes and justice of the Massachusetts Supreme judicial court at two different periods, an able jurist and an eloquent and finished orator. His father was a leading man of Charlestown and his mother was a daughter of Colonel Arthur Lithgow of Augusta, Maine. His great-grandfather, Richard Devens, was of the "Committee of Safety" and a veteran of the Revolution of considerable local prominence. Carefully trained for college, he entered Harvard at the age of fourteen, and was graduated in the class of 1838. Then he pursued his law studies in the law department of the University and in the Boston office of Hubbard & Watts, and was admitted to practice in 1841. He established himself in Franklin County, first residing in Northfield and subsequently in Greenfield, where he remained until 1849, the last two years of his residence in that district representing it in the State Senate. At the close of his term he was appointed United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts, which office he held from 1849 to 1853. It was during his service as marshal in 1851 that Thomas F. Simms was returned to slavery, a deed which greatly excited many citizens and brought upon Marshal Devens their severest censure. "We do not believe," writes one of his eulogists "that the United States marshal acted with alacrity." No doubt "his soul abhorred the deed and consented not, even while his official arm performed it." Three or four years afterward he strove through the colored preacher, Rev. A. L. Grimes, to obtain freedom for Simms, offering personally to defray the entire expense, but the effort proved fruitless. And again, when he learned that Lydia Maria's child was endeavoring to raise a fund for the slave's redemption, he made another effort with a similiar offer; but the war came before the negotiations were completed. Subsequently he aided Simms to establish himself in civil life, and when Attorney-General appointed him to a place he was able to fill in the Department of Justice. On retiring from the marshalship Mr. Devens resumed the practice of his profession, making his home in Worcester. Then in July, 1861, he was made colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, which was recruited in Worcester County, and on the 8th of August left with it for the seat of war. He served with this command until 1862, and was wounded in the battle of Ball's Bluff. Then he was made a brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade during the Pennsylvania campaign. He was disabled by a wound at Fair Oaks, and participated in the battles of Antietam and Fredricksburg. In 1863 he commanded a division in the eleventh corps at the battle of Chancellorsville and was again wounded, this time severely. Recovering he returned to the field in 1864, was appointed to the command of a division in the eighteenth army corps, and his troops were the first to occupy Richmond upon its fall. For gallantry and good conduct at this capture he was breveted major-general. He remained another year in the service, in command of the district of Charleston, South Carolina, and in June, 1866, he was mustered out of the service at his own request. Then he resumed the practice of law at Worcester. In April, 1867, he was appointed by Governor Bullock one of the justices of the Superior court, and in 1873 he was promoted by Governor Washburn to the Supreme bench. This seat he resigned in 1877 to accept the position of Attorney-General of the United States. At the close of his term in 1881 he returned to Massachusetts and was soon again appointed to the Supreme bench, this time by Gov. Long which position he held at the time of his death. His most notable addresses on public occasions were the oration at the centennial celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument in Boston and in Worcester, on the deaths of General Meade and General Grant, and at the celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, on which occasion he presided. General Devens was never married.

From: "Charlestown Enterprise" Spec. addition - June, 1893 p. 30

S.P.N.E.A. 30 Union st c. 1930's. (from 11 Devens st folder)

30 Union St.

S.P.N.E.A.
Pur. fr. H.A.B.S 7 June 1937

Corner of Union + Lawrence St.

9.

Old Balfour + Devereux Houses
union, corner Lawrence
Charlestown, Ma.
c. 1890's photo. collection: S.P.N.E.A.

30 Union St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 31 Union st. COR. Rutherford Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington/Union

DATE ca. 1807 stylistic, Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER: John Gilmore
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-11.1/5,6; 2/4,5-'86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Low-hip cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Federal, 3-story, brick and stone trimmed double house characterized by planar wall surfaces - particularly noteworthy is its unusual form - diverges from more typical, boxy rectangular form - Rutherford Ave end wall is treated as two angled wall segments. Two principal facades: Union st. facade treated as 5-bay center entrance - its 1-bay end wall meets 1-bay segment associated w/ southeast principal facade at an angle. S.E. facade treated w 4-bays w/ off-center entrance and angle 1-bay segment for all purposes the "missing" 5th bay. Granite faced basement visible on Union st. side. Union st side's center entrance reached via 3-stone steps this entrance is shallow, recessed w/ replacement front door, 2-pane transom. Entrance surmounted by broad, brownstone lintel w/ tabs. In general, windows are slightly recessed w/ brownstone sills and header brick lintels. At early stage of this bldgs Rehab (Fall '86) windows exhibit variety of sash configuration - 2/2, 2/1, 1/1 wood sash 6/6 would be appropriate. Small square windows appear at 3rd level. Main entrance on SE. wall exhibits double Victorian doors w/ long oval glass panes and square panels. Over entrance is broad, brown (Map) stone lintel (without tabs). House enclosed by low-hip roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good- fair) poor in process of Rehab Fall 86-Spring 87 LOT AREA ? sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited on corner lot - centerpiece of cluster of early 19th c. masonry and wood frame houses at Lawrence/Union/Rutherford Ave. intersection

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The Architectural significance of 31 Union st. is Three fold. First and foremost, it is the only double masonry, Federal style house still standing in Charlestown with both halves intact. Secondly, this house's form is unique within Charlestown (and probably the Boston area) by virtue of its angled Rutherford Ave wall segment. Thirdly this house is part of Charlestown's choice collection of free standing masonry, Federal style houses - Charlestown surpasses even Beacon Hill in its number of freestanding masonry Federal style houses.

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Middlesex Deeds - 175:36, 212:70, 227:61, 247:397, 327:105, SUFFOLK - 1697:4
T. Sawyer - Old Charlestown (1902) page 74-77/56,57
"Charlestown Enterprise" Aug. 30, 1919, p. 3 "Deserved Honor Given the Name".
Charlestown/Boston Directories - 19th c.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built by 1815 (and possibly constructed as early as 1807), this house dates to the earliest phase of Lynde's Points residential developement. [ca. 1794-1820]. Architecturally, this house diverges from other Charlestown Federal style masonry and wood houses by virtue of its unique form - instead of the more customary Federal style house with boxy, rectangular form and narrow 2-bay end wall facing the street #31 Union st's end wall is really two planar wall segments which meet at an angle. This house is difficult to date via deed research - it was extant by early 1815 and most probably dates to 1807. On February 28, 1815, Jonathan Gilmore of Charlestown, yeoman, took out a mortgage on this house of $2,100.00 w/ John McFarland of Boston, jeweller. - The Gilmore/McFarland mortgage mentions "The brick dwelling house and wood house [meaning #29] thereon." The Gilmore/McFarland deed mentions that the former purchased this house's lot from John Smith, cabinetmaker, on May 11, 1807. Although the Smith/Gilmore deed of this date mentions the 45' Union st. boundary which appears in later deeds, the Pleasant street boundary mentioned in this deed does not seem to fit even an extended tract that might have been associated with this house. Further deed research is needed to solve the mystery of this house's date of construction. Gilmore owned #31 Union st. until July 11, 1818 - at that time he sold it to Elisha Wheeler for $2,500.00. Wheeler's executors sold this house to Alexander Bowers, Charlestown "gentleman" for $2,500.00 on March 3rd 1821. In 1834, a Mrs. A. Bowers is listed at 8 Union st (presumably #31 Union st?) By 1860, Reuben Byram, mason, is listed at 31 Union st. Byram sold it to Francis R. Maddox, dispatcher, Fitchburg R.R., Prison Point, on October 13, 1883.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

By the early 1900s Sarah and Mary Sweeney owned this house.

#31 Union st's lot was evidently part of Captain Archibald McNeil's 20 acre tract at Lynde's Point - purchased in 1793/94 and encompassing that part of Rutherford Ave. formerly called Richmond st. and portions of Dow, Union and Austin sts. Between 1799 and 1806 (and later) purchasers of McNeil's lots included members of Charlestown's prominent Devens, Goodwin, Tufts, Sweetser, Forster, Frothingham, Edmands, Warren, Baker, Harris, Wiley and Kendall families. Sawyer notes that Washington st (the principal street in the area) "very soon became one of the pleasantest for residences in the town, and its desirability for this purpose was maintained for more than half a century, at least. Union st was evidently named for Captain Josiah Barker's ship Union, built at the shipyard on Washington st. in 1815. Originally intended for service during the War of 1812, this ship was fitted for the East India Trade. Capt. Barker developed the row of late Federal/Greek Revival houses at 74-86 Washington st (late 1830s). Rutherford Ave (segment betw. Devens and Union st.) was originally known as Richmond st. It was named Rutherford st. in honor of President Rutherford B. Hayes on May 28, 1878. Charles Devens who lived across the street at #30 Union st. served as U.S. Attorney General in the cabinet of Pres Rutherford B. Hayes.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 35, 37, 39 Union st. COR. near Old Rutherford st.

NAME _____
present original

No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington st/ Union st.

March - Sept 1849 "The New Enterprise" Jan 6, 1883 p.?
source

ITECT _____
source

DER _____
source

R Eliab P. MacKentire (also Nathan & Samuel Trefts)
original present

10-1/2-86

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-11-1/3,4-86

TYPE (residential) single double [3 unit row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, attic

ROOF Gable cupola — dormers 2 per bldg

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Trio of bow front Greek Revival row houses, constructed of red brick w/ brown stone trim. Each house possesses a side hall plan, low, granite faced basement, shallow recessed entrance w/ 3 granite steps, single front door w/ solid and multi-pane side lights. Entranceway topped by pedimented entablature w/ tabs. Tall windows on 1st fl of bow front. In general windows contain 6/6 wood sash. Simple brownstone sill + lintel bands appear on upper floors. Each bldg. exhibits a corbel table and 2 dormers per bldg. Bldgs enclosed by low pitched gable roofs. To rear of bldgs are long brick/wood ells.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 35-2100, 37-2180, 39-2300 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

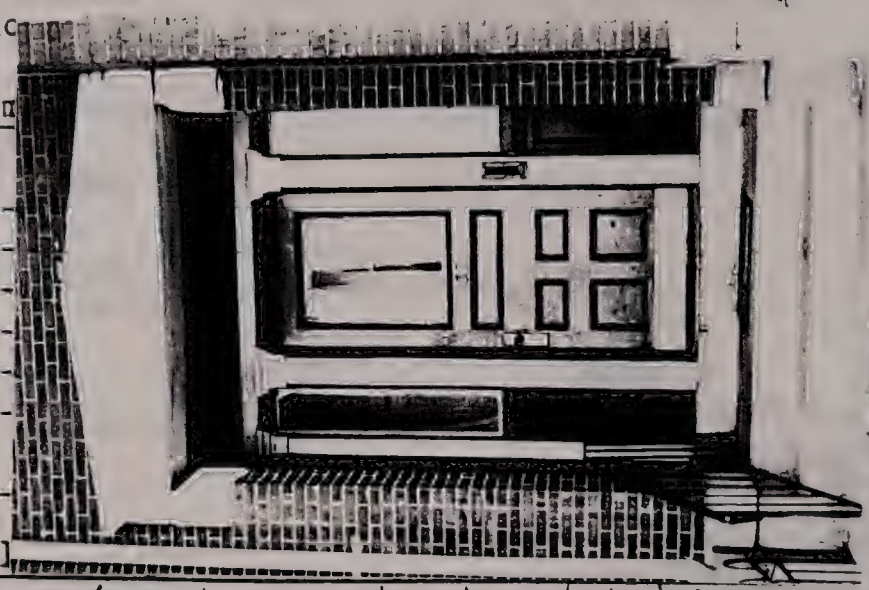
(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built ca. 1849, #35, 37, 39 Union st. are relatively rare Charlestown examples of mid 19th c. bow-front row housing. Although the bow or swell front was used extensively in the town houses of Boston's South End ca. late 1840's - 1860's, Charlestown masons preferred the flat front during this period. #35, 37, 39 Union st. strikes a distinctly urban note in an area of modest wood frame and brick early 19th c. dwelling. Today this trio dominates

Bibliography - Map - 1818 Tufts map of Charlestown
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1904, 1911
Charlestown / Boston Directories - 19th c
Middlesex Deeds - 551:551, 551:547
"The New Enterprise" Jan 6, 1883 p?

Main Entrance, #37 Union st



Moved; date if kno

Themes (check as m

Aboriginal
Agricultural
Architectural X
The Arts
Commerce
Communication
Community/
development X

Significance (incl

its immediate area - these houses stand isolated in an area of vacant lots. Although these houses look like they may be remnants of a more extensive row, Middlesex Deeds, plans and a newspaper article indicate that only three bow front row houses were built on the south side of Union st., between Old Rutherford Ave and Washington St. For many years a substantial wood-frame Federal house stood just to the west of these houses.

Built ca. 1849 these houses occupy the site of the old Winthrop Church. This church was described as "a structure beautiful in its simplicity". The Winthrop Society was formed on January 11th 1833 - its first meeting was held in the home of Aaron Tufts. Built ca. 1835 the Winthrop Society's Union st. land and building cost $14,000.00. Amos Tufts and Eliab P. Mackintire were chosen the first deacons of this church. Mackintire and Tufts family members were the first owners of #35, 37, 39 Union st. The last meeting in the Union st. church was held March 11, 1849. This Church was subsequently torn down. The Winthrop Society moved to a new church building on Green st, just below the Dexter Mansion. Evidently 35, 37, 39 Union st was completed by September, 1849. Evidently Eliab P. McIntire purchased all three buildings on Sept 1 1849 - at a cost of 7,500 a piece. By 1850 he had sold #35 and 39 to members of the Tufts family.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

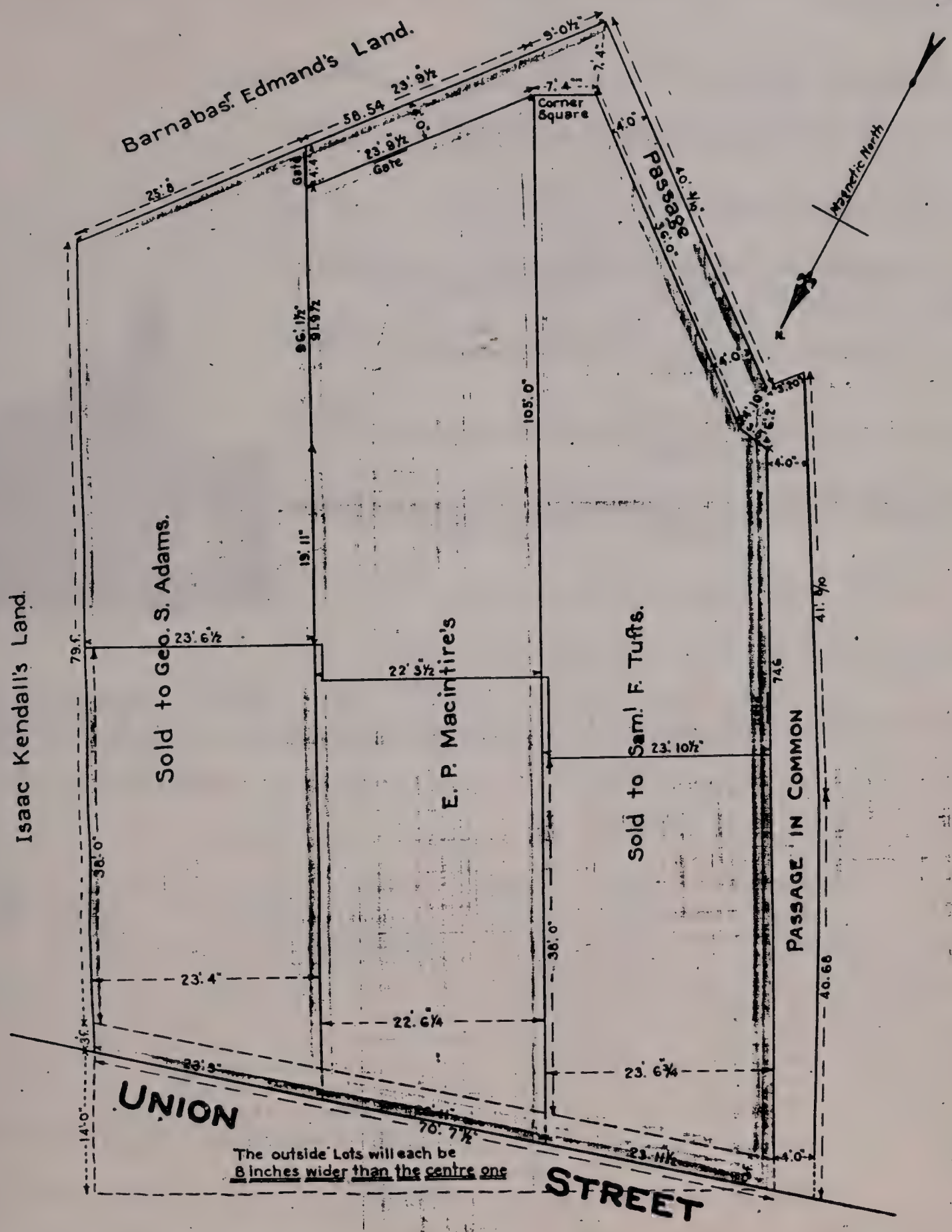
Nathan A. Tufts, merchant at #35 and Samuel Tufts at #39 (Samuel was a clerk employed at Lowell, corner Minot sts, Boston). #37 was owned by Mackintire family members until Sept. 11, 1868 - at that time an Elizabeth Downie purchased #37 for $8,000.00. #35 was owned by Nathan A. Tufts family until the early 1900's - by 1911 it was owned by a John O'Connell. During the late 1890's #37 passed from Elizabeth Downie's ownership to that of Daniel F. and J.C. O'Connell. By the early 1870's #39 was owned by Wm. A. Carlisle, glazier, 2 Sudbury st., Boston. From c. 1875 - early 1900's

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

#39 was part of Patrick O'Riordan's extensive Charlestown realestate holdings. (see Form on 59 Warren st. for O'Riordan's biography).

35,37,39 Union St.

40



Plan of 3 House Lots on Union St. in CHARLESTOWN

(Original on file.)
(Scale of this plan: 2/3 original.)

Aug 1. 1040/50 Pd

Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS
Copy of Plan

Recorded ....., 18.... at ....h.... m.... M
In Plan Book 4A Plan 40

Attest Thomas Leighton Register

Copy made April 22, 1935
by Plan Department.
Attest: Harold J. Hunt
Supervising Draftsman

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS Vine st. COR. Tufts, Corey sts. at Hayes sq.

NAME St. Catherine of Sienna R.C. Church complex
present / original

MAP No. 29N-13E SUB AREA Hayes Square

DATE Ca. 1887 — 1910 (entire complex) atlases
church and rectory = Charles J. Bateman — Charlestown Enterprise
source

ARCHITECT Convent = Charles R. Greco
Grammar school = Chas R. Greco (?)
source —

BUILDER Excavation = Patrick Cain
source

OWNER Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-7. 5/5,6, 6/2,3,4-'87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) R.C. Church, Parochial Residence, Convent, grammar school

OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ___ plus ___

ROOF ___ cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION St. Catherine of Sienna Roman Catholic Church complex: church - Romanesque Rev., basilica format, built of faced brick w/ freestone trimmings, granite basement trimmings. Bldg is 156' long, 90' wide. Main auditorium is 90'x70'. Tower w/ tall, pyramidal roof cap stands 112' high. Symmetrical main facade (Tripartite). Broad flight of stone steps leads to trio of main entrances set within round arches - all openings of the bldg. exhibit round arch. Central nave main facade segment flanked by tower, aisle segments. Above main entrances are center Rose window flanked by oculus windows. Central nave segment surmounted by broad pediment attic w/ modified Palladian window at center. Parochial Residence - elements of Queen Anne + Romanesque Rev. - eccentrically sequan plan. Tripartite main facade 1-bay central entrance pavillion flanked by 2-bay wings. Great Romanesque entrance arch. Faced w/ red brick, brownstone trimmings corbelled cornice, hip roof. Tall (Map) chimneys at Tufts st. wall. - Catherine's Convent is well designed Renaissance Rev. building w/ main facade facing courtyard off Tufts st. Particularly noteworthy is main entrances stone Renaissance Rev. enframements w/ Della Robia-like bust. St. Catherine's Grammar school - Renaissance Rev. school.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ___

CONDITION good fair poor ___ LOT AREA 5,300 + 32,728 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS church and parochial residence face a small triangular park to rear and siding complex is extensive public housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

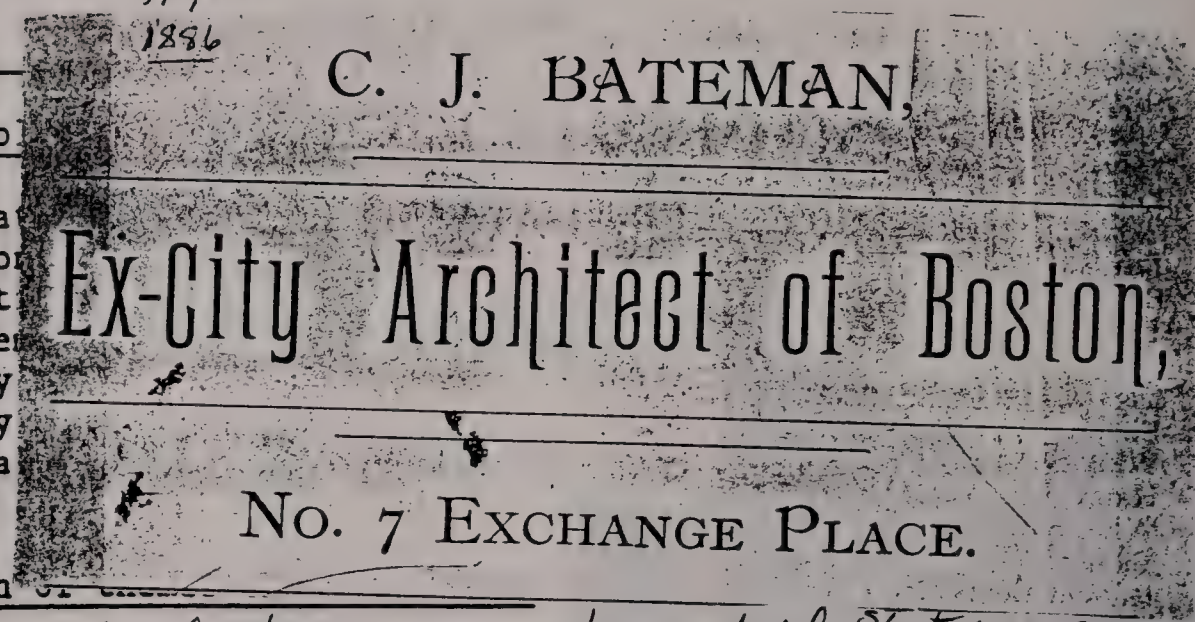
Further research is needed on this architecturally distinguished Roman Catholic church complex. Built between 1887 and Ca. 1920, the 4 building complex encompasses St. Catherine of Sienna R.C. church (1887-1894), a Parochial Residence (Ca. early 1890's), a well designed convent (Ca. 1910) and a grammar school (Ca. 1910-).

Bibliography - Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911, 1922
"Charlestown Enterprise" - April 2, 1887, July 30, 1887, March 29, 1919.
Catholic Church of New England by James S. Sullivan, M.D. 1895, pg 126.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/development	X	Political	
		Religion	X



Significance (include explanation of theme)

St. Catherine's Parish, Charlestown was a branch of St. Francis de Sales Parish. The cornerstone of St. Catherine of Siennna church was laid July 31, 1887 by Vicar General Byrne. This church represents the work of Charles J. Bateman, important late 19th c. Boston area Catholic church/related buildings architect. He was born in Cambridge, Ma., March 4, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and at M.I.T. He initially studied architecture in the offices of Faulkner and Clarke for seven years. He established his own architectural practice in Boston in 1876. He was appointed Boston's city architect in 1883 and again in 1888. Mr. Bateman's Parochial buildings included St. Francis De Sales Parochial Residence (1881), St. Francis de Sales Convent (1901), St. Francis De Sales School (1894) - all in Charlestown. He was also the architect of St. Celia Church, Back Bay Boston and Sacred Heart School, East Boston. Among larger buildings designed by Mr. Bateman include Carney Hospital, South Boston, Boston College, Home for Aged in Roxbury, Hotel Nelle etc. (see Form on St. Francis de Sales' convent, Charlestown for more information on Mr. Bateman) The work on building St. Catherine of Sienna R.C. church began

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

in the Spring of 1887. The work of excavation was performed by Patrick Cain of Elm St. The estimated cost of the building was $75,000. (This church lot - including the parochial residence and convent sites - was purchased in April, 1885 at a cost of $15,000.00. It was designed in the Romanesque Revival or basilica style. It was noted in a Charlestown Enterprise article dated July 30, 1887 that the church "will be distinguished by the simplicity of its outline and design. It will be built of faced brick with

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

freestone trimmings, granite being employed for basement trimmings. The building will be 156' long and 98' wide and the main auditorium will be 90' x 70'. The tower at the corner of Vine and Corey sts will be 112' high." The vestibule according to James S. Sullivan measured 35' x 18' and the sacrarium measured 38' x 20'. On the right of the sanctuary was (is?) a library measuring 24' x 27' and on the left

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks Commission

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: St. Catherine of Sienna R. C. Church complex.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

is a sacristy measuring 42' x 27'. In 1895, the congregation consisted of 5,000 souls - the church seating capacity is 1,000. Mass was said for the first time in the basement of this church at Christmas, 1887.

St. Catherine of Sienna church was extensively renovated in 1919. During the early part of 1919 the roofs of both the church and the convent were "repaired and renewed". In addition, a modern and up-to-date system of electric wiring and fixtures replaced the antiquated gas illumination. Other improvements included a complete renewal of the basement and a new organ was installed. It was noted in the Charlestown Enterprise that "new stained glass windows will soon add to the beauty of the walls and ceiling."

St. Catherine of Sienna Convent and Rectory: Built ca. 1910, the St. Catherine of Sienna Roman Catholic Church convent is a well-executed example of early 20th c. Italian Renaissance Revival institutional architecture. It was noted in a Charlestown Enterprise article dated March 5, 1910 that "the interior of the building [convent] will be simple and dignified somewhat after the Italian style, while the exterior is of red brick with terra cotta trimmings; in places relieved by faience. The building will be three stories high and will be surmounted by a beautiful open air garden on the roof which is of original design. The first floor will contain the house service rooms and public portion and reception rooms with the predominant feature, the community room. This portion will take up the entire center portion of this floor and will overlook the sisters private garden. The second and third floors will contain the sleeping, toilet and living rooms as well as a large chapel and infirmary. The crowning feature of the beauty of this building lies in the handsome loggia which opens from the third floor in the front and extends to the roof top. St. Catherine of Sienna's convent was designed by prolific early-mid 20th c. architect Charles R. Greco of Cambridge, Ma. [See Jamaica Plain Survey, Blessed Sacrament church complex, Centre st]

Further research is needed on ST. Catherine of Sienna R.C. Grammar school. In 1875 the school site was part of a large vacant lot owned by Ebenezer Vose. By 1892 the school land was owned by Charles M. Cox heirs. By 1901 two groups of 5 . brick row houses were located on the school lot. - the narrow opening between these two groups of row houses lead to an oval green space [the convent site was occupied by wood frame dwellings]. These brick row houses were known as the Bunker Hill Terrace - This enclave received acclaim as a "model" workers housing complex. ST. Catherine's Grammar school appears appears for the first time on the 1911 Charlestown Atlas.

BELOVED BRETHREN:

We present you this year an account of subscriptions paid in and of money received from each article at the late fair. About five thousand dollars are still promised us, and we beg you to pay up as soon as possible, that we may with God's help, start the foundation of our new church. This church has become a necessity with us. St. Francis de Sales is not large enough to accommodate the increasing number of children. Many who have braved the wintry blasts and parching sun for a quarter of a century to attend to their duties, have petitioned us, and his Grace the Archbishop has commanded that we build a church on the Point. Recognizing this, we have secured about 25,000 ft. of land at the corner of Vine and Corey Streets, at a cost of $15,000. From subscriptions we have received about $4800, and from the fair about $5200. Thus we feel greatly encouraged and thank you for your generosity in the past, and with business prospects brightening before us, we hope soon to have a church on the Point convenient to our doors and appreciated by all.

Yours in Christ,

REV. M. J. SUPPLE, Pastor.

Progress Report of the Building Fund - Vines

REPORT

OF THE

BUILDING

VINE STREET CHURCH

FUND.

FROM

August 1, 1884, to January 1, 1886.

BATEMAN, CHARLES J., architect, was born in Cambridge, March 4, 1851. He was educated in

CHARLES J. BATEMAN.

the public schools and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and then studied architecture in the office of Faulkner & Clarke seven years, one of which was passed in their Chicago office. For three years he was with George Ropes, now of Kansas, and then began practice for himself in Boston, in 1876. In the year 1883 he was elected city architect, and appointed again in 1888. During his administration he built the O-street school-house and also the school buildings on Auburn street, Harbor View, George Putnam, Hammond street, and the Roxbury High School; also an engine-house in Charlestown, and other buildings. A peculiar feature of Mr. Bateman's work is that while in public office the actual cost of his plans never exceeded his first estimates. Mr. Bateman has also accomplished much notable work in private practice in the way of churches and parochial school buildings. In this class of work are the parochial school buildings in Charlestown, Malden, Waltham, and East Boston; the St. Cecilia Church, Back Bay district; the St. Catherine's Church, Charlestown.

From Boston of Today, 1892 Pg. 139

St. Catherine of Sienna Parochial Residence
photo taken June, 1987

Tufts and Vine sts.

St. Catherine of Sienna Grammar School
photo taken June 1987

Tufts St.

ST. Catherine of Sienna R.C. Convent
Tufts st., Charlestown, Ma.

off Tufts st.

Photos taken June, 1987.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 5-11 Walker St COR. Main St

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill, Walker-Elm Sts.

c. 1851 Middlesex Deeds
source

ITECT _____
source

DER Edward Parker - attrib. Deeds
source

R Mary Ann Green, et al
original present

GRAPHS C-town - 6,1/2.86

TYPE (residential) single double (4 unit row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic, basement

OOF gable cupola --- dormers a per bldg.
(wood-#11,5) (#9) (#7)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt (asbestos) (alum/vinyl)
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 4 wood frame Greek Revival row houses. Side hall plans, paired entrance, 3-bay main facades. Altered in terms of mateirals-modern shingle and aluminum siding; also oriel (2nd fl) added to #11, #5 retains the most intact entrance enframements w/simple "pilasters" and "entablature". These houses are enclosed by steeply pitched gable roofs w/pedimented dormers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate drastic) Modern siding, oriel added to #11

CONDITION (good fair) poor LOT AREA 5=1134, 7=840 11-820, 9=820 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) #5-11 Walker St was built c. 1851. Architecturally, this is a solid example of a mid 19th c. Greek Revival wood frame row intended as shelter for middle class families.

#5-11 Walker St's lot was purchased by William H. Fogg, merchant, from Mary Ann Green of Chelsea and George Hobby (?), Holby (?) of Lynn for $1,200.00 on May 14, 1851 (571:64). Fogg is not listed in 1840's or 1850's Charlestown Directories. Edward Parker acquired #11 Walker St's lot from Green etc on Nov. 18, 1851 (581:150). Parker is first listed in Charlestown

Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-1874
Middlesex Deeds: 571:64, 269, 581:150
Suffolk Deeds: (#7)-1692:200 and 2162:25
Old Charlestown: by Timothy T. Walker, 1902, pgs 200-201
Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Directories in1852 as a painter at 311 Main St, house 11 Walker St. Parker may have been the builder of this group as "painter" was often used interhangeably with "carpenter" or "builder" during the mid 19th c. in Boston and vicinity. Parker was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1850-1875. He owned this house until at least the mid 1870's and his heirs owned this house until at least the early 1900's (Mary J. Parker-1901). Other owners in 1875 included: John Perkins-#5 (occ. unlisted), William Fogg (occ. unlisted)-#7, William T. Webster (occ. unlisted)-#9. By the early 1900's owners included Abbey A. Wyman-#5 and 7, Edward O. Webster-#9. Walker St was set out c. early 1800's. It was named for Major Timothy Walker, late 18th early 19th c. Charlestown merchant and first President of the Bunker Hill Bank. Walker St and adjacent lots evidently comprised the Walker estate which stretched down to the banks of the Charles River and Walkers wharf. Walker's estate comprised "an oblong white house w/green shutters, some ornamental trees and an open wooden fence also painted white". Timothy T. Walker, writing in 1902, noted that Major Walker "owned a great deal of land in the town, which he was constantly improving. Many of the buildings erected by him are still standing." Major Walker was sent to the State House of Representatives in 1815 and 1819 and to the Senate in 1877. Major Walker was one of the proprietors of the wooden church formerly located at Pearl and Hugh Sts (see Form on the Salem, 7,9 Pearl St). Until the early 1830's, Walker St (w/the exception of a portion of Eden St) was the western most side street in Charlestown. It may have started out as a drive way to Major Walker's house. Walker St's residential development was well underway by the 1840's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 30 Walker St. COR. near Main St.

NAME Clarence R. Edwards Jr., H.S.
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill: Elm St.--Walker St.

E 1931 placque on bldg.
source

HITECT J.H. Gray Co. Boston Bldgs. Dept.
source

LDER
source

ER City of Boston
original present

TOGRAPHS C-town--6.1/4.5, 3/4-86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) high school

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large, U-shaped public school bldg. w/main (Walker St.) facade divided into 3-bay center pavillion, 9-bay flanking segments and 5-bay wings. Designed in Georgian Revival style w/ most surface architectural interest focused at center pavillion. Stairway leads to main entrance flanked by Tuscan columns which support an entablature w/broken pediment. Above the pediment is a palladian window. Ranged across the center pavillions main facade are corinthian pilasters. Located between the windows are swag cast stone panels in high relief.*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 75,887 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Attractive wrought iron fence runs length of main facade.

avillion pediments tympanum contains rcular seal of the City of Boston rrounded by high relief draperies and ags. Flanking and wing segments hibit Greek Key banding between the sement and (Map) ground fls. ndows exhibit simple stone sills & ed brick work lintels w/keystones. Above the 3rd fl. windows is a ntinuous stone band and high brick rapet. Northern wing facade features nge of 6 pilasters and center window console bracketed cornice.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Clarence R. Edwards School is surrounded on three sides by mid-late 19th c. houses. Its south wall faces a parking area and Main St. Stylistically it represents a conservative foray into the Georgian Revival Style with most of the architectural interest focused on the details of the main facade's center pavillion--here, the main entrance is set within heavy Tuscan columns and broken pediment. Pilasters, palladian window, gauged brick work lintels, Greek

Bibliography--Boston Directories, 1919-1981
Boston Land Marks Comm. School file

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

key stone courses are all part of this building's inventory of Georgian Revival architectural elements. This school represents the work of the John H. Gray Co. John H. Gray is first listed as a draftsman at 20 Beacon St. in 1912. By 1920 he is listed as an architect at 169 High St. (Charlestown?), house at Salem. He is listed at 175 High St. during the late 1920's-1950's. By 1960 his practice is listed at 3 Larchmont Road, Salem (also home address). By 1981, a Francis J. Gray is listed as an architect under the John H. Gray Co. name in Salem. Further research is needed to determine other Boston area work by John M. Gray.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

A

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 31,33,35 Walker St. COR. near Bartlett St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill: Elm St.-Walker St.

DATE 1847-1848 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Caleb Pratt Middlesex Deeds
source

OWNER Caleb Pratt
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola -- dormers 1 per dwelling

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Trio of modestly scaled, woodframe Greek Revival dwellings. These houses rise 2-stories from brick basements to low pitched gable roofs with one pitch roofed dormer per house. #33 and 35 retain original narrow entrance pilasters and cornice headed entablatures. #31's pilasters are partially covered. Windows are simply enframed and contain 2/2 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 35 = 565 31, 33=1128 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
31, 33, 35 Walker St. are part of Salem Hill's collection of modestly scaled Greek Revival dwellings. Built c.1847/48, this trio retains its original form if not fabric. Still intact are its classically derived entrance entcamements (pilasters and cornice headed entablatures). These houses represent the work of prolific 1830's/40's/early 50's Charlestown housewright Caleb Pratt. He purchased #31, 33, 35's lots from Ebenizer Pratt of Boston for $400 [Middlesex 511: 429] on August 31, 1847.

A

Bibliography: Maps - 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases - 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories
Middlesex Deeds
Old Charlestown, Timothy T. Sawyer

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Presumably, Pratt built this group in the Fall of 1847 or the Spring of 1848. Pratt may have waited to build on this land until as late as 1853--he sold #35 Walker St. to Samuel Pendall, Charlestown trader, for $1,000.00 on November 10, 1853 [661: 222]. The house is described as "being the northeasterly house on the block of three houses." Samuel Pendall is first listed at 35 Walker St. in 1854. By 1858 he is listed as a Provisions dealer at 175 Main [house 173 Main St.]. By 1875 Griffin Gibson, dealer in stoves and tinware, 12 Warren Ave., house 34 Sullivan St., owned #31 and 33 as well as #35 Walker St. From 1877 until at least the early 1900's, a Mary Kepple owned #35. Griffin Gibson owned #31 and 33 Walker St. until at least the early 1900's. Caleb Pratt was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1830 until c.1853. He is listed in the 1834 Charlestown Directory at 28 High St. From the early 1840's-c.1852 he lived at 7 Franklin St., Charlestown. He moved to Chelsea, Mass. c. 1853. Examples of Pratt's work include: 132 High St. (c.1834) and 32-36 Pearl St. (c. 1843 cottage scale houses similar to 31-35 Walker St). Walker St. was named for late 18th/early 19th c. Charlestown merchant Capt. Timothy Walker. Walker's wharf, once located on the Charles River side of Main St. was a continuation of Walker St. Walker St. was set out c. early 1800's and was part of the pattern of streets bounded by Elm/School, Main, Walker and Bunker Hill streets. This street system was developed by Oliver Holden. Richard Sullivan Sr. (presumably Timothy Walker) and others during the 1790's-c.1815 [see 1818 map].

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, pro[illegible]

Bibliography and/or references (s[illegible] records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 1,2 Wall Street COR. Sullivan St

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Elm St-Walker St

1848-1852 Charlestown Directories
source

ITECT ---
source

LDER ---
source

John Stone - # 1
R Susan Page - # 2
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town 2.4/6-86

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus basement, attic

OOF gable (#2) cupola --- (#1) dormers 1 dormer, per house (#1)

MATERIALS (Frame)(clapboards)(shingles) stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double wood frame Greek Revival house w/brick basement below the grade of Wall St 6-bay main facade x 2 bay side walls (broad end wall gable profile addresses Sullivan St. Particularly noteworthy are the paired entrances enframements which consist of simple vertical board "pilasters" and board, pedimented entablature. Windows are simply enframed and contain 2/1 wood sash. Paired dormers appear above the paired entrances. Fascia boards appear beneath the gable roof's eaves.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic modern siding

CONDITION(good fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 1=876 2=907 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS situated near apex of Bunker Hill's steep southerly slope.

#1, 2 Wall St serve as gateway to Wall St's collection mid 19th c dwellings

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally, #1, 2 Wall St represents the type of modestly scaled double house built in Charlestown (and Sullivan st and vicinity in particular) between c. 1830-1850. Architecturally, it exhibits elements of the Greek Revival wood-frame vernacular styles. Built c. 1848-1852 these houses date to the earliest phase of Wall St's development. Middlesex county deeds indicates that John Stone, laborer and Susan Page (wife of James Page, seaman) were the original owners of #1 and 2 Wall St, respectively.

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1839, 1851 /
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Middlesex Co. Deeds: (681:75, 891:127)
The Old Middlesex Canal by Mary Stetson Clarke - 1974
Wyman Geneologics 1879 T.B. Wyman and Autobiography of James Sullivan - p. 371

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Charlestown Directories indicate that John Stone, laborer, is first listed at "Wall and Sullivan" in 1852. In 1848 he lived at 25 Elm St. Stone retained ownership of #1 Wall St until at least the mid 1880's. By 1901, a Jane H. Collins lived here (the many listings for John Stone in the Middlesex granter index preclude more exact deed dating). #2 Wall St's ownership may be traced back to 1854. At that time #2 Wall St was placed in trust for Susan Page by Andrew L. Chamberlain of Cambridge. By 1854 Susan's husband James, a seaman, is listed at 2 Wall St (see Middlesex deed 681:75). Susan Page owned this property until 1863 (891:127). Later owners included George Hall, "painter" (he apparently never lived here- his address in 1864 is listed as 12 Lexington St, Charlestown). From 1871 until c. 1880 Gideion Haines owned this property. Further research is needed to determine Haine's occupation and home address during the 1870's.

From 1885 until the early 1900's, John. S. Whiting's heirs owned #2. Wall St is referred to in a deed of April 22, 1847, as "a new street called Wall St". It represents a late addition to the street pattern between Elm and Walker Sts which developed from c. 1790's-1810's. Wall St's late development over steep slopes and rocky terrain is indicative of the population boom which occurred in Charlestown during the 1840's. Until the mid 1840's, #1 and 2 Wall St's lots (and much of the area between Sullivan and Walker Sts) were owned by Richard Sullivan Sr and Richard Sullivan Jr. Richard Sullivan Sr was the fourth son of James Sullivan (1745-1808), one of the wealthiest men in the state. His government offices also included Attorney General (1790). Richard Sullivan, Sr was born June 17, 1779. He was

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

a lawyer, real estate speculator and later (1827) a partner (along with his brother William) in the Boston and Concord Boating Co. The Sullivan brothers realized about $90,000.00 in 18 years (after expenses) from this enterprise. From c. 1800-1825, Richard Sr acquired large real estate holdings, including tracts bordering Sullivan St from Oliver Holden c. 1805. Sullivan St was named in Richard Sr's honor and was originally called Greaves or Graves St (set out c. 1805). In addition he owned much of the land around Sullivan Square including what is now Parker, Perkins and Brighton Sts. The 1818 map indicates a large multi bldg. complex labeled Sullivan's tavern which catered to the canal trade. Richard Sullivan Sr sold

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

off much of his father's Charlestown lands during the 1840's. He is listed as a "commercial merchant, Mt. Vermont St. as a co-grantee Boston. Richard Jr is usually listed along with a Francis Cunningham, clerk, of Milton, on mid 19th c. Middlesex deeds. Further research is needed to flesh out Cunningham's role in the Sullivan's real estate empire.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS #3 Wall St. COR. near Sullivan St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA Salem Hill: Elm St-Walker St

DATE c. 1846-1847 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Elijah Chandler - 1846-1847
rebuilt c. late 1860's by Charles Watkins - deeds
source

OWNER Nathaniel Hitchings - 1846/47
original present
Charles Watkins - late 1860's

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town -2-5/2.86

TYPE (residential)(single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF mansard cupola ---- dormers 2 on main facade
(wood)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two story, wood frame mansard house with 3-bay main facade, clad with wood shingles. Edges accented with corner and fascia boards. Distinctive straightside mansard profile. Side hall plan. Recessed entrance with heavy, bracketed doorhood. Simply enframed windows with 1/1 wood sash. Pair of round arch dormers (double and single).

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate (drastic) apparently enlarged from one-story Greek Revival cottage c. late 1860's

CONDITION(good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 912 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Wall St's collection of mid 19th c. wood frame Greek Revival and Italianate vernacular houses.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Evidently, the house built on this lot c. 1846-1847 was a one-story, gable roof Greek Revival cottage similar to its neighbors at 1, 2 and 4 Wall St. #3 Wall St was apparently enlarged and "updated" c. mid-late 1860's by the addition of a 2nd floor and mansard roof (as well as a fancy bracketed door hood). Wall St was set out c. 1845 and was evidently named for a stone retaining wall still extant behind the townhouses lining the southwest side of Bunker Hill St, one block to the northeast (the wall is often referred to in mid 19th c. Bunker Hill St deeds). #3

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1848, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1834-1874
Middlesex Deeds - 501:282, 591:125, 126; 661:61, 931:346

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Wall St's lot was part of the large parcel of land owned by Richard Sullivan Sr. during the early-mid 19th c. which encompassed Sullivan St and vicinity from Main to Bunker Hill Sts. Wall St represents a late addition to the system of streets between Elm St-Walker St. Set out c. 1790's-1818, Richard Sullivan Sr was born in Groton, MA, 1779, the fourth son of James Sullivan. Governor of Massachusetts (1808) and President of the Middlesex Canal. It was James Sullivan's involvement in the Middlesex Canal that evidently introduced Richard Sullivan Sr to Charlestown real estate speculation. Completed in 1803, the Canal linked Boston with the Merrimack River Valley-its southern terminals was at Charlestown. Richard Sr purchased what is now Sullivan St and adjoining lands from Oliver Holden c. 1805. Richard Sr also owned large tracts at Charlestown Neck as well as a tavern/hotel at what is now Sullivan Square. Between c. 1840's - 1870's, Richard Sullivan Sr and Richard Sullivan Jr sold off most of the family's real estate holdings - including Wall St properties. In any event, Nathaniel Hitchings, Jr, wheelwright, sold #3's lot "with the buildings thereon" to Elijah Chandler, housewright on April 22, 1847 for $800.00 (see Middlesex deed 501:282). Hitchings apparently purchased from the Sullivans. Chandler probably built the first "house" on this lot in a manner similar to #4 Wall St. He was active as a carpenter in Charlestown building trades for a very short time-from c. 1845-1850. In 1845 he lived at 6-1/2 School St. In 1848 he resided at "Wall near Sullivan St"-evidently referring to #3 Wall St. Chandler died in Charlestown, Ma c. 1850. On August 18, 1851, Ephrain Chandler of Abington, administrator of the estate of Elijah Chandler "late of Charlestown" sold #3 Wall St to Stephen Nichols of Winchester, mason, at public auction on May 11, 1852, for $935.00. Nichols sold #3 to Deborah Chandler for $412.00

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

(591:126). Deborah Chandler, in turn, sold it to Henry Edwards of Boston, engineer, for $1,075.00 on October 8, 1853. Edwards is listed at #3 Wall in 1854. Twelve years later Edwards sold #3 to Charles Watkins, "stair builder", on October 9, 1865 for $1,800.00. Watkins owned this house until at least the mid 1880's. Presumably, Watkins was responsible for the second floor and mansard additions c. late 1860's. By 1901 A D.B. Coleman owned this house.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 4 Wall St. COR. near Sullivan St.

NAME _____
present original Salem Hill:Elm St Walker St

MAP No. 29N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE c. 1846-1849 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER George W. Jordan deeds
source

OWNER George W. Jordan
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town

TYPE (residential)(single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola --- dormers 1 on main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Diminutive, wood frame Greek Revival cottage. Edges accented by narrow corner and fascia boards, 3-bay main facade w/recessed entrance, simple vertical and horizontal board enframements. Simply enframed windows. Gable roof w/single dormer.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1068 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Wall St's interesting collection of mid 19th c. Greek Revival and Italianate wood frame vernacular houses.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) #4 Wall Street is integral to the mid 19th c. character of Wall St., a narrow street situated near the top of Bunker Hill's southwestern slope. This house retains its clapboard sheathing and simple Greek Revival surface treatments. Originally, this house abutted an identical (or at least similar) cottage at #3 Wall St (2nd floor and mansard added c. late 1860's). Wall St. is a late addition to the system of streets developed between Elm St-Walker St. c. 1790-1818. It was set out c. 1845. Wall St deeds dating to 1846-1850 refer to Wall St as "the new street". Wall St. was named for

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the stone retaining wall which is still extant behind the houses bordering the southwestern edge of Bunker Hill St.

On 24 August 1846, Richard Sullivan Jr sold #4 Wall St's lot to George W. Jordan of Charlestown, carpenter for $287.00 (Middlesex 511:553). This deed mentions that this lot is "on the southerly side of Bunker Hill on a new street called Wall." Jordan was probably responsible for #4 Wall St's construction. The first mention of buildings on this property occurs in a deed dated March 15, 1850 (551:234) between George W. Jordan, grantor and Ludwig Meyer of Boston, musician. Jordan is listed in Charlestown Directories as a "ship carpenter" from 1845-1854. In 1845 he lived on Cross St. In 1848 he resided at "Wall near Sullivan"- apparently in #4. In 1852 he is listed at 124 Bartlett St and in 1854 he lived at the rear of 24 Cook St. (Charles) Ludwig Meyer does not appear in the 1848, 1852 Charlestown Directories. By 1854, Meyer had moved to New York city. He sold #4 to Stark, "gentleman of Boston" on August 1, 1854 for $1,200.00. Fifteen years later Stark sold #4 to a Frances M. Brown for $1,500.00. Stark is listed in 1850's and 60's directories as a peddler at 14 Williams St. Frances M. Brown is not listed in 1860's-early 1870's Charlestown Directories. Later owners included Jesse Stevens (1870's, 80's), John S. Whiting heirs (1890's, 1900's). Wall St's house lots were part of the extensive early-mid 19th c. landholdings of Richard Sullivan Sr and Richard Sullivan Jr. Richard Sr was the fourth son of James Sullivan, Massachusetts Governor and President of the Middlesex Canal. It was James Sullivan's involvement in the Middlesex Canal (completed 1803, linked Boston/Charlestown w/Merrimack Valley) that introduced Richard

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Sr. to Charlestown real estate speculation. Richard Sr purchased large tracts in the Sullivan St area (c. 1805, Oliver Holden grantor) and Charlestown Neck. He operated a large tavern/hotel at Sullivan Square (by 1818) and was copartner of the can related Boston and Concord Boating Co. His son Richard Jr, a Boston commercial merchant sold Sullivan family lands from the 1840's - 1870's.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 7-19 Wall St. COR. Walker St.

NAME _

present original

Salem Hill:Elm-Walker Sts

No. 29N-12E SUB AREA

1857

source

ITECT

source

DER David B. Weston and Rufus Mason

source

R Weston and Mason

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-town- 2.5/3-86

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame)(clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 13, 2-story, wood frame Italianate row houses w/3-bay main facades, side hall plans, paired and separate entrance w/bracketed door hoods and cornices-similar to #19-35 Russell St, to rear, in terms of design.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate drastic)

CONDITION(good -fair -poor) LOT AREA 7=815, 8=788, 9=789, 10=785, 11-14=4x790, 15=792, 16=793, 17=794, 18=795, 19=910 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Built c. 1857, #7-19 Wall St. represents the work of prolific mid 19th c. - Charlestown "painters" (builders) David B. Weston and Rufus Mason. Although the fabric and elements of most of these wood-frame Italianate row houses has been altered, this group retains its original form, illustrating one of Charlestown's more ambitious 19th c. speculative housing developments (ambitious in terms of the number of units). Prior to the late 1850's, this row's lots were part of the extensive Charlestown land holdings of Richard Sullivan, Jr. and Francis Cunningham. Evidently, Sullivan sold these

A

Bibliography - Maps: 1818, 1833, 1839, 1878, 1851
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901
Charlestown Directories: 1850's
Middlesex Deeds

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	xx	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	xx				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

lots to David B. Weston and Rufus Mason. Charlestown Directoris indicate that several of this group's oroginal owners purchased these houses c. 1857. William B. Onthank, policeman, #18's first owner is listed at 25 Allston St. in 1856 and is first listed at #18 in 1858 (at that time he is listed as an "iceman"). Middlesex deeds indicate that William b. Onthank paid Weston andMason $1,800.00 for #18 Wall St on Sept. 2, 1857. Weston andMason were partners in a "painting" business from c. early 1850's-early 1860's. Although they are referred to as "painters" in mid 19th c. Charlestown Directories, certain deeds and advertisements clearly indicate that Weston and Mason were builders. Initially, both men are listed as painters in 1842-Weston lived at 2 Mill St. while Mason resided on Green St. They formed forces in a painting business in 1852-at that time they both lived at 1 Crystal Place. By the early 1860's they are listed as "painters and glaziers" living 216 and 218 Bunker Hill St. They dissolved their partnership in 1863-henceforth Weston worked as secretary and agent (and later visitor) for the Overseers of the Poor in Boston. He is listed as living at 274 Bunker Hill St. until the early 1890's. Rufus Mason subsequently formed a new building concern called Rufus Mason and son (active c. 1864-early 1870's). Other examples of Weston and Mason's work includes: 19-35 Russell St, 214 Mason Ct., 360-368 Main St., Forest Pl., and Crystal Pl.-these houses fall within the period of 1857-1862.

In any event, #7-19 Wall St's owners in 1875 included: Henry Tomlinson, tailor, 284 Washington, house 33 Russell St-#19; William B. Onthank, teamster-#18, Alonzo Anthank (occ. unlisted)-#17, Wallace A. Rowell, wheelwright, 183 Portland St., Boston-#16; Paschallstone,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

machined (listed here in 1858)-#15; Richard Collins, occ. unlisted-#14; Cath. Ready-#13; Joseph Gordon-occ. unlisted-#12; Amost Stone, county treasurer and Treasurer of Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank-#11; George W. Blood, liquors, 24 Brattle Square, Boston-#10; F.A. Blaiddell-Clerk; Charles STevens-#8; Samuel W. Page-#7

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

#'s 1–5 Wallace Ct. ↑

ADDRESS 1-8 Wallace Court COR. Monument Square

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 2811-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE ca. 1849-1851 Middlesex Deeds, plans, maps
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER William Bragdon deeds
source

OWNER William Bragdon deeds
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 6·1/6·87 b. 2/1-87

TYPE (residential) single double (rows) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2-#'s 1,2,3; 8,7,6 3-#'s 4,5 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola – dormers 1 per roof slope

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Cul-de-sac bordered by 8-flat-front Greek Revival Row houses - encompasses 2-story houses at #'s 1,2,3; 3-story houses at #4,5. On left side of cul-de-sac are 2-story houses - #'s 6,7,8. All bldgs are constructed of red brick w/ granite faced basements, side-hall plans, 3-bay main facades. Recessed entrances - multi pane side lights/rectangular transoms at front doors, particularly noteworthy are acid etched floral motifs on sidelights and transoms of #'s 1,2. In general windows exhibit simple brownstone sills and lintels - heavier entrance lintels w/ tabs. Various window sash configurations - mostly 6/6 wood sash. Oriel windows rest on bracketed door hoods*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1-5-? 6=1848 7=1448 8=1392 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS - cul de sac terminates at attractive garden-area w/ hedge, trees and decorative cast iron kneiwel-post.

*-strike an Italianate note. Some houses exhibit dentilated brick work. Each gable roofed bldg. possesses a single dormer.
Note: oriel windows located above entrances (Map) at #'s 1, 2, 3.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Bordered by 8 flat-front two and three story Greek Revival, Greek Revival/Italianate row houses, Wallace Court ranks among Charlestown's most picturesque cul-de-sacs. Its red brick, granite trimmed residences date to ca. 1849-1851. Architecturally, these houses extoll the solid, straightforward, stylistically conservative virtues of Charlestown row housing of the mid 19th century.

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1834-74
Boston Directories - post-1875
Panoramic view - 1848
Middlesex Deeds - #8 - 571:72, 511:444
Ellen Jane Kutz - M.I.T. Thesis - Monument Sq.
"Charlestown Enterprise" - Sept 6, 1919, p. 2 -
"Street Names" cont'd.

Moved; date if known

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation	
Agricultural		Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts		Industry	
Commerce		Military	
Communication		Political	
Community/ development	X		

#'s 6, 7, & Wallace C.

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Wallace Court has significant historical associations with prominent mid 19th c. Charlestown citizen George Washington Warren. Wallace Courts houses evidently represent the work of 1840's/early 1850's "painter" (and almost certainly builder) William Bragdon. In addition, William Carlton, an important 19th c. Charlestown/Boston inventor and lamp manufacturer owned #'s 1, 2 Wallace Ct. (ca. early 1850's - his death in 1876)

During the early 19th c. the alms house was located on or near the site of Wallace Court ("corner of High and Adams St.") Wallace Court - at least its path - was extant by 1839. It takes its name from the Wallace family who lived on Breeds Hill near the Court. The Wallaces lost property in this area during the Battle of Bunker Hill. The 1848 Panoramic View of Bunker Hill and Middlesex Plans - Book 4A, Plan 38 present contradictory evidence as to the developement status of Wallace Court during the late 1840's. The panoramic view of 1848 shows a long 2-story gable/roofed row of at least 5 houses on the site of what is now 1-5 Wallace Ct. On the other hand the Middlesex Plan dated April 1849 indicates that Wallace Court and vicinity has been surveyed for house lots but no buildings were, as yet, extant. The April 1849 plan is entitled "Lots Belonging to George Washington Warren, trustee." Middlesex Deeds indicate that houses were extant on Wallace Court by May, 1851 and the McIntyre map of 1852 indicates all of this cul-de-sacs houses were extent by that year. George Washington Warren, developer of the 20-lot tract that included Wallace Ct., was a prominent 19th c. Charlestown lawyer, jurist and president of the Bunker Hill Monument Assoc. For many years Warren lived at #7 Monument Sq - (1847). It should be noted that Wallace Ct lies just outside the boundaries of the Bunker Hill Monument Assoc's 115-lot tract. The BHMA was organized in 1823. Its original intention was to erect a monument to commemorate the Battle of Bunker Hill - June 17, 1775 - the monument was to stand in the midst of an open area/battle field. By the 1830's, population pressures, transportation improvements placed pressures on the BHMA members to consider extensive residential developement of their land. Lots were first auctioned off in 1839, the first houses were built along Lexington, Monument and Concord Sts during the early 1840's, as the Monument was completed in 1842. Wallace Ct's building are contemporaries (though slightly less substantial) of Monument Square's first buildings (late 1840's - early 1850's). Wallace Courts deed chronologies (for #'s 5 and 8) indicate that #'s 1-8 Wallace Ct's builder was William Bragdon, "painter" He was active in Charlestown building trades from ca. 1842 - 1853. (See Form on

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown	Form No:
Property Name: Wallace Court #'s 1-8	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Hill st., another picturesque cul-de-sac of the ca. late 1840's-50's) William Carlton, an early property owner on Wallace Court. (#'s 1 and 2 His daughter, Mrs. Luther Whitney, for many years lived at #3). was a prominent Charlestown/Boston lamp manufacturer. He was born in Haverhill, Ma. in 1797. In early life he learned the copper and tinsmith trade. Mr. Carleton came to Charlestown in 1818. During the 1820's, while working in Boston, Carleton invented a small lamp which proved to be wonderful successful—this investment lead to a career as a manufacturer of lamps, lanterns, gas fixtures and chandeliers. In addition, he was the first man in Boston to use a stationary engine. He was the director of the New England Glass Co. and the Boston and Sandwich Glass Co. In addition, he was one of the original members of the Bunker Hill Monument Assoc. During the 1850's and 60's he lived in the old Edward Everett House (see Form on 14 Harvard st). Carleton was also a philanthropist, donating $50,000 to found a college in Northfield, Minnesota which bears his name. His son, William Carlton, for many years, resided at #4 Monument Square. Mr. Carlton was "prominently identified with every patriotic movement and took an active interest in the battleground of Bunker Hill. He died in 1876.

Evidently #3 Wallace Court's original owner was Wm. Carlton's son-in-law Luther Whitney—apparently Whitney worked for his father-in-law's business—in 1852 his occupation is listed as "lamps and burning fluid". Also residing on Wallace Ct. in 1852 was Levi Flint, provisions dealer. Flint purchased #8's" land with the buildings thereon" from William Bragdon, "painter" on May 22, 1851. [#8 appears as lot #11 on the plan of Warrens estate"—April 1849.]

By 1875, Wallace Court's owners included William Carlton—#'s 1 and 2, Luther Whitney (still at #3), Benj. F. Hatch, clerk, 9 Chauncy st. Boston, —#4; Francis Williams, occ(?)—#5; Alex. Whitney (occ?)—#6; Thomas Gaffney—"stoves and tinware", Chelsea, corner Joiner, #7; and Levi Flint, "provisions", 28 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston—#8.

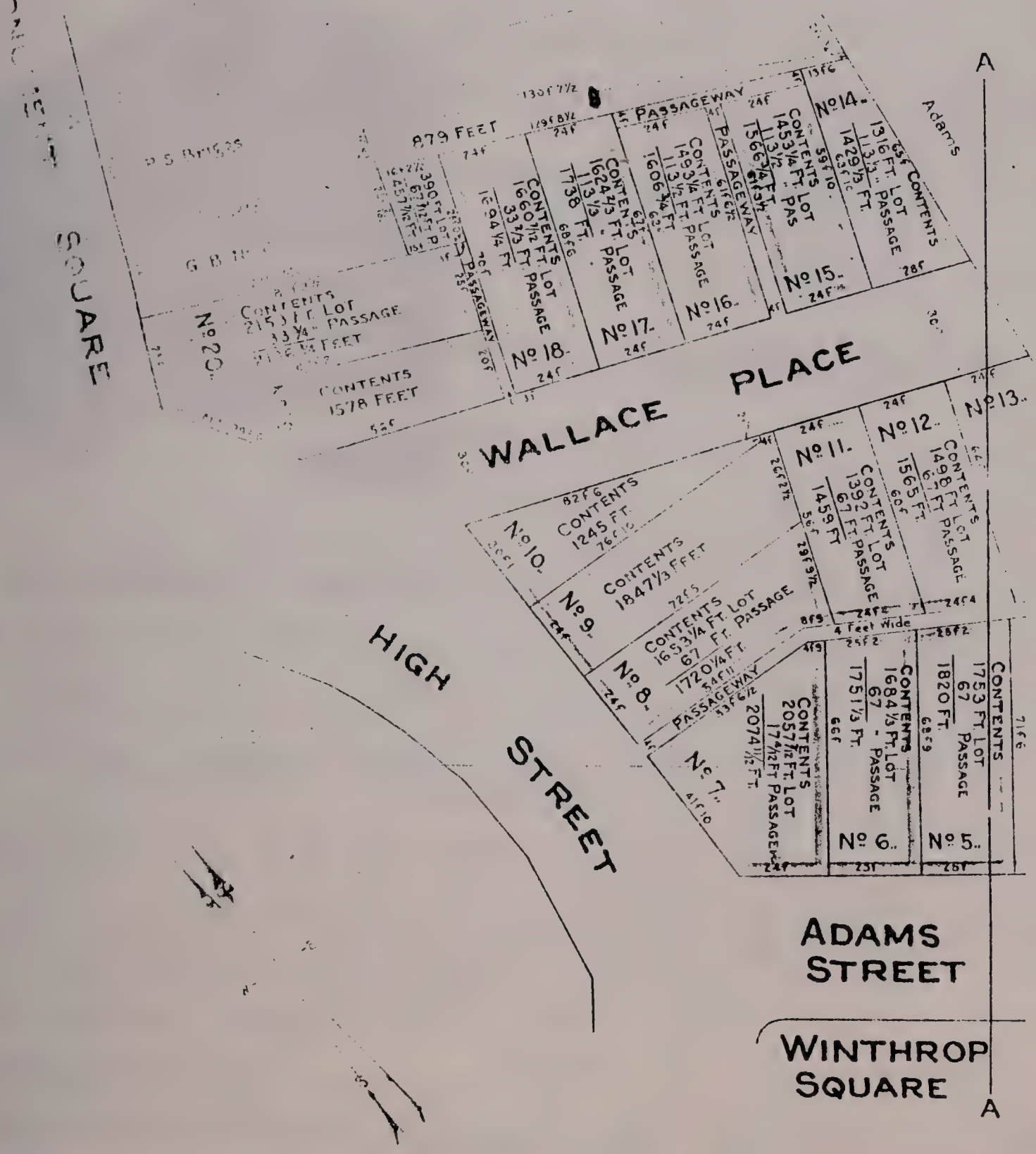
Owners in 1885 included: Frank Todd, occ?—#'s 1, 2; Wm. E. Carlton—#3; Benj. Hatch—#4; Rhodes Lockwood—Davidson Rubber Co [see Form on #14 Green st. and — Brighton st.)—#5; Thomas Gaffney—#'s 6, 7 and Levi Flint—(see above)—#8.

Owners in 1892: Frank Todd (occ?)—#1; Albert L. Hamilton, baker, 39 S. Margin—#2; Jeremiah Sullivan—porter—#3; Benj. Hatch—#4; Daniel and John Doherty—#5; Patrick Kearns—(occ?)—#6; Thomas Gaffney—#7; Levi Flint—#8.

Owners in 1901—John O'Connor—#1; Patrick Clark—#2; Heirs of Jeremiah Sullivan—#3; Benj. F. Hatch—#4; Charles Doherty—#5; Patrick Kearns—#6; Heirs of Ellen Murphy—#7 and Heirs of Jeremiah Sullivan—#8.

PLAN of LOTS in Charlestown belonging to G. Washington Warren. Trustee.
Boston. April 1849 Alex. Wadsworth Surveyor

PLAN Book 4A
38



Plan Book 4A Plan 38(B of 2)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 49 Warren St. COR. Winthrop St.

NAME St. Mary's School Elderly Housing / St. Mary's School
present / original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA ____

DATE 1901-1902 "Charlestown Enterprise"
source Sept 28, 1901

ARCHITECT Keeley and Houghton "
source

BUILDER Stephen Brennan - masonwork; Charles Logue - woodwork
source

OWNER Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Parochial School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Boxy, 4-story Romanesque Rev./Queen Anne masonry parochial school constructed of brick w/granite trimming's. 3-bays x 13 bays — polychromatic surface treatments, corbelled and arched cornice in vaguely Romanesque manner. Basement windows exhibit heavy rock faced granite lintels - in general granite lintels at fls 2 and 3. 4th fl. windows culminate in wide header brick work arches (6 rows of header bricks) Groups of five windows set within corbelled arches of the cornice. This building retains multipanel double entrance doors (Map) S. Main entrance - narrow Warren st. end wall with granite key stone inscribed with a cross - Above key stone is rock faced stone inscribed inscribed "ST. Mary's School".

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Rehabilitated in 1986 for elderly housing

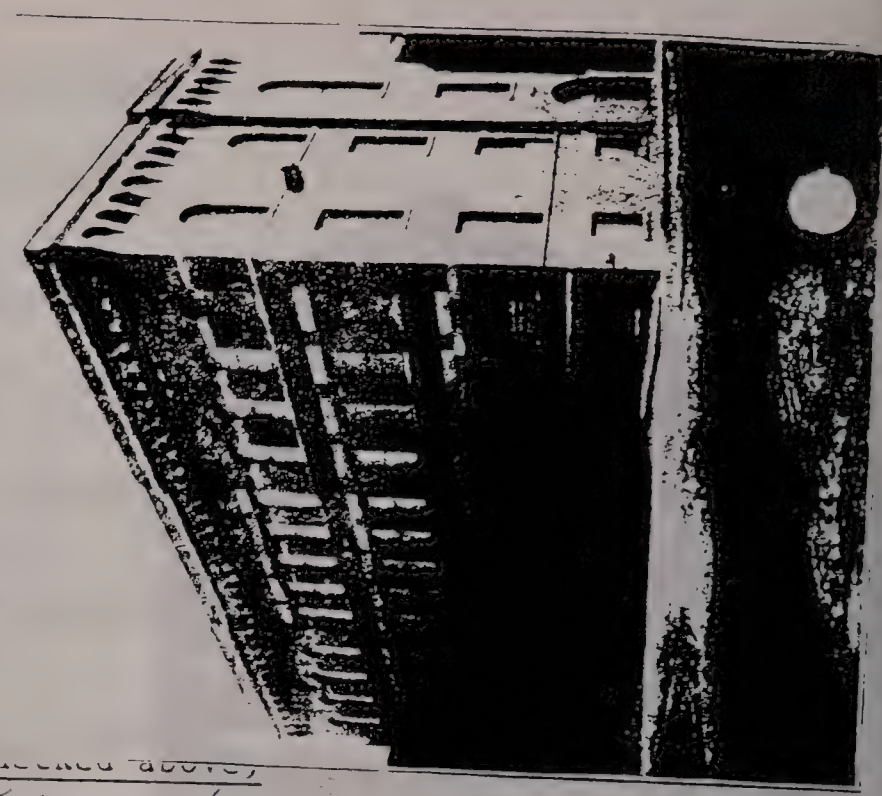
CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA ____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited on large corner lot across the street from St Mary's Church.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built in 1901-1902, the former St. Mary's Roman Catholic Parochial School - together with the Gothic St Marys R.C. Church (1887-92) at 55 Warren st. and the highly eclectic townhouse at 59 Warren St (1871) form one of Charlestown's most interesting Victorian streetscapes. St. Mary's School

Atlas - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Enterprise" - Sept 21, 1901
Col - 1, 2, 3.



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	
Agricultural	___	Education	X
Architectural	X	Exploration settlemen	
The Arts	___	Industry	
Commerce	___	Military	
Communication	___	Political	
Community/ development	X	Religion	X

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Heavy Romanesque Revival archer with Queen Anne polychromatic treatments - its design has been credited to the Brooklyn New York-based firm of Keeley and Houghton - successors and New England church architect (See Forms on St Marys R.C. Church 55 Warren st and St. Francis De Sales R.C. Church Bunker Hill st.). Keeley and Houghton were responsible for St. Margaret's Church and Convent in Dorchester. Ma J. During the late 19th c. St. Marys Parochial school had been housed in the old Training Field or Common School at 3 Common st. (see Form). The "new" St Mary's School at 49 Warren st was built to "contain nine classrooms 34 x 25 in dimensions. The Common st. school contained only 6 classrooms. The "new" St Mary's school was described in a "Charlestown Enterprise" article dated Sept 28, 1901 as being built of "Barrington brick with granite trimmings and will have a frontage of 40' on Warren st. and 100' on Winthrop St. Long corridors will extend the length of the building on the east side with stairways at either end of iron and fire proof materials. There will be toilet rooms on each floor and in the basement. The framing of the building will be of hard pine and the interior finish to be of ash and oak. The building will be warmed by steam heat and the illumination will be electric lights.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

"Charlestown Enterprise"

Charlestown Ente

VOL. 33. NO. 39. CHARLESTOWN, MASS., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 28. 1901

WINTHROP STREET FRONT

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

It Will Be Ready for Occupancy at the Beginning of the Fall Term Next Year.

WARREN STREET FRONT

The new St. Mary's schoolhouse will [illegible] classrooms [illegible] for an dimensions. For comparison [illegible] stated that the common street schoolhouse, in the same block, contains six classrooms each 25x30 feet, which are considered [illegible] fifty pupils in each classroom. As it will be seen the new schoolhouse will have ample room for two [illegible] pupils.

The building will be of Farrington brick, with granite trimmings and will have a frontage of 40 feet on Warren street and [illegible] feet on Winthrop street, extending back almost to the parish house, leaving a whole [illegible] the school house there will be a [illegible] passageway. Long corridors will extend the entire length of the building on the east side with stairways at either end of stone and fireproof materials. There will be [illegible] rooms on each floor and in the basement.

The framing of the building will be of hard pine and the interior finish is to be of ash and oak. The building will be warmed by steam heat and the illumination will be by electric lights.

Kelley & Houghton of Brooklyn are the architects. Stephen Brennan is doing the mason work and Charles Logue has the contract for the woodwork.

August 1, Reagan & Co. commenced the demolition of the old brick buildings that then occupied a portion of the site. Within ten days the work of excavating for the foundations and basement was completed. The structure is now advancing to the second floor, and it is hoped to have the roof on before cold weather sets in. The contract calls for the completion [illegible] date of next year. Father McMahon [illegible]

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 55 Warren st. betw. COR. Soley and Winthrop sts.

NAME St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (present) St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (original)

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field / Winthrop Square

DATE 1887-1892 "Charlestown Enterprise" newspaper articles (source)

ARCHITECT Patrick C. Keeley (on site interior design work conducted by Keeley's son C.P. Keeley). (source)

BUILDER Holmes Brothers - contractors D.D. Taylor "supt. of the work" Charlestown Enterprise Oct 22, 1887 (source)

OWNER Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston (original) (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-8-2/3-'87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus sub basement (?)

ROOF Gable cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large, Late Gothic Revival church - rugged exterior of light colored Rockport granite w/ brick trimmings. Essentially long, rectangular form w/ low tower at Warren/Winthrop st. corner. Small rectangular wing projects from rear portion of Soley st. wall. Two main entrances on Warren st. facade reached via flights of granite steps. Replacement wooden outer doors at both entrances - entrances are set within broad pointed arches - upper portion of arches contains bands of 4 quatrefoil stain glass windows w/ large circular panels above containing 4-quatrefoil windows w/ smaller circular windows. All openings edged w/ brick work trim. Crucifix topped entrance arch projects upwards into great pointed arch window at head of nave. Corner tower characterized on upper levels by lancet windows set within wider, recessed pointed arch panels. Pointed arch at top level of tower features occulus windows (repeated on 4 sides of tower) occulus window also appears near apex of Warren st. gable. Pinnacle of buttress at Warren/Soley corner no longer extant - its base and (Map) finally surmounted pyramidal cap are missing. Side walls considerable interest to Winthrop st, Soley st. streetscape via rythmic repitition of "short" and tall (upper level) stained glass windows and above all the buttresses. Above pointed arches of 2nd level, between buttresses are interrupted course of large dentils w/ continual large dentil course below eaves of Nave's gable roof. Pinnacle partially intact at rear of church, Winthrop st. side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Some original exterior pinnacles have been removed.

NOTE: The steeple was never built due to the danger of the foundation sinking from the additional weight.

CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA 14732 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Together with former Parochial school (Romanesque Revival) at 49 Warren st. and eclectic/Gothic town house at #59 Warren st. forms interesting masonry streetscape of medieval architecture - derived facades.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church built in 1887-1892 is a good example of Late Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture. It was designed by the important Brooklyn, N.Y.-based church architect Patrick C. Keeley. He was the architect of Charlestown's St. Francis De Sales R.C. Church on the summit of Bunker Hill (1859-1861). This church's parish was the first set off from Boston's Roman Catholic cathedral (in 1828). The present St. Mary's R.C. Church is the successor

Bibliography – Charlestown Atlases – 1880, 1915
1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
St Mary's, Charlestown, Ma., 150 Years (1978)
The Catholic churches of Boston and its vicinity by William A. Leahy, 1892.
"The New Enterprise", Charlestown, Ma. March 8, 1884, p.1 "An interesting sketch of its [St. Mary's] Foundation and Progress".

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	
Agricultural	____	Education	x	X Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ inventio	
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanita	
Commerce	____	Military	____	X	
Communication	____	Political	____	Transport	
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Church building to the first St. Mary's R.C. Church in Charlestown (built 1828/29) located on Richmond st (now old Rutherford Ave), between Union and Austin sts.

St. Mary's R.C. Church's architect, Patrick C. Keeley (1816 – 1896) was born at Kilkenny, Ireland, the son of an architect, with whom he was associated in practice for a number of years. In 1841, Keeley migrated to the U.S., subsequently settling in Brooklyn. Keely's specialty was Catholic Church architecture – he is reputed to have built at least 500 Roman Catholic churches and cathedrals in N.Y. ~~state~~, alone, exclusive of New York City. In addition he built churches in New England and Canada. Keeley was active in Boston church/school design from c.1847 (Notre Dame Academy, Roxbury) through the early 1890's (St. Mary's, Charlestown, dedicated 1892). Douglas Shand Tucci notes that Keeley designed "thirty-some local churches." Important Boston area examples of Keeley's work includes Cathedral of the Holy Cross on Washington st. South End (1866–1876) and the church of The Immaculate Concept Harrison Ave. 1861.

St. Mary's R.C. church's site at Winthrop/Warren/Soley sts possesses an interest and ironic (given its later religious association) Pre/Revolutionary War histo Prior to the Revolution, a distillery was located on this site. As early as 1650 Walter Edmunds owned and operated a distillery on St. Mary's site. He had bee "apprenticed in England to the distilling of strong liquors" Edmunds descendan owned this distillery until 1726. Peter Calef, a leading Charlestown physic

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

owned it from 1726 – 1735. Peter Calef's son Joseph, a tanner, owned this distillery from 1735 – 1750. Later owners of this distillery included James Turnbull (1750 – 1782) and Jesse and John H. Brown, Hatters (Hat and cap store at 15 City Sq.) By ca. late 18th c. Francis Hyde original owner of #32 Cordis st (re Form) operated the old Edmonds distillery as a soap factory unt 1843. Hyde then sold it to Samuel Kidder and Co., a firm well known in Charlestown as manufacturing chemists. Kidder later sold this property to his partner Daniel White. Evidently, White built – built a brick commercial/residential block on the portion of the lot bordering St. Mary's st. (shown on

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) the 1868 Sanborn Insurance Atlas as 3 contiguous brick structures (3-stories) w/ 1-story wooden ells. To rear of this lot was a large brick structure – presumably the old distillery/soap factory. This property was sold by White to Edmunds and Stowell in 1868 and was for a tim known as "the Chemical Factory". In 1883, St. Mary's R.C. Church's future site was sold to leading Charlestown/Boston contractor/real estate specu lator Patrick O'Riordan. For a short time dry goods and "wool rags" dealing Kloos family members rented the commercial/residential bldg. on this site for their "old rags business". In 1885 Archbishop Williams

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: St Mary's R.C. Church 55 Warren st.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

purchased this lot for the construction of the present St. Mary's R.C. church. In 1887 the commercial/residential block and the old distillery/soap factory/chemical factory was demolished to accomodate St. Mary's R.C. Church.

St. Mary's Parish in Charlestown was established in 1828. It was the first parish set off from the Cathedral and the second catholic church to be built in the Boston area — the first St. Mary's R.C. Church in Charlestown was located on Richmond st, now Old Rutherford Ave. Joseph Fenwick, the second Bishop of Boston, in founding the parish said "it was for the greater conveinence of the workmen employed at the Navy Yard and at the Glass works in East Cambridge." According to an article in Charlestown's "New Enterprise" dated March 8, 1884, "St. Mary's was designed to embrace the territory of what is now Cambridge, Somerville, Arlington, Medford and Malden, as well as Charlestown." The first St. Mary's church building was described as "an exceedingly plain and unpretentious edifice constructed of brick. The style of the building is Roman". The present or "new" St. Mary's R.C. Church was built under the leadership of Rev. John W. McMahon D.D. On April 14, 1885, the deeds were passed for 15,000 feet of land on Warren, Winthrop and Soley streets, the price being $32,000.00. The cornerstone was laid on Oct. 23, 1887. The first religious service was held in the basement on May 26, 1889 and ten years later, the church was consecrated. At the time of consecration the total expenditure represented not less than $300,000.00. Patrick C. Keeley of Brooklyn submitted three designs for St. Mary's R.C. Church, including: one of Somerville stone, one of granite and the other of brick with stone trimmings.

According to an article in the Charlestown Enterprise written at the time of this church's dedication in October, 1892 the style of St Mary's R.C. church was described as "Tudor Gothic". This church's interior finish was described as "rich and unique." The Charlestown Enterprise reporter present at the dedication noted that "the ceiling is finished in wood, formed into bays and pannelled in geometrical forms, moulded and enriched with carved tracery. The trusses are exposed and are a marked feature of the ceiling, being finished in fine tracery and panel work. ..... as there are no columns, these trusses support the roof and the effect from the floor is very fine. On the King posts of each truss are conspicuous and finely carved figures representing the angels of faith, Hope, charity, Sacrifice, Mercy and Passion." The entire woodwork is stained and polished and all the tracery and mouldings are covered w/ ornamental stucco work. The windows are connected by stucco mouldings, which continuing over the top are formed

into canopies, enriched w/ fine tracery. Lower down on the walls, the space between the windows are occupied by stations of the Cross. These stations are each 5' wide and 8' high and represent the work of Joseph Siebel a New York Sculptor". [These stations of the cross are identical to a set Siebel designed for St. Joseph's Cathedral in New York City.—The moulds for these stations were broken after use at Charlestown and Hartford Ct.). "The Charlestown Enterprise" article dated Oct. 1, 1892, went on to note that St. Mary's were "richly tinted and gilded." Furthermore "all of the finish of the wainscoting and pews are in oak, highly polished. The vestry is well appointed, with double vestment case and alter boys' closets. There are 42 oak chairs for the alter boys, which are placed in the sanctuary. The latter is enclosed by a heavy rail of cast brass columns, with an oak top. There are sixteen clusters of gas and electric jets for illuminating purposes." This article notes that P.C. Keeley's son C.P. Keeley supervised the church's interior design work. The windows of St. Mary's Church were made in Munich Germany. It was noted in the "Charlestown Enterprise" that "unlike many stained glass windows they do not shut out the light of nature and the church is not made gloomy, even in the darkest and gloomiest days." Particularly noteworthy are the three windows over the high alter. The central window was a gift of the Bishop of Hartford, brother of the pastor of St. Mary's. The Charlestown Enterprise article dated Oct 1, 1892 goes into considerable detail regarding the location and subject matter of the stained glass windows. This article also mentions that the alters were built by Charles E. Hall and company and "are the best Vermont statuary and Mexican and Algerian onyx— being highly wrought and carved." According to this article "the side alters are the same material as the high alter." It is interesting to note that the original alter at the first St. Mary's church was the alter of the Baptistry in the lower church..

The basement of the church was completed May 1889 and was used shortly thereafter for services. The steeple was never built due to the danger of the foundation sinking from the additional weight— it was never built.

<u>Note</u>: Further information on this church is provided in a "Charlestown Enterprise" article dated, Oct 22, 1887. At that time it was reported that "the design will be Gothic (length 153'6" width 80'10") On the Soley street corner will be a 2-story projection 30'x30' to be used as a sacristy or priests robing room. The center doorway is very elaborate with granite and pressed brick trimmings and ornamental pediment above. Two pinnacles rise in front to add to the general effect and two are placed in the rear. The roof will be hard southern pine, slated and supported by 18 granite buttresses. There will be 10 stained glass windows on each side, 27' high and 6' wide. For the present, the tower will be capped at 88 feet and left unfinished. The basement is to be 130'x72'..... Holmes Brothers have the entire contract for construction and D. D. Taylor is supt. of the work." St. Mary's organ was built by Woodberry and Harris of Boston and ranked among the largest organs of the city.

In 1887, the estimated cost of St. Mary's R.C. Church was $ 200,000.00

<u>Bibliography cont'd</u> — "Charlestown Enterprise" — "The New St. Marys", April 9, 1887. p.1
"Charlestown Enterprise" — "An Historical site" April 7, 1888 p.2, col 2
"Charlestown Enterprise" "Impressive Dedication services to be held in New Edifice" Sept 24 1892, p.
"Charlestown Enterprise" "The Grand Fruition - St. Mary's to be dedicated on Oct 2. Oct 1, 1892 - p.1
"Charlestown Enterprise" "The Design will be Gothic" - Oct 22, 1887

From Wolcott Cutler's
Slides of old Charlestown

CHA 157-A1

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Built in 1829 on Richmond Street, now Rutherford Avenue, near Union Street. Its size was 45 by 133 feet; and there were galleries on three sides. The interior showed patterns and scrolls in fresco on the walls and ceiling, and had several paintings. It was used until the completion of the new St. Mary's Church in 1888.

The land was bought from Capt. Archibald McNeil, who had owned all 20 acres of Lynde's Point before 1800 and kept a large mansion on what is now Washington Street when he sold 2 acres in 1814 to Col. Samuel Jacques, and the rest to several of the most distinguished citizens of Charlestown.

The first Roman Catholic Church in Boston was erected only a few years before, in 1803.

Interior of Old Church

Exterior of Old Saint Mary's Church, Rutherford Avenue

FROM: ST. MARY'S Church, Charlestown, MA. One Hundred and Fifty Years 1978 - (Collection of Charlestown Public Library)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 59 Warren st. COR. Soley st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1871 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Robert R. Wiley Middlesex Deeds
source

OWNER Robert R. Wiley
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-4-1/3,4,5-1986

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, attic

ROOF hip-on-mansard cupola — dormers 2 on Warren st 1 on Soley st.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Highly unusual red brick town house exhibiting High Victorian Gothic and Mansard elements, highly plastic form 1 main facade characterized by 3-segment set-back: bow front, entrance bay and ell. Rises 3-stories from low granite faced basement to corbelled cornice and straightsided mansard roof. Salient features include bow front, followed by recessed entrance bay w/ flight of granite stairs leading to deeply recessed entrance - late 19th c. double, multi panel front doors are still intact. To left of entrance at the second fl is a Gothicized oriel supported by 5 wooden curvilinear braces. Oriel's base consists of saw tooth course and wooden panels containing recessed trefoil motifs - these panels are carried over the length of the entrance bay. Slender colonnettes are interspersed between the oriels 4 long, narrow windows. The oriel (Map) capped by a pyramidal roof. (The A.I.A. guide to Boston refers to this oriel as a bartizan term more usually associated w/ fortress structures.) In general windows feature simple brick stone sill and lintel bands - w/ the exception of the keystone lintels of the bows 2nd fl. (over)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Warren st's remarkable collection of late 18th-late 19th c. buildings - Warren st. is said to be the oldest street in Charlestown - dating to at least 1638 and formerly called "Back st".

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

At first glance 59 Warren st., with its striking form and Gothic elements, appears to be the rectory of St. Mary's church - indeed, this town house, together with St. Mary's church and Parochial School (55 and 49 Warren st, respectively) form a memorable streetscape. 59 Warren st. in fact, predates the other buildings by several decades and was built as a private residence by and for master mason

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

"Brief" Description cont'd. In general windows contain 2/2 wood sash. Hip on Mansard roof retains slate shingles but is missing cast-iron cresting referred to in the A.I.A. Boston Guide. Particularly noteworthy are the Gothic dormers of the Warren + Soley st. facades e.g. the triangular shaped dormer and tall attic window above the bow front - flanked by polychromatic brick work and surmounted by steeply pitched gable roof. Noteworthy features on the Soley st. facade include the 2nd fl. oriel w/ large support brackets underneath.

Robert R. Wiley (1828-1903). Architectually, this house's design is unique within the Boston area. At 59 Warren st. Wiley has married the traditional, Federal Period-derived bow or swell front with an irregular "stepped-back" form, Gothic sized elements and a hip-on-Mansard roof. This house's "stepped back" main facade is somewhat reminicent of the late 1850's/early 1860's row houses grouped at the corners of Chester Sq. in Boston's South End. Accentuating this distinctive "stepped-back" effect is the 2nd fl. Gothicized oriel at the entrance bay's corner. Particularly noteworthy is the juxtaposition of traditional bow front w/ a Gothic dormer directly above - the main facade's triangular dormer strikes an architectural note as eccentric as the Egyptian Pylon form dormers of Beacon Hill's 57 Hancock st (c.1875).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This house has significant historical associations w/ Charlestown Mason/builder/contractor Robert R. Wiley. In addition, an early 20th c. owner was Charlestown teamster/contractor/politician, Patrick O'Riordan. Robert R. Wiley was born in Charlestown on March 4, 1828. He was the son of Aaron and Lydia Rich Wiley. He attended the Training Field school. In terms of residency, Wiley lived a somewhat nomadic life within a small section of Charlestown - as a child he lived on Winthrop st. in a house located on what is now part of the ST Mary's Parochial School lot. After his marriage in 1849 he built the two wood frame

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) Italianate dwelling houses between St. Mary's rear wall and the Fire station (see form on 30, 32 Winthrop st.). During the 1860's he lived at 17 Soley st. He moved into 59 Warren st in 1871 (The 1868 Atlas shows a 2-story wood frame predecessor house on #59's lot.) By the early 1880's he was living in the wood frame dwelling at the corner of Soley st. and Monument Sq. He spent the last years of his life at #18 Soley st. Wiley was initially employed in a provisions store and then worked as a mason's apprentice to H. B. Faunce. He worked as a journeyman until 1850. In that year

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Charlestown	Form No:
Property Name: 59 Warren St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

he founded the firm of Cushing and Wiley. By the 1860's he was working alone as a mason/builder and contractor. On May 1, 187 he paid Kendall Bailey $3,900.00 for 59 Warren st (keeping in mind that "the buildings thereon" probably refers to a 2-story wooden house on this lot that was either moved or taken down - $3,900.00 would seem to be too low a price for the present house by 1870's standards). see Middlesex deed 1159:504. By 1885, John E. Maynard "The Bowdoin Square Livery man" owed #59 Warren st. He is listed in the 1885 Boston Directory as "Revere stable, 4 Bowdoin Sq., house 59 Warren st." By 1892 a John Wall (occupation?) owned this property. During the early 1900's, prominent Charlestown teamster/contractor/real estate speculator and politician Patrick O'Riordan owned this house.

Patrick O'Riordan was a native of Lawrence, Ma. He moved to Richmond, Va. in 1850. During his 6-year stay in Richmond he worked as a shipper in a large wholesale house. He returned to Charlestown in 1857 and became an employee of the Navy Yard. In 1860, with only one horse, he began a career as a teamster and contractor. By the mid 1880's he was one of the leading contractors in Boston, with stables on Dorchester Ave, South Boston and Chelsea St., Charlestown. He enjoyed "constant employment for 160 horses". In 1887 he had 150 horses and 300 men employed in one big job - the widening of Beacon st. for the West End Land Co (see Narrative History, Fenway BLC survey project - also Audubon Circle write-up.). O'Riordan was responsible for the construction of the Dorchester Bay main sewer - referred in the Charlestown Enterprise as "the most stupendous work of its kind ever accomplished in New England." He was also responsible for the South Boston and Beacon st. Sewers. Interestingly, it was Patrick O'Riordan and employees that put into place the fluted portion of the soldiers monument on the Boston Common - a task thought impossible because of the stone's great weight. In addition, all of the blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter, horse-shoing and harness making was performed in Patrick O'Riordan's own shops. By 1887 his monthly expense for his business was $37,000.00. (over)

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

Mr. O'Riordan was also a successful realestate speculator, owning a number of investment properties in Charlestown. He also owned farms outside the city in Tewksbury, Canton, Wilmington, Woburn, Winchester, Lexington and Concord.

Bibliography

Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911

Charlestown Business Directories - 1834 - 1874

Boston Business Directories - 1875 - 1910

Middlesex Deeds 701: 292, 1871, May 2

Charlestown Enterprise - Jan 24, 1903; p. 1 - Robert R. Wiley obit.

Charlestown Enterprise / Charlestown News - Sept 3, 1887 p. 1 "Our Self-Made Men".

A. I. A. Guide to Boston, Susan and Michael Southworth, 1984

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS #72, 74 Warren St COR. near Monument Ave

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Town Hill

DATE ca. 1837 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Daniel J. Coburn
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-T. 1/5-'87

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola – dormers –

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Greek Revival, wood-frame double house, main facade consists of broad, 5-bay, street facing gable (w/ 5-bay side walls), granite block basement, tall center entrance w/ Greek Rev. enframements, e.g. pilasters and narrow, pedimented entablature. Entrance originally recessed - presently displays late 19th c. outer doors and transom. Still in fact are original inner door and multi pane sidelights and transom. In general windows are fully and simply enframed w/ 2/1 wood sash. Building crowned by broad pedimented gable roof w/ trio of windows at attic level. Side wall (north) features low ground level secondary entrance at center. (possibly not original) Edges of house accented by narrow base and corner boards. House retains clapboard fabric.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2268 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Together with #80 Warren St. (next door) and #'s 77, 79 Warren St. (across the street), #'s 72/74 Warren St. forms a node of well-crafted Greek Revival wood-frame houses within the Town Hill district. Architecturally, #'s 72/74 Warren St. represents a type of Greek Revival wood frame double house unique within Charlestown (and for that matter within Boston). Unlike the more

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1854
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1834-74
Middlesex Deeds - 360:200, 971:618

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
usual type of Greek Revival double house which stands with long, 6-bay main facade facing the street, #'s 72/74's main facade is located on the street facing gable. Furthermore the main entrance is located at the center of the street facing gable. The more typical Greek Revival double house house in Charlestown (e.g. 37, 39 Washington st or 46, 48 Chestnut st.), with long side as the main facade, exhibits paired entrances. #'s 72, 74's main entrance is treated as a single entrance - suggesting a center entrance plan (although two side hall plan segments are located within this building). In a sense, #'s 72, 74 Warren st. is the product of 1830's vernacular house plans in transition, involving the rise of the side-hall plan and the forsaking of more traditional, Pre Greek Revival center hall plans.

#72/74 Warren st. was built ca. 1837. On February 3, 1837, Enoch Hunt of Charlestown, "gentleman" and Susannah Kettel and Betsey Kettel, "single women" sold #72/74 Warren st's land to Daniel J. Coburn of Charlestown "gentleman" for $1,000.00 Presumably, this house was built in the Spring/Summer of 1837. Daniel Coburn is listed in the 1834 Charlestown Directory as "deputy sheriff, 40 Main st, house 20 Henley st. Coburn is not listed in Charlestown Directories of the 1840's and 1850's. Middlesex Deeds indicate that Coburn moved from Charlestown to Malden.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
In any event, Coburn's heirs, William Knowlton of Upton, Ma. and Elizabeth Coburn of Malden sold this house to Everett Torrey, marble dealer on October 2, 1860. For many years, Torrey lived at 31 High st (see form on 29-91 High st). Torrey evidently owned #'s 72/74 Warren st as an investment property. He owned #'s 72/74 until at least 1911.

Warren st, originally known as Back st., is a very old Charlestown thoroughfare, dating to as early as ca. 1638. Back st was renamed Warren st. in honor of General Joseph Warren who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 77 and 79 Warren st. COR. near Monument Ave.

NAME _____
present original

P No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Town Hill

TE Ca. late 1830s/1840s stylistic
source

CHITECT _____
source

LDER _____
source

ER William Fernald (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C.T.B. 2/4-'87

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola — dormers 2 pedimented dormers, main fac.

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) main facade shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) sidewalls stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double, Greek Revival wood frame/masonry town houses. Rises 3-stories from rock faced granite basement to gable roof. Each house possesses side hall plan. Clapboard-clad 6-bay main facade w/ brick end walls. Recessed entrances located at either end of main facade. Front doors reached via short flights of wooden steps. Outer entrance enframements consist of simple Doric pilasters/cornice headed entablature. Entry walls retain well-crafted wood pannelling. Front doors flanked by narrow, multipane side lights and are surmounted by rectangular transoms. In general

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 77-1000 79-1000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

Windows are simply and fully enframed w/ 6/6 wood sash. Main facade culminates in narrow fascia boards. Bldg. enclosed by steeply pitched gable roof. Two dor (Map) mer windows (pedimented) appear at main facade roof slope

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#77, 79 Warren st. is architectually significant as Charlestown's only extant example of a three-story double Greek Revival house. Built Ca. late 1830s/early 1840's this #77/79 represent an interesting variation on the more typical two story Greek Revival double house formula from that time — e.g. 37, 39 Washington, 107, 109

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown/Boston Directories - 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - 1159: 596, 1001: 475
1061: 193.
R. Mallory Panoramic View - C-Town/Boston - 1848.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Warren st.). In a sense #'s 77, 79 perpetrate Federal style 3-story main block proportions characterized by narrow end walls and wide main facade. (if not center entrance plan, 5-bay main facade and small square windows at the third story). #'s 77, 79 defenitely lack the volume of most 2-story, double Greek Revival houses of the late 1830's - 1840's - generally houses of this type had very broad, distinctive endwall gable profiles. In addition the two story double houses generally exhibited paired entrances at the center of the main facades. Finally one might be stretching the point to suggest that 77, 79 Warren st. anticipate the rows of three story single family wood frame Greek Revival/Italianate houses built along Russell, Green, Trenton, Prospect sts etc. during the 1850's and 1860's.

#77, 79 Warren Ave. are difficult to date via Middlesex Deeds - its form and stylistic elements are the basis for its ca. late 1830's/40's construction date. Middlesex Deeds indicate that prior to the late 1860's the house was owned by William Fernald, Morrocco dresser, and later by his son William R. Fernald of Malden, "insolvent debtor".

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

William Fernald (the Morrocco dresser) is listed in 1830's and 1840's Charlestown Directories as working at 27 Main st and living at 11 Warren Ave (not the same thing as Warren st.) #77, 79 Warren st. appear on the 1848 Mallory panoramic view of Charlestown/Boston. During the 1870's James H. Rand owned #'s 77, 79 as an investment property. He was a Charlestown/Boston architect responsible for the design of the Bunker Hill School (1866) on Baldwin st and several houses in Charlestown - during the early 1870's he lived at 24 Cordis st (see form on 18-24 Cordis st.)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

During the 1880's this house was owned by Arthur F. Teele "real estate agent", 62 Devonshire st. From ca. 1890 until at least 1911 #77 was owned by John Neville, laborer and #79 was owned by John Fitzgerald.

Listed in Town Hill National Register District

Middlesex Plans

77 + 79 Warren st.

PLAN OF LAND

IN WARREN STREET CHARLESTOWN

Belonging to

ALBERT K. TEELE

April 29 1871

Office of Roberdeau Buchanan

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 78 Warren st. COR. Pleasant st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

Ca. 1837-38 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER: David Browne
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 7.1/3.87, 8.2/5.87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF GABLE cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five bay x Two bay Greek Revival house w/ narrow street facing gable and south facing main facade. Clad w/ wood shingles (originally clapboards) w/ center hall plan. Front door flanked by narrow multi pane sidelights and Doric pilasters w/ variation on triglyph motif at top and base of pilaster (similar motif to be found on pilasters of #49 Park St.) Front door surmounted by multi pane transom and cornice headed entablature. In general, fully enframed

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1340 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Warren st's remarkable collection of late 18th - late 19th c. dwellings. Faces tree shaded side yard. Warren st. said to be the oldest street in Charlestown - receiving the name of Back st. in 1638 - Charlestown was 1st settled in 1629.

windows contain 1/1 wood sash on the first floor, 6/1 wood sash on the second floor and 6/6 wood sash at attic level (representing the original sash config.) (Map) Pleasant st. facade ahead one, center window. Corner boards have been covered w/ wood shingles. Heavy fascia boards appear beneath eaves of main + rear facades. 2-story ell projects from S.W. wall.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Standing with narrow, 2-bay end wall gable facing Warren st., this solid, well crafted house combines Federal structural orientation and (center-hall) plan w/ Greek Revival stylistic elements. Particularly noteworthy are the main entrance's enframements — here, Doric

Bibliography - Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Middlesex Deeds - 353:60; 368:48; 373:514,
821:81, 881:655, 1061:400.
The Charlestown Enterprise July 18, 1903, P.2 - "Changes in streets"

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	____		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

pilasters feature modified triglyph motifs at the base and top of the pilasters. Although part of the Town Hill Historic District's rich collection of late 18th - late 19th c. residences, it stands somewhat isolated within its immediate area, surrounded by yards and vacant lots. #78 Warren st. awaits the construction of buildings that are sympathetic with the scale, materials, elements etc. of the older architecturally significant structures in this area. (Particularly on its Pleasant st. side)

#78 Warren st. is associated with several 19th century Charlestown fishdealers. It was built Ca. 1837/38 for David Brown, fishdealer. No buildings are mentioned in the deed of Sept. 7, 1837 [Middlesex Deeds 368:48]. At that time Peter Grassner of New York City, N.Y. sold David Brown #78's lot for $700.00 (a price that indicates a lack of buildings on the property). Grassner had acquired this lot from Edward Soley in 1836. [evidently it was part of Soley's considerable Soley St and vicinity land holdings]. Buildings are mentioned in a deed

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

dated August 20, 1838 [Middlesex 373:514] - actually a mortgage with Kendall Bailey, Morrocco dealer. In 1859, 78 Warren st. was acquired by another fish dealer George Jacobs. [Middlesex Deeds 821:81, 18 July 1859]. From 1863-69 this house was owned by Russell F. and Susan K. Sanborn. [881:655]. On June 9, 1869, Simeon C. Chase, metre maker purchased this property for $3,300.00. Prior to this time Chase had lived in Cambridge.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

The 1885 Atlas indicates that #78 was one of 8 contiguous parcels owned by Francis B. and James W. Austen - #78 is the only structure to have survived from the Austen's multi bldg. tract - no longer extant are #97, 99 Main st, 1, 3, 5 Pleasant st. and 80 Warren st. The Austens had extensive land holdings in 19th c. Charlestown. Francis B. Austen lived in the handsome Italianate/Mansard house at 58 High St. His

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 81, 81½ Warren st. COR. near Pleasant st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Town Hill

DATE ca. 1808-1812 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Benjamen Fiske and William Stoddard Bridge
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-8-2/6.'87
3/1.87

TYPE (residential) singles (81 and 81½) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 81 — 3, 81½ — 3 plus 81 - basement, 81½ basement

ROOF 81-low hip 81½-flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (81, 81½) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Attractive, Federal wood frame house - boxy, 5-bay x 2-bay 3-story main block w/ 2-story rear ell. stands w/ narrow 2-bay end wall facing Warren st. S.E. facing main facade. Center-hall plan. Center entrance features narrow sidelights. attenuated Doric pilasters surmounted by cornice headed entablature w/ modillion blocks. Windows are simply and fully enframed w/ raised outer moldings. In general, windows contain 6/6 wood sash. House retain clapboards. Small square windows appear at 3rd floor w/ 3/3 wood sash. Edges of main block accented by Doric pilasters. Main block enclosed by low hip roof. To rear is ca. 1850's or 1860's (moved here or possibly retardataire, late Italianate ca. 1885-1892?) w/ 5-bay main facade. center entrance w/ bracketed hood roof doorhood and fully enframed, cornice headed windows w/ 6/1 wood sash - Main facade culminates in deep cornice w/ wooden brackets. N.W. wall composed of brick

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS #81's main facade opens onto narrow, picturesque, brick paved, well-landscaped passageway/courtyard w/ Italianate main facade of #81½ as charming backdrop.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The brick northwest wall of #'s 77, 79 Warren st., together with the Federal and Italianate main facades of #'s 81, 81½ Warren st, respectively, enframe one of Charlestown's more picturesque passageway/courtyards. Architecturally #81 Warren st ranks among the more attractive, well-detailed examples of wood frame Federal style housing in Charlestown. Particularly noteworthy is the way its Doric pilasters accent the edges of its boxy - unmistakeab Federal 3-story main block. Also memorable

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
- Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
- Middlesex Deeds - 160:31, 194:77, 1011:374
- Bostonian Soc. Photo file - Robert Severy photo dated May 17, 1975

Listed in Town Hill National Register District

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#85 Warren st. forms a node of early 19th c. wood frame houses. Built ca. 1800-1804, this house is mentioned in a deed dated 18 April, 1804 (156:185) between grantor Andrew Kettel of Charlestown, tanner and grantee William Bolton, merchant - at that time Bolton paid Kettel $2,500.00 for this house and land - what Bolton purchased was and is a substantial, well crafted example of early 1800's Federal wood frame vernacular housing. Particularly noteworthy is this house's straightforward, boxy form, crisp lines and handsome entrance enframements. Further research is needed to determine the date of the storefront.

Middlesex Deeds indicate that Bolton owned this house for only a short time - on 22 December 1804, William Bolton, by that time living in Easton, Ma., sold #85 to Edmund Monroe of Boston, merchant for $2,133.00. - during the 1800's Edward Harriss of Philadelphia, merchant and Nathan Adams, Charlestown merchant were evidently co-owners (closer reading of Middlesex Deeds 160:31 and 191:77 is required here.) In any event, Isaac W. Blanchard, Charlestown bricklayer owned this house June 7, 1811 [194:80] until October 9, 1867. From 1867 until at least 1911, Mary Burke, widow, owned this house.

Warren st. is a very old thoroughfare - for many years called "Back street" - it was set out as early as the 1630's. Pleasant st. is referred as "a new street" in the Kettel/Bolton deed dated 22 Dec. 1804. (This deed notes that Kettel owned land on 2 sides of #85's lot.)

Note: The 1868 Atlas shows this house with a 2-story ell to the rear.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Further Charlestown Directory research (1834-74) would determine if Blanchard occupied as well as owned this house.

85 Warren St.

S.P.N.E.A. 85 WARREN ST. photo by Robert Severy May 17, 1975

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 107, 109 Warren st COR. Church Ct.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE ca. late 1830's/early 1840's visual analysis
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Timothy Thompson Jr.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 2. 3/1-'86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial Double Greek Revival wood frame house w/6-bay main facade and 4-bay end-wall gables. Main block rises 2-stories from granite block basement to gable roof. (roof probably originally had dormers). Side-hall plans, paired entrances (recessed) - one granite step and flight of wooden stairs - #107's front door is enframed by 5-pane sidelights and 4-pane transom - glass panes have been removed from sidelights of #109 - now solid. Entry walls exhibit well-crafted panels. Outer entrance enframements are apparently covered beneath wood shingles - probably consisted of Doric pilasters and pedimented or cornice headed entablatures.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic wood shingles have replaced clapboards, obscuring orig. entr. enframements(?) Dormers removed(?)

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 107 = 2000 sq. feet
109 = 1581

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

shallow, wood-shingle clad shed-roof door hoods appear above entrances. Windows are fully enframed w/ raised outer moldings. In general, windows contain 6/6 (Map) wood sash. To rear are contiguous, 1-story ells.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This solid, well proportioned Greek Revival double house is the eastern most member of a trio of architectually significant 19th century buildings which includes the ornate, polychromatic High Victorian Gothic Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank and the handsome Greek Revival town houses of Dexter Row. These buildings provide

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1834-1874
Middlesex Deeds: #107-921:374
#109-921:80, 1172:77

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

a charming, memorable backdrop for the northeast side of Thompson Square. #107, 109 Warren St. is difficult to date via deeds. Evidently these houses were built as an investment property for Timothy Thompson Jr., of Charlestown's prominent Thompson family of doctors, merchants and politicians. Middlesex grantee entries for Timothy Thompson during the 1830's and 1840's are numerous and preclude a deed search within the time-table of this survey. #107, 109 Warren St, evidently date to ca. late 1830's, early 1840's - #107, 109 is similar - in terms of form and fenestration to #'s 37, 39 and 57, 59 Washington St., built ca. 1838-1840 and 1835-1845, respectively. During the mid 1860's, Timothy Thompson's estate was evidently divided among his heirs. Thompson's heirs sold #107 to Sarah J. Percival on 15 May, 1865 for $2,950.00. Thompson's heirs sold #109 to Margaret Fernandez on 5 Oct. 1864 for $2,700.00. #107's late 19th century owners included Wm. H. Smith "engineer" (ca. 1880 - early 1900's) and the heirs of John T. Callahan (1911). #109's owners included Francis E. Downer (1870's - 1890's) and John J. and D. Higgins, by 1911.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

For more information on the Thompson family see form on 119 Main St.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS #5 Washington st. COR. Prescott st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Town Hill

DATE Ca. 1858-1859 Middlesex Deeds, local histories
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Moses A. Dow
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT.9.411.'86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, attic (Mansard)

ROOF Mansard cupola — dormers dble and single on Washington st. facade, dble and single on rear facade.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick granite, brown stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Free standing red brick, granite/brown stone trimmed townhouse. Rises 3 stories from rusticated granite basement to mansard roof - 3 bay x 2-bay main block (no rear ell) side hall plan. Deeply recessed entrance w/ badly weathered arch of brownstone - rope molding, spring blocks and key stone in evidence. Six granite steps lead to front door w/ sidelights and narrow transom w/ larger transom above. In general windows exhibit simple sills, cornice headed brown stone lintels w/ 2/2 wood sash. Oriel window at 2nd fl., center, main facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good-fair) poor considerable weathering to brown stone trim LOT AREA 1179 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces group of Mansard houses at 6-12 Washington st. Prominently sited at Corner of Washington and Prescott sts.

Oriel has dentilated fascia board.
Bldg culminates in dentilated fascia board w/ deep bracketed cornice. Dormers (double and single) are pediments w/ key stones.
(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#5 Washington st. is part of Moses A. Dow's remarkable ca. late 1850's residential developement on Harvard Hill — Dow's enclave of elegant masonry Italianate / Mansard rowhouses included #'s 18-24, 34-38 Harvard st., 1-4 Harvard Pl. as well

Bibliography - Maps 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recr	
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Reli	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Scie in	
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Soci hu	
Commerce	____	Military	____		
Communication	____	Political	____	Tran	
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as #5 Washington St. situated at the corner of Washington and Prescott sts, near Harvard st. #5 Washington st. faces a ca. late 1860's non-Dow related group of Mansard row houses. #5 Washington st. has the air of a row house in search of its row. It is the only free standing row house in Dow's enclave. (Dow's own house at #28 is not part of a row per se but abutts #'s 30, 32, Harvard st / 2 Washington st.). Architecturally, #5 Harvard st. is a handsome example of mid 19th c. Charlestown Italianate / Mansard housing - it is similar (e.g. entrance enframements, rusticated basement, dentilated, bracketed cornice) to the Dow-related houses at #'s 18 - 24, 34-38 Harvard st.) For further information on Moses A. Dow, Harvard st's developement (19th c.) see Form on 28 Harvard st.). Moses A. Dow owned #5 Washington st. until his death in 1886. Joseph H. Cotton, a lawyer and trustee of Dow's estate owned #5 during the late 1880's - early 1900's (along with other trustees) By 1911, #5 was owned by Dow's daughter, Mary D. Scott

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed in Town Hill National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 6, 8-10, 12 Washington COR. at near Harvard st. opp. Prescott st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Town Hill

DATE Ca. 1867 - 1870 Middlesex Deeds, 1868 Atlas
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Friend Seymour - "Carpenter" Deeds
source

OWNER Friend Seymour
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-9. 3/3.'86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, mansard

ROOF Mansard cupola — dormers 3 per main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of four flat front masonry mansard town houses - #6, 8, 10 are identical. All 4 bldgs rise 3 stories from granite basement to mansard roof. Each bldg possesses a side-hall plan, #'s 6 and 8 exhibit paired entrances. Short flights of granite stairs lead to recessed entrances. Original double doors are intact on #'s 6, 8, 10. In general, windows display brown stone sills and lintels. Windows contain mostly 1/1 wood sash. #12 possesses 2nd floor oriel (above 1st floor's two windows). Fabric and windows of oriel have been altered. Bldgs culminate in cornice boards - in case of #6-10 cornice boards ornamented w/ triglyph/guttee bands at regular intervals. Sawcut brackets cover cornice boards of #12, striking an Italianate note. Bldgs crowned by straight sided mansard roofs w/ slate shingles mostly intact. #'s 6-10 - 3 recessed dormers per unit. #12 - 3 projecting dormers w/ 2/2 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 6 - 1090, 8 - 1143, 10 - 1142, 12 - 1275 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Forms attractive focal point for southwestern terminus of Prescott st.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Forming an attractive focal point for the southwestern terminus of Prescott st., #'s 8-12 Washington st. represents a group of straightforward, well executed Mansard row houses. The 1868 Sanborn Atlas indicates that #6 was built first ca. 1867. The lots of #'s 8 and 10

(Map)

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1834 - 1874
Boston Directories - Post 1875
Middlesex Deeds - 1061:503, 1081:313

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

are shown covered by a two story wooden house. #12's lot was the site of a two story wood house with two, 1-story rear ells. #'s 8, 10 and 12 apparently date to ca. 1868-70. #'s 8 - 12 Washington st. represent much plainer forays into mansard row housing than the earlier, more stylish mansard town houses developed by Moses Dow at nearby Harvard st/ Harvard Pl. #'s 8 - 12 Washington st. evidently represent the work of Friend Seymour, "carpenter". He was active in Charlestown building trades ca. 1850's - 1870's. Middlesex Deeds indicate that he acquired these house lots during the late 1860's. He is listed as this groups owner in 1875. By 1885, Elizabeth F. Seymour, widow, house 8 Washington st. owned these hooses. By 1892 Elizabeth F. Seymour continued to own #'s 8 - 10 but #12 was owned by Timothy F. Callahan (Callahan also owned #45 Old Rutherford Ave, a late Georgian house to the rear of #12 Washington St.)
By 1911, this groups owners included a George R. Seymour - # 6-10 and Timothy F. Callahan - #12 Prior to 18?? Section of Washington st., from Harvard st. to Devens st. was known as Arrow st.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed in Town Hill National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 25 Washington st. COR. Devens st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington/Union

DATE ca. early 1830's deduced from _____
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Isaac Kendall? Hunnewell
source

OWNER Isaac Kendall?
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-10-1/6, 2/1, 3-'87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) Main facade clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick-side walls stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story, Late Federal / Italianate house w/ clapboard clad main facade - brick side walls which exhibit "ghosts" of original gable roof line at the 2nd story level (most visible on wall abutting #25). 3rd fl. represents later addition - (added ca. late 1860's? - check Sanborn Atlas of 1868). Bldg. possesses side-hall plan, 3-bay main facade, granite faced basement, pilasters, deep eliptical arch, well crafted cornice. Granite step and flight of 4 wooden steps leads to front door w/ handsome entrancement s - essentially Greek Rev. Front door flanked by slender, fluted pilasters / sidelights - 2/3 glass, 1/3 wood panel. Front door surmounted by multi-pane transom. Entry walls faced w/ flush boards. In general, windows

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate — drastic - 3rd fl. added ca. late 1860's ?
- orig. gable roof removed

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1020 + 1249 (?) sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS adjacent to charming, triangular, treeshaded garden at Devens / Washington st. corner. #25 may have originally been part of a tri of gable roofed houses which included #'s 27, 29 Washington st.

ve fully entranced w/ raised outer moldings and /6 wood sash. Curious feature is ojecting brownstone brackets located - either end of main facade just ove the level of the 2nd fl. windows ere may (Map) be remnants of ginal cornice of gable roof. Bldg. lminates in Italianate cornice widely spaced wooden brackets. lg. enclosed by flat roof. Devens wall features single bay at ter of brick wall - including side ors and 1-window per floor.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#25 Washington st. provides a good introduction to the early-mid 19th century houses of Washington st. Evidently, this single-family house originally was only 2 rather than 3-stories tall. It was enclosed by a gable roof rather than the present flat roof with Italianate bracketed cornice. Further

Bibliography – Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases – 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1834 - 1874
Boston Directories - Post 1875
Middlesex Deeds - 1061 : 503, 1081 : 313

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

are shown covered by a two story wooden house. #12's lot was the site of a two story wood house with two, 1-story rear ells. #'s 8, 10 and 12 apparently date to ca. 1868-70. #'s 8 - 12 Washington st. represent much plainer forays into mansard row housing than the earlier, more stylish mansard town houses developed by Moses Dow at nearby Harvard st/ Harvard Pl. #'s 8 - 12 Washington st. evidently represent the work of Friend Seymour, "carpenter". He was active in Charlestown building trades ca. 1850's – 1870's. Middlesex Deeds indicate that he acquired these house lots during the late 1860's. He is listed as this groups owner in 1875. By 1885, Elizabeth F. Seymour, widow, house 8 Washington st. owned these houses. By 1892 Elizabeth F. Seymour continued to own #'s 8 - 10 but #12 was owned by Timothy F. Callahan (Callahan also owned #45 Old Rutherford Ave, a late Georgian house to the rear of #12 Washington st.)
By 1911, this groups owners included a George R. Seymour - # 6-10 and Timothy F. Callahan - #12 Prior to 18? Section of Washington st., from Harvard st. to Devens st. was known as Arrow st.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed in Town Hill National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 25 Washington st. COR. Devens st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington/Union

DATE ca. early 1830's deduced from
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Isaac Kendall? Hunnewell
source

OWNER Isaac Kendall?
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-10-1/6, 2/1, 3-'87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) Main facade clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick-side walls stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story, Late Federal/Italianate house w/ clapboard clad main facade - brick side walls which exhibit "ghosts" of original gable roof line at the 2nd story level (most visible on wall abutting #25). 3rd fl. represents later addition - (added ca. late 1860's? - check Sanborn Atlas of 1868). Bldg. possesses side-hall plan, 3-bay main facade, granite faced basement, pilasters, deep eliptical arch, well crafted cornice. Granite step and flight of 4 wooden steps leads to front door w/ handsome entrancement's - essentially Greek Rev. Front door flanked by slender, fluted pilasters/sidelights - 2/3 glass, 1/3 wood panel. Front door surmounted by multi-pane transom. Entry walls faced w/ flush boards. In general, windows

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate — drastic - 3rd fl. added ca. late 1860's ?
- orig. gable roof removed

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1020 + 1249 (?) sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS adjacent to charming, triangular, treeshaded garden at Devens/Washington st. corner. #25 may have originally been part of a tri of gable roofed houses which included #'s 27, 29 Washington st.

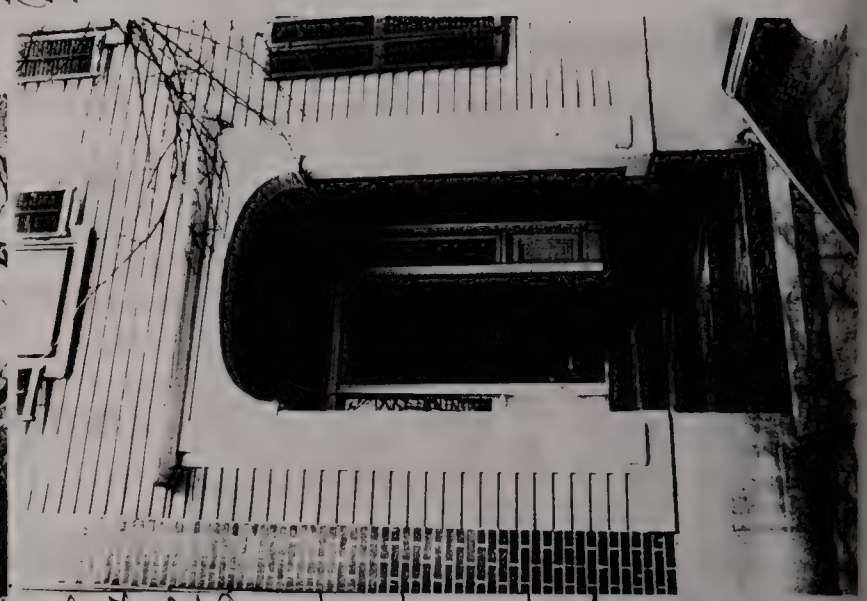
ire fully entranced w/ raised outer moldings and 1/6 wood sash. Curious feature is projecting brownstone brackets located t either end of main facade just ove the level of the 2nd fl. windows ere may (Map) be remnants of iginal cornice of gable roof. Bldg. ulminates in Italianate cornice / widely spaced wooden brackets. dg. enclosed by flat roof. Devens wall features single bay at ter of brick wall - including side ors and 1-window per floor.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#25 Washington st. provides a good introduction to the early-mid 19th century houses of Washington st. Evidently, this single family house originally was only 2 rather than 3-stories tall. It was enclosed by a gable roof rather than the present flat roof with Italianate bracketed cornice. Further

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
[Check 1868 Sanborn]
Middlesex Deeds - 511:1
Suffolk Deeds - 1469:13
T.T. Sawyer - Old Charlestown - chapters on Washington st.

Moved; date if known _____



Themes (

Aboriginal
Agriculture
X Architecture
The Arts
Commerce
Communication
X Community development

Significance

research is needed to pinpoint this house's date of construction. Judging by the residential development pattern of Washington st. this house was built ca. early 1830's. According to T.T. Sawyer, #23 Washington st. was built by Isaac Kendall - an early occupant was "Rev. Dr. Fay" of Evidently Benjamen Thompson owned this house as an investment property ca - mid 1840's. #23 Washington st. was for many years the residence of George Hyde, prominent mid 19th century wholesale grocer. On 2 July 1847, George Hyde and Amos T. Frothingham purchased #23's lot from Benjamen Thompson of Boston, merchant. [#23's lot appears as lots 1 and 2 on a plan drawn by Benj. Badger dated 19 September, 1826]. Hyde lived at #23 Washington st. until ca. 1885 - at that time Hyde and family moved to 41 High st [See Form on 29-41 High st.] George Hyde was the son of Enoch and Susan [Wales] Hyde. He was born in Charlestown January 29, 1814 in Stetson's Court [see Form on 47, 49 Park st. for information on Stetson's Court]. At age 14, Hyde was apprenticed to Samuel Abbott

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

whose grocery store was situated on Main st. at the foot of Union st. After 4½ years with Mr. Abbott, he joined the wholesale grocery firm of Dana and Evans in 1833 (subsequently known as Dana, Evans and Co., Dana Farra and Hyde and Hyde and Southworth, wholesale grocers. Mr. Hyde was vice president of the Warren Inst. for Savings and director of the Market National Bank of Boston. During the late 19th c. a James F. Dacey owned #23 Washington st.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Note: Sawyer mentions that "the little triangular plot of land between Bow st and the house [#25 Washington st.] was always, in growing season, smiling with flowers, telling continually of the taste and interest of their cultivator, and hinting of comfort and refinement within doors." - Sawyer, Old Charlestown p. 81

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area charlestown

ADDRESS 27, 29 Washington st. COR. near Devens st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington Union

DATE ca. 1830 Middlesex Deeds
source

ITECT _____
source

DER George S. Adams (?)
source

Joseph Souther #27
R Joseph Tufts #29
original present

OGRAPHS CT- 2-1/3-'86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement attic

OOF gable cupola — dormers 2 at #29, 1 at #27

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pair of red brick flat front town houses. Rises 2-stories from low granite faced basement to gable roof. Each house has side hall plan, 3-bay main facade, arched and recessed entrance w/ multi-panel entry walls. Front door flanked by sidelights (3/4 glass & solid at bottom. Each front door surmounted by eliptical fanlight. Arches are accented by header bricks. Windows exhibit simple stone sills and lintels and contain 6/6 wood sashes. narrow "stepped-out" brick work cornice Bldgs enclosed by gable roof. #29's end wall on #31 is extended through roof line as linked chimneys. 2 Flat roofed dormers on main facade of #29. One gable roofed dormer at #27.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS #27, 29 Washington st. may have been part of a trio of identical houses which included #25 Washington - now transformed via addition of 3rd fl.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#27, 29 Washington st. are part of a small but choice collection of Federal houses in Charlestown characterized by planar main facades, granite block basements and above all, a deeply recessed entrance with well crafted pannelling at the entry walls and fanlights over the front doors.

Bibliography - 1818, 1852 - Atlases
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
T.T. Sawyer - Old Charlestown
"Charlestown Enterprise" - Nov. 20, 1920 p.3.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above) Middlesex Deeds point to a construction date of 1830. Evidently these houses lots were carved from the estate of Henry Jacques, West India Goods dealer. Jacques in turn had purchased the old Archibald McNeil mansion (formerly at Washington St. and Washington Pl) in 1814. Capt. McNeil owned a large amount of land at Lynde's (later Prison) Point as well as ropewalks along the shores of The Charles River Basin. The residential developement of Washington St. began about 1803. According to T.T. Sawyer, "Washington St. very soon became one of the pleasantest for residences in the town, and its desirability for this purpose was maintained for more than half a century, at least".

#27 Washington St (and presumably #29) was extant by 18 Oct. 1833 - at that time, Joseph Souther of Charlestown, morocco dresser sold #27 to David Elwell of Charlestown, mariner, for $3,400.00. [Souther had purchased this house's lot from Benjamen Thompson, Boston merchant for $530.00]. Elwell sold #27 to Mary Louisa Forster of Charlestown, spinster for $5,000 [Restrictions in the Elwell/Foss deed dated back to the Thompson/

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Souther deed of 3 May 1830, stipulating that Joseph Souther "shall not erect any other building on said land than a dwelling house not less than two stories in height and suitable out houses for the same, said Thompson reserving the right to maintain a fence passageway parallel with said Souther's northerly line.] In any event, the Mary Louisa Forster that purchased #27 from Elwell in 1847, later married George F. Cutter. He was Paymaster of the U.S. Navy Dept. - for a long time he was head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. The Cutters eventually moved to

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) Chestnut St. The Cutters sold #27 to Edward Lawrence and Charles R. Lawrence of Boston in 1864. (Is this the furniture manufacturer and politician by the name of Edward Lawrence who lived at 44 Hugh St. from 1850 - 1885?). By the late 1850's a Rose M. Sullivan owned #27 Washington St.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks Commission

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 27,29 Washington st.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

#29 Washington st.'s lot seems to have been part of the extensive land holdings of Benjamen Thompson. #29's original owner was probably George S. Adams, mason During the first half of the 19th c. in Charlestown, he "was one of the principal masons and builders who thoroughly understood his business which was quite extensive at one time". According to T.T. Sawyer, "Mr Adams accumulated a fortune and moved to Belmont, Ma." Benjamen Cutter of Woburn, physician is another candidate for original owner - further and closer research is needed to unravel their house's ownership during the 1830's and 1840's. [see Middlesex Deed 459:555]. In any event George S. Adams sold #29 Washington st. to John W. Corey on April 13, 1866 for $5,100.00. Corey was a grocer with a shop at 5 Moulton st. during the 1860s and 1870s. - In 1860 and 1866 he is listed as a partner of John W. Corey and Henry P. Goodwin, grocers. Corey owned #29 until as late as Ca. 1905. By 1911, D.S Walker and others owned #29 Washington st.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 31, 33, 35 Washington st. COR. near Devens st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington/Union

DATE Ca. 1842-1843 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER John Wesson - #'s 31, 35 (?) Robert Todd - 33 (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 10 · 2/2 · 87, 11 · 3/1 · 86

TYPE (residential) single double 3-unit row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola – dormers 2 per main facade roof slope

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Trio of Flat-front. Greek Revival rowhouses. 3-bay main facade, side hall plan. Houses rise 2-stories from granite block basements to gable roofs. Recessed entrances with simple/substantial granite lintels. Front doors reached via short flights of granite steps. Entry walls are faced w/ brick rather than wood panelling. Front doors are surmounted by 3-pane transoms. #33's entrance is topped by an oriel window which rests on a bracketed door hood. Cornice features stepped out brick work coursing. Two flat roofed dormers appear on each bldg.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 31 – 1898, 33 – 3206, 35 – 3208 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of "wall" of ca-1830's/1840's masonry rowhouses lining N.E. side of Washington st.

Brick ells located to rear – shown as extremely long on 1868 Sanborn Atlas w/ small wooden segments at ends of #'s 31, 35.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Much of Washington st's charm is dependent on the prescence of #'s 31, 33, 35 Washington st. Together with the brick rowhouses at 27, 29 Washington st. these houses form an attractive wall of early 19th c. masonry houses exhibiting Federal arched (27, 29) and square headed Greek Revival entrances.

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Middlesex Deeds (#31) → 340: 263, 421: 48; 432: 438; Suffolk: 1656: 100
Charlestown Directories - 1834-1874
Boston Directories - 1874-1900

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#'s 31, 33, 35 Washington st. were built ca. 1842-1843. Architecturally this trio exemplifies solid, unpretentious Greek Revival flat front Charlestown row housing. This trio's early residents included two business partners - John Wesson - #35 and John Gary - #31 of Wesson and Gary "grain and Meal" and Robert Todd - #33 of B. Thompson and Co., "lumber, wood, coal". #31, 33, 35 Washington sts lots appear on a "Plan of S. P. Fuller, 24 March, 1836".

#31's deed chronology seems to point to this group (or at least #35's) date of construction. On 17 October, 1842 William J. Walker of Charlestown, physician sold #31's lot (no buildings) to John Wesson, of Charlestown, trader for $3,634.75. Wesson in turn, sold #31's land and buildings to John Gary of Charlestown, trader for $5,000 on 9 Oct. 1843 - thus, #31 was built between Oct. 1842 and Oct. 1843. The Wesson/Gary deed mentions that "an 8" wall shall forever remain as a partition wall to seperate the dwellinghouse hereby conveyed from that of sd [Robert] Todd." During the 1830's - 50's Wesson and Gary were partners in a grain and meal business in Charlestown. Gary's heirs owned #31 until 1884 - at that time the house was sold to John T. Callahan, "collector, gas co., Thompson square"

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Further research is needed on the property titles of Wesson - #35 and Robert Todd - #31.

By the early 1900's, this trio was owned by John T. Callahan (see above) - #31, Edward Doherty, laborer, #33 and Patrick Crilley, laborer, #35. Washington St. was developed beginning ca. 1st decade of 19th c., largely by Archibald McNeil. Evidently #31, 33 and 35's lots were part of the holdings of Benjamen Thompson.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 37 and 39 Washington street COR. Washington PL.

NAME _____
present original

No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington St / Union St.

ca. 1838-1840 Middlesex Deeds
source

ITECT _____
Town W. Mulliken source

DER George S. Adams Middlesex Deeds
source

R #37 = James Adams ?
#39 = " ?
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-11. 5/3,4,5

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

OOF gable cupola — dormers 1 per segment, main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards #39) (wood shingles #37) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial, Greek Revival wood frame double house w/ 6-bay x 2-bay main block. Rises 2-stories from granite block foundation to broad gable roof. Edges crisply defined by narrow base and CORNER boards. Main facade features paired and recessed entrances w/ short flights of wooden stairs leading to front doors flanked by multi-pane side lights and transoms. Entry walls display exceptionally well crafted and designed wood panelling w/ raised moldings. Outer entrance enframements consist of boldly Rendered Doric pilasters w/ heavy, paired and pedimented entablatures. In general, windows are fully enframed, exhibiting raised outer moldings, windows contain 6/6 wood sash. #37 is clad w/ replacement wood shingles #39 retains clapboard sheathing. Bldg. is enclosed by broad gable roof w/ return eaves and gable roofed dormers at main facades.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic #37 presently clad w/ wood shingles rather than clapboards.

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 37 = 1625 sq. feet
39 = 1560

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

ote: 1868 Sanborn Atlas shows this house as having paired 1-story wings.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architectually, #'s 37, 39 Washington St. is significant as a substantial, well crafted example of a ca. late 1830's double wood frame Greek Revival house. Along with #'s 107, 109 Warren St. and 46, 48 Chestnut St., #37, 39 Washington St. ranks among the better preserved examples of this housing type. Particularly noteworthy are its boldly rendered Classical entrance enframements consisting of Doric pilasters and heavy pedimented entablatures. Also noteworthy is the way its generously proportioned "volume is crisply defined by attenuated base and corner boards.

Bibliography - 1818, 1852 - Maps
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown / Boston Directories - 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - #37-372:185,
671:131, 741:48, 931:106
T. T. Sawyer - Old Charlestown -
pgs 56 - 62.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This house is situated on part of the Archibald McNeil House. Built at some point before 1800, the house evidently stood near the center of the block bounded by Washington st, Union st, Rutherford Ave and Devens st. Capt. Archibald McNeil, formerly of Boston had come from Boston to live at Lynde Point during the mid 1790's. The 1818 Peter Tufts map shows the McNeil ropewalks which were located just to the south of Washington st. along Lynde st. Capt. Archibald McNeil subdivided a 20 acre tract at Lynde Point (later Prison Point) into house lots - this tract embraced parts of Washington st., Old Rutherford Ave., Union St etc. McNeil's house was later owned by Col Samuel Jacques from 1814 - until the early 1830's. Jacques was engaged in the West India Goods business. Col. Jacques was also inspector-general of hops and was apparently involved in its exportation - at one time an important business in Charlestown. The inspection of hops took place on Jacques wharf which was located on Charles River Bay between Mason and Arrow streets. Col. Samuel Jacques lived on Washington st until 1832 or 1833 - at that time he moved to the Ten Hills Farm in what is now Somerville. Evidently intensive housing developement followed the departure of Col. Jacques with wood frame and masonry houses being erected along Washington st. #37, 39 Washington st. was built ca. 1838-1840 by John W. Mulliken and George S. Adams, "mechanics" Mulliken and Adams were probably responsible for the row of 12 houses (now reduced to 7) at 74-86 Washington st in 1839. Mulliken was active in Charlestown building trades from ca. 1820's (?) - early 1850's. George S. Adams was described in a "Charlestown Enterprise" article of 11/20/1920 as "one of the principal masons and builders, who thoroughly understood his business which was quite extensive at one time." Mr Adams acquired a fortune and moved to Belmont, Ma."

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

#37 and 39's first owner was a James Adams, Charlestown "merchant" He paid Mulliken and Adams $2,225.30 for this house lot (50' on Washington street. Middlesex deeds indicate that by July 1840 James Adams was living in #37 and Chester Adams "gentleman" was living in #39. James Adams sold #37 to William S. Park "architect" for $3800 on May 1, 1856. By c. 1850 William Arnold dry goods dealer was living in #39. From 1865 - the early 1900's #37 (and eventually #39) was owned by Luther Pollard real estate agent. By 1911, Bryan Kelley owned #37 and William A. Laughlin owned #39

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 40 Washington st. COR. near Devens st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington st/Union st.

DATE ca. 1804
source

TECT _____
source

ER _____
source

OWNER: James Warren
original present

GRAPHS CT- 11-3/4,6; 5/5,6-'86

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

F low hip cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Boxy, 3-story, wood-frame Federal house w/ south facing main facade, narrow 2-bay end walls face Washington and Lynde sts. House recently reclad w/ clapboards and has evidently been extensively rebuilt. Main facade's center entrance is flanked by simple pilasters and is surmounted by semi circular fanlight. Above fanlight is a dentilated cornice. In general, windows are simply enframed w/ raised outer moldings and contain 6/6 wood sash. Typically Federal are the small square windows at the 3rd floor. Narrow corner boards accent #40's boxy form. House is enclosed by low hip roof w/ deep, well-molded cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor - moderate) drastic _____
Extensively

CONDITION (good) fair poor Rebuilt LOT AREA 3220 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces ample, well-maintained, tree-shaded yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Overlooking an ample, attractive, tree-shaded yard, #40 Washington st. is one of the oldest survivors from the initial, early 19th century residential developement of Lynde's or Prison Point. Although extensively rebuilt, this house retains its distinctly Federal boxy rectangular 3-story form, fenestration and entrance enframements. This house has significant historical associations with important Boston/Charlestown Rope walk owner and real estate speculator Captain Archibald McNeil. This house was built ca. 1804. Its original owner was James Warren, cordwainer.

Bibliography : Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown / Boston Directories - 19th c.
MHC Charlestown Reconnaissance Survey
T.T. Sawyer's Old Charlestown (1902) pgs 56-59.
Middlesex Deeds - 155: 511, 232:434, 320:82
661:169. Suffolk Deeds - 1377: 191, 1931:209

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Rec
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Rel
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Sc
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Soc
Commerce	____	Military	____	
Communication	____	Political	____	Tra
Community/ development	x			

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

During the 1790's, Captain Archibald McNeil purchased much of Lynde's Point (later Prison Point) from the widow of Joseph Lynde. Capt. McNeil's move to Charlestown from Boston was precipitated by a fire that destroyed his ropewalks in the High and Pearl sts section of Boston. Capt. McNeil built rope walks along the lower side of Lynde st, overlooking the waters of the Charles River Bay (before extensive late 19th c. landfill). The twenty or more acres of land purchased by Captain McNeil included what is now Washington st., that part of Rutherford Ave. formerly called Richmond st., and portions of Bow, Union and Austin streets. McNeil's mansion was located near Washington Place (off Washington st's NE side) and faced Bow (Devens) st. It was surrounded by a large area of land, green fields, and pastures. By the early 1800's - more specifically 1803, McNeil's estate" was thought to be too valuable for a single estate, the land was laid out into streets and lots, and sold to prominent Charlestown families - including the Devens, Goodwin, Tufts, Sweetser, Forster, Frothingham, Edmunds, Warren, Baker, Harris, Wiley and Kendall families. Timothy T. Sawyer states that "Washington st. very soon became one of the pleasantest for residences, and its desirability

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

for this purpose was maintained for more than half a century, at least." In addition to lots for residential developement, Capt. McNeil sold land for the purpose of establishing a State Prison (now site of Bunker Hill Community College) and ship yard. Undoubtedly, residential developement within McNeil's tract was spurred on by the completion of the Middlesex Canal (1803) - terminating not far away at the old Mill Pond (now Essex st. and vicinity). In any event, #40 Washington st. is a survivor from the earliest phase of Capt. McNeil's developement. On 8 March, 1804, Captain Archibald McNeil, "rope walker" was paid $800.00 by James Warren, "Cordwainer" for #40's lot.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

The McNeil/Warren deed [Middlesex 155: 511] describes Lynde st. as "a new street which is to be laid out" #40's lot is referred to as #5 (on what plan?) Presumably #40 was built during the Spring/summer of 1804. Warren owned this property for over 15 years, selling it

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: #40 Washington st.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

to Chester Adams, Charlestown "gentleman" for $2,500.00. This house was purchased by a John Call, "gentleman", in January 1833 for $3,100.00. [Middlesex Deed 320:82]. By 1853, Amos Brown, carpenter and builder owned this property. Brown was a prolific Charlestown carpenter/builder, active in local building trades from ca___ - ___. (see Form on 4-10 Mystic st. for more information on Amos Brown - he was the builder of #5-21 Cross st and 29-41 High st (both 1863). Brown family members owned this house until as late as 1888 - at that time it passed to Boston widow, Lydia Easter [1823: 559, Suffolk].

Late 19th c. Atlases indicate that this house has been shorn of its Pre 1868 L-shaped rear ell - this ell was constructed of wood and encompassed a 2-story segment abutting the main block's Lynde st. wall as well as 2 other contiguous 1-story segments. Originally this house's rear wall overlooked Captain McNeil's Ropewalks and the waters of the Charles River Basin, less than a block away.

40 Washington St.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

showing colonial Revival front porch - removed ca. 1975?

40 Washington St. photo taken by R. Severy 6/17/1971

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 57,59 Washington st COR. near Union st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington st/Union st.

DATE Ca. Late 1830's/early 1840's - stylistic - see 37/39 Washington st.
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER - 1860's - Heman S. Doane
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT. 2. 1/1. '86

TYPE (residential) single [double] row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola — dormers (probably originally but now missing)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards [wood shingles] #59 stucco asphalt [shingles asbestos] #57 alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double GREEK REVIVAL wood frame house. 6-bay x 2-bay main block (w/3-bays per segment). Side hall plans. Distinctive form with broad, end-wall gable profiles. Rises 2-stories from granite basement to attic. Paired, recessed entrances with wooden steps leading to the front doors. Outer entrances enframed by pannelled pilasters w/ cornice headed entablatures. #57's outer entrance is open except for a transom. #57's original door and sidelights are intact — #59's door and sidelights has been replaced by later double doors. #57's windows contain 2/1 wood sash. #59's windows contain 2/2 wood sash. In general windows are fully enframed. Both halves are sheathed in modern siding. Pair of windows at attic level. House enclosed by broad (Map) gable roof — w/ two chimneys at each end. To rear is post 1868 paired ells.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [moderate] drastic fabric altered

CONDITION [good—fair] poor _____ LOT AREA 57- 2370 59- 2160 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS mature trees shade main facade

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#57, 59 Washington stands isolated from other structures along the northeast side of Washington St - for many years it was bracketed by two Federal houses — a 3-story wood frame house at 27 Washington St (demolished ca. 1964) and

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories - 1860's - 70's
Boston Directories - late 19th c.
Suffolk Deeds - 1993: 216 (dead end at 1051: 20, Middlesex).
"Charlestown Enterprise - special ed. - "Charlestown Citizens Past and Present".

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

a 3-story wood-frame(?) house built by Captain Archibald McNeil - a prime force in the early 1800's developement of Washington st (known as the Col. Samuel Jacques House) - modern infill housing stands on the site of the Jacques House. In any event, # 57, 59 Washington st. is a straightforward, substantial example of ca. late 1830's - early 1840's - typically Greek Revival are its bulky rectangular form with distinctive broad end wall gable profiles / paired and classically enframed entrances - very similar in form and elements to #'s 37, 39 Washington st. which date to 18__.

For many years (beginning ca. 1860), # 59 was owned by Boston brush manufacturer Heman S. Doane (49 Water st., Boston). # 57 was owned by a John Doane (occ?). From the mid 1880's until ca. 1900 these house was owned by Hugh C. Skally. Also occupied by John M. Skally and Joseph M. Skally - sons of Hugh C. Skally. Joseph M. Skally was well know in Charlestown during the late 19th c. as a veterinarian. He was born Dec. 10, 1857 in Boston. He was educated in St. Mary's Inst., Endicott st., Boston and at McGill's University at Montreal. He was graduated at the Montreal Veterinary College, March 30, 1882 - began practice in Boston on Brinthall st. He was a member of the Massachusetts Veterinary Assoc., Montreal Veterinary Assoc. and U.S. Veterinary Assoc. Dr. Skally enjoyed a large practice.

By the early 1900's a Patrick F. McCarthy owned # 57 and a Mary E. Hanson owned # 59.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 74-86 Washington st COR. near Austen st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Washington st / Union st.

DATE 1839
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER George S. Adams(?) John W. Mulliken (and others ?)
source

OWNER Charlestown Wharf Co., John W. Mulliken and others.
original 5/1,2 3/2 present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-11-3/1-86

TYPE (residential) single double [7-unit row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola — dormers 2 on #74, bank of dormers at #76, 1 dormer per bldg - 78-86

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7-unit row of Late Federal/Greek Revival houses constructed of red brick w/ granite trimmings. Each house rises 2-stories from granite-faced basement to gable roof. Row characterized by planar masonry surfaces, side-hall plans/3-bay main facades. Entrances are open and recessed w/ pedimented (modified) entablatures composed of brownstone. Short flights of granite steps within recessed entries. Front doors flanked by side lights (1/2 solid, 1/2 glass). #'s 74, 76 front doors flanked by slender fluted pilasters. # of panes in transoms vary generally 3 or 6. In general, windows exhibit simple brownstone sills and lintels. Bldgs culminate in brick work dentil course. Row enclosed by gable roof w/ tall chimneys.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 74-part of 2273, 76-1703, 78-1656, 80-1680, 82-1680, 84-1680, 86-1614 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#74-86 Washington St. is a remnant of a more extensive 12-unit row. Although missing five of its units, #'s 74-86's architectural significance is still considerable - it represents one of the earliest examples of extensive masonry row-housing in Charlestown. Built in 1839, this is a good example of well-crafted, pleasingly plain masonry Late Federal/Greek Revival housing. This group

Bibliography - Maps - 1818? 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown / Boston Directories - 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - #76 - 378:292, 385:409, 1051:103
T.T. Sawyer - Old Charlestown - pgs 56-63, 68-71, 78-85.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	X
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
has significant historical associations with the Charlestown wharf Co and the early 19th c. developemental history of Lyndes Point. This row represents the work of Charlestown house wright John W. Mulliken (and almost certainly others - a deed chronology of every house in this row would probably bring to light the names of masons, carpenters, stair builders etc)

John W. Mulliken was active in Charlestown building trades from ca. 1820's(?) - early 1850's. In 1834 he is listed as a carpenter living at 3 Eden st. By 1842 he is listed as a carpenter and partner in the firm of Goodridge and Mulliken - at that time he lived at 11 Lawrence st. By 1848 Mulliken is listed as a lumber dealer at Devens wharf - his residence is listed as "Boxborough". In 1852 - his last listing in Charlestown directories - he is referred to as a "carpenter and builder" living at 128 Main st, Charlestown. John W. Mulliken is credited with the double Greek Revival house at 37, 39 Washington st (along with George S. Adams - both are referred to in deeds as "mechanics"). At the time of #74-86 Washington streets completion, this group was practically waterfront property - Charles River Bay was located only a block to the southwest of this group - this is a difficult concept to envision today since Washington is now well inland as the result of mid-late landfill operations which have covered what was Charles River Bay and Millers River. #s 74-86's lots were part of an ambitious 104-lot real estate developement assembled by the Charlestown wharf Co during the mid 1830's. T.T. Sawyer notes that "The Charlestown wharf Co. was incorporated March 31, 1836. They purchased nearly all the property along the shore of the river from the wharf of the State Prison to Warren Bridge. A sea-wall built by them, extended along this whole line. Their purchase included the old ship-yard, and all the upland bordering on the side of Washington street from Austin to Union streets. This land was laid out and sold for house lots. The Charlestown wharf Company lands Pre 1835 history, briefly summarized, was characterized by Joseph Lynde family ownership during the 18th c and later (1790's) by Capt. Archibald McNeil ownership - it was McNeil who subdivided a 20 acre part embracing what is now Washington st., between Union st and Devens st. as well as Old Rutherford Ave, Union st. etc. McNeil subdivided this area into house lots beginning ca. 1798. The establishment of the state

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 74-86 Washington St.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Prison at Lyndei Point (ca. 1800 - 1805) undoubtedly triggered more developement in this area - which by the 1810's was connected to East Cambridge via the Craigie's Point or Prison Point Bridge. During the first quarter of the 19th c. a soap and turpentine manufacturing Co. was established on Washington St. near the state prison. Between ca. 1810 - 1835, the Charlestown Wharf Co. lands, including #74-86's lots were owned by Josiah Barker. Barker established a ship yard in the vicinity of Washington/Union streets during the 1810's. Barker built a large number of vessels at this ship yard. Henry H. Edes, in his memoir of Josiah Barker, gives a list of thirty-eight vessels built by him in Charlestown. Josiah Barker was the naval constructor stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard for thirty-four years. Sawyer states that "his skill was shown in the models of many of the best ships ever built by the United States Government". He came to Charlestown in 1799, from Pembroke, Ma. For many years he lived on Wapping Street near the Navy Yard Gates. He died in Charlestown on September 23, 1847.

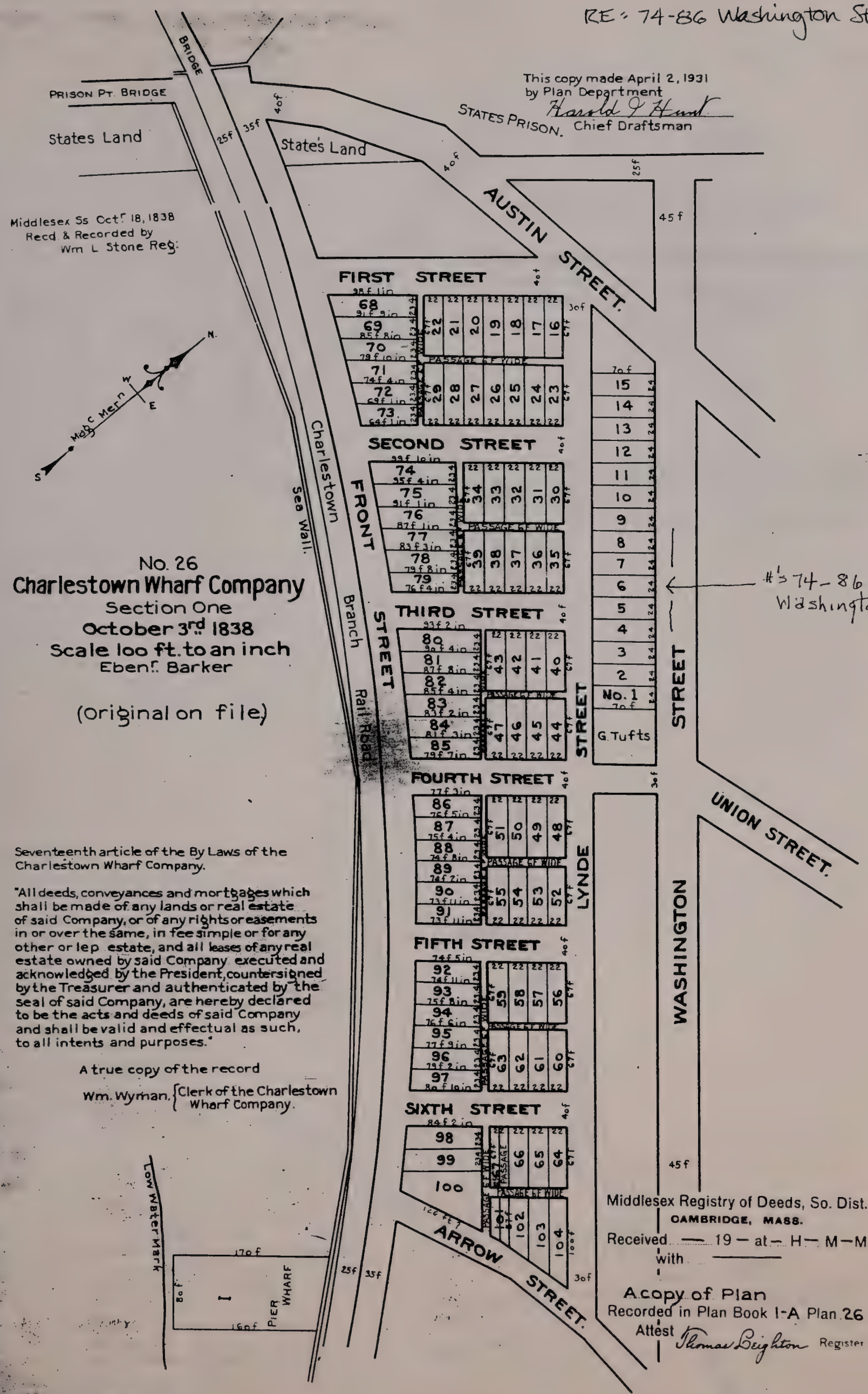
Middlesex Deeds and plans point to a construction date of ca. 1839 for #'s 74-86. Originally encompassing twelve brick houses, this group was described by Sawyer as "compact, conveinent, pleasant dwelling-places". Furthermore, "the occupants of these houses were such men and families as give a good name to towns and cities, and make their histories interesting and valuable." Sawyer notes than in 1848 this row's residents included: Isaiac Sweetser, Jonathan V. Fletcher, George S. Adams (important Lyndei Point builder and mason who may well have built this row along with Mulliken), Dexter Bowman, Zadoc Bowman, George W. Little, Edwin F. Adams, Col. Seth J. Thomas, Richard Baker, Jr., Samuel Atherton, Deacon James Fosdick, George H. Morse.

By 1875, David B. Fox, grocer owned #74, Mrs Thomas Tighe, saloon keeper owned #76, William H. Cades, "Dye stuff broker" owned #78 and #80, J. W. Fletcher owned #82, Nathaniel Delano, sailmaker, owned #84 (he lived at 42 Richmond St ca. early 1870's) and an M. F. Stimson owned #86. Owners in 1885 included: Timothy Harrigan, teamster - #74, Mrs. Thomas Tighe - #76, W. Cades - #'s 80 and 82, William Denvir, tailor 2 City Sq - #82, Maurice J. McKenna - grocer - #84 and Dora Tomfohrde - #86. Owners in 1901 included: Catherine Harrigan - #74, Nellie R. Tighe - #76, Wm. H. Cades - #78, Heirs of Sarah M. Cades - #80, William Denvir - #82, Patrick Clougherty - #84 and Dora Tomfohrde - #86.

Note: During the 1840's and 50's #76 was the home of Selwyn Z. Bowman, late 19th c. Somerville political figure. His parents Zadock and Rosetta Cram Bowman were the original owners of #76. Selwyn Z. Bowman was born in Charlestown (presumably in #76) on May 10, 1840. He recieved his A.B. from Harvard College in 1860 and L.L.B in 1863. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1863 and subsequently opened a law office in Boston. He served the city of Somerville as city solicitor in 1872, 73, 78, 79, 90, 91, 92 and represented the city in the legislatures of 1870 and 1875, the county of Middlesex in the Senate of 1876 and 1877, and the fifth congressional district in the 46th and 47th Congresses in 1878-81.

RE: 74-86 Washington St.

This copy made April 2, 1931
by Plan Department
Harold J. Hunt
Chief Draftsman



Middlesex Ss Oct. 18, 1838
Recd. & Recorded by
Wm L Stone Reg.

No. 26
Charlestown Wharf Company
Section One
October 3rd 1838
Scale 100 ft. to an inch
Eben. Barker

(original on file)

Seventeenth article of the By Laws of the Charlestown Wharf Company.

"All deeds, conveyances and mortgages which shall be made of any lands or real estate of said Company, or of any rights or easements in or over the same, in fee simple or for any other or lesser estate, and all leases of any real estate owned by said Company executed and acknowledged by the President, countersigned by the Treasurer and authenticated by the seal of said Company, are hereby declared to be the acts and deeds of said Company and shall be valid and effectual as such, to all intents and purposes."

A true copy of the record

Wm. Wyman. { Clerk of the Charlestown Wharf Company.

Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Received ___ 19 — at — H — M — M
with ___

A copy of Plan
Recorded in Plan Book 1-A Plan 26
Attest Thomas Leighton Register

Re: 74-46 Washington St.

Plan of a Part of CHARLESTOWN.

with the Route of the

Charlestown Branch Rail Road

In part coloured blue represents land of the Charlestown Wharf Company

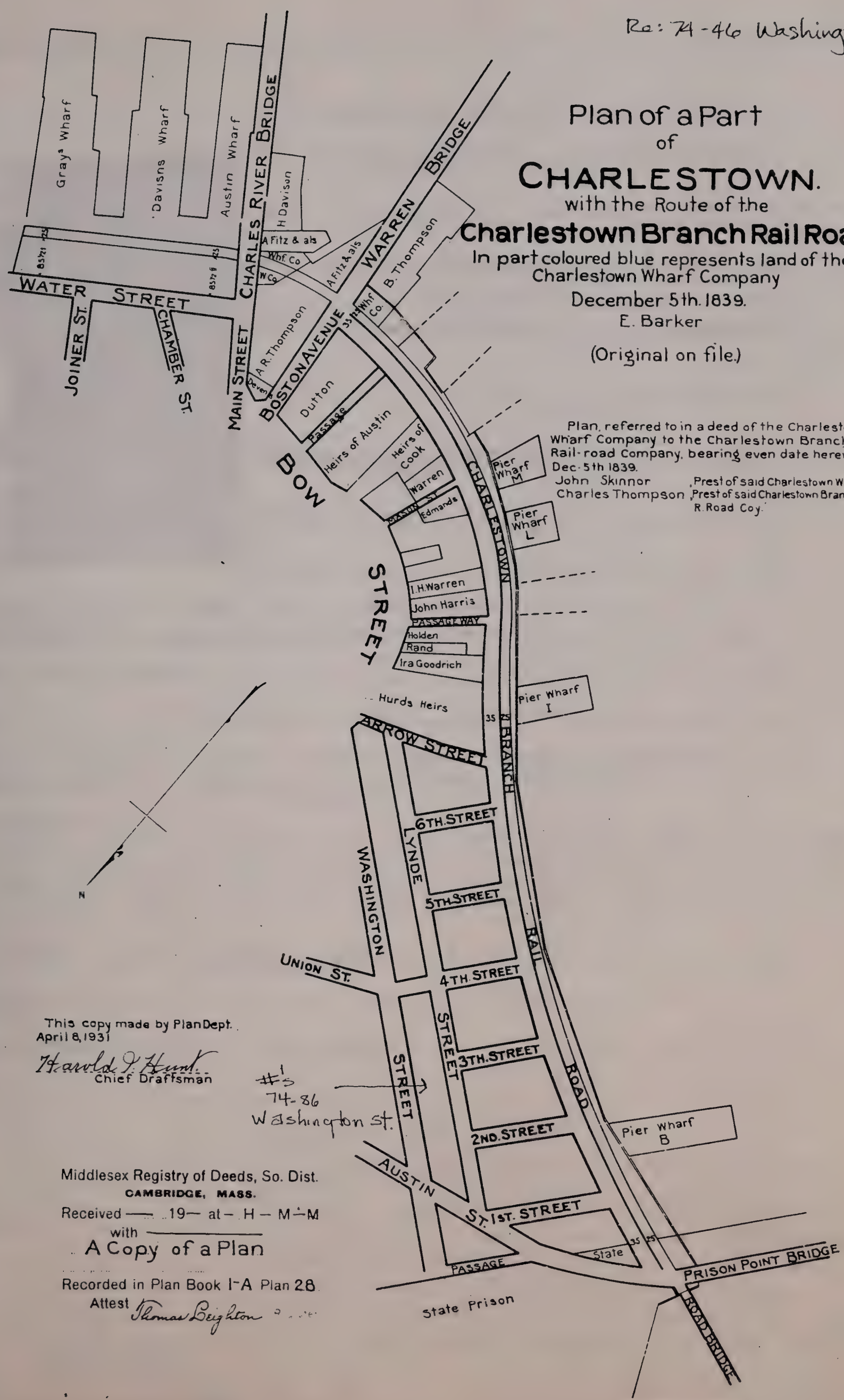
December 5th. 1839.

E. Barker

(Original on file.)

Plan, referred to in a deed of the Charlestown Wharf Company to the Charlestown Branch Rail-road Company, bearing even date herewith. Dec-5th 1839.

John Skinnor, Prest of said Charlestown Wharf Comy.
Charles Thompson, Prest of said Charlestown Branch R. Road Coy.



This copy made by Plan Dept.
April 8, 1931

Harold I. Hunt
Chief Draftsman

#'s 74-86 Washington St.

Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Received —— 19— at — H — M — M
with
A Copy of a Plan
Recorded in Plan Book 1-A Plan 28
Attest Thomas Leighton

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS Winthrop st., Adams st., Common st.

NAME Winthrop Square (present) The Training Field (original)

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field / Winthrop SQ.

DATE ca. 1640 w/ major redevelopement - 1872, 1919
source → Local histories, newspapers

sculptor - Soldiers and Sailors Monument (Civil War) by
ARCHITECT Martin Millmore - 1872 - ~~newspapers~~ Boston Art Commission
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER Massachusetts Bay Colony
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-12-6/1-'87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) open space / ornamental square

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) — plus —

ROOF — cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone Granite Monument concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Square, grass covered, tree shaded urban park, criss-crossed by paths, contains Civil war Monument (1872) and stone/browze classical tablets - memorial to fallen american soldiers at Bunker (Breed's) Hill. square enclosed by iron fence. Substantial granite gate posts - Victrian at entrances!

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastid 1872, 1919

CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA 38,444 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS (see below)

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Training Field / Winthrop Square's historical significance trancends the purely local — this open space is also of great national and regional significance via its associations with the Battle of Bunker Hill. On June 17, 1775 much of the fighting between American patriots and British soldiers occurred on or near what is now Winthrop Square.

Bibliography - Charlestown Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Maps - 1818, 1852
The History of Charlestown, Massachusetts - Richard Frothingham Jr (1845)
A CENTURY OF TOWN LIFE - James F. Hunnewell (1888).
OLD Charlestown - T.T. Sawyer (1901)
Slides of old Charlestown - Cutler - Vol. 2 (B.P.L.)
Sculpture in America - From the Colonial Period to the Present by Wayne Craven - pgs 232-237
Newspapers: "Charlestown Enterprise" - Jan 19, 1918, p.2; Jan 26, 1919 p.1; June 7, 1919 p.1 and July 5, 1919, p.1

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	X	Recreation	X
Agricultural	X	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	X	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	X	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce	___	Military	X	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	X		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Set out ca. 1640, this roughly square, grass covered, tree shaded, monument-adorned park has served Charlestown citizens as a farm/pasture land, military drill/parade grounds, school yard, platform for political rallies, public ornament, children's playground and peaceful retreat within a densely built-up urban environment. Extensively altered over time from wood-fence enclosed open field to urbane/urban park Winthrop Square's present appearance combines elements of its 1872 and 1919 redevelopement. Much of this open space's charm is dependent on its "frame" of late 18th - early 20th century residential buildings. Each segment of Winthrop Square's "frame" reflects distinct phases in the evolution of Charlestown's built environment. For example, the clapboard-clad, gambrel and hip roofed Late Georgian and Federal houses of its Common st. border (between Adams and Park sts) provides a glimpse of a late 18th century/early 19th century residential quarter adjacent to a village green. The segment of Common st., between Park and

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Winthrop st. presents a vignette of an early 19th century school house (The Training Field School, built 1827) with Winthrop Square functioning visually as a school yard. The Adams st. side, with its elegant expanse of Greek Revival and Italianate masonry facades provides a very effective mid 19th century backdrop for the very Victorian, Martin Millmore-designed Civil War Monument (1872). The Adams st. streetscape symbolizes

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Charlestown's mid 19th century transition from semi-rural town of single family, detached wood frame dwellings to a city with block after block of well-executed masonry row housing. The Winthrop st. border of Winthrop Square underscores the wide range of architectural styles, forms, materials etc. encompassed within Charlestown's borders.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: Winthrop square	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The Training Field is first alluded to in town records in 1648. By that time it was evidently a well-established public place suggesting that it was set out as early as 1640 - eleven years after the first English settlement. Winthrop Square was named in honor of early Charlestown settlement leader/Governor John Winthrop. In 1641 the town voted to maintain the upper and west side of the "Training Place" (indicating that this land was already being used for miliatary purposes). Voluntary militia trained here from Colonial times until well into the 19th century. The Training Field figured prominently in the parades of Civil War and Spanish American troops. Above all, part of the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought here on June 17, 1775, resulting in the total destruction of properties bordering the Training Field (and virtually everywhere else in Charlestown).

Prior to 1775 a considerable part of the land around the Training Field was used for some sort of farming. Evidently the Training Field was never referred to as a "Common"; although its Colonial appearance, with its rough wood fence-enclosed open field probably conveyed something of the image of a New England common. During the 18th and 19th century an open space in Charlestown was referred to as a common - it was located at Sullivan Square, within the so-called "Neck village". [This common is sometimes referred to in old records as "the stinted common"].

In any event, the Training Field, on the eve of the Revolution, was bordered by the "mowing lot" of Isaiah Edes, "Dizer's Pasture", Peter Edes' lands (afterwards the site of an alms house - demolished during the 1820's - now the site of Wallace Court). In addition lots belonging to Richard Devens and Samuel Henley, bordered the Common.

Until as late as the 1840's, the Training Field was

part of an area still on the fringes of the principal residential sections located at Town Hill and along the waterfront.

During the late 18th/early 19th century fairly extensive house construction occurred along and behind the segment of Common st., between Adams and Park st. (set out in 1868). House construction along Common st's other segment and Winthrop st. was much more sporadic. The Adams st. side of the Training Field was begun ca. 1830's and intensifying during the early 1850's – the Adams st. masonry townhouses are slightly less grand contemporaries of the late 1840's/early 1850's mansions bordering nearby Monument Square.

In 1827 the Training Field School was erected at the Common/Winthrop st. corner of the Training Field. This building is still extant at 5 Common Street – it was moved to its present site in 1847. In that year Charlestown's city fathers deemed this school house to be "the needless destroyer of the symmetry of the park". The removal of the Training Field school house was a harbinger of future changes which would transform the training Field from semi-rural open field to elegant cast iron fence enclosed urban park by the 1870's. The wood fence enclosed open field shown in the 1848 "Panorama View from Bunker Hill" was evidently criss crossed by paths by 1852 (see the 1852 McIntyre Map).

During the mid 1860's the Training Field's existence was briefly threatened by the grand city planning visions of prominent Charlestown citizen George Washington Warren. (lawyer/jurist, first mayor of Charlestown, President of the influential Bunker Hill Monument Assoc. and resident of 7 Monument Square). He advocated the developement of a broad thoroughfare to be called Park Avenue which would stretch from City Square to Monument Square – providing a dramatic approach to the Bunker Hill monument with said monument as the avenue's major focal point. Warren, evidently enamored of the French boulevards o. Napolean III's Paris (not to mention Boston's own Commonwealth Avenue), hoped to introduce "up-to-date" city planning to Charlestown. He all most certainly hoped to fashion Park Ave. in the image of Monument Ave. – a thoroughfare leading to the Bunker Hill Monument from Main st. set out in 1854/55.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: Winthrop SQUARE	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Fortunately for the physical/historical integrity of the Training Field, Park Ave. was never set-out - this thoroughfare would have cut a broad swath through this venerable open space.

During the early 1870's the Training Field acquired a new, more urbane identity via the installation of a handsome granite Civil War Monument and the erection of an ornamental cast-iron fence around the entire square. The name "Winthrop Square" evidently dates to the 1870s but has never supplanted the old Training Field appellation. (as early as 1836 Training Field st. was renamed Winthrop st. but the Training Field name was used to refer to both street and open space until as late as the early 1900's). Designed by Boston sculptor Martin Milmore (1844-1881), the Soldiers and Sailors Civil War Monument replaced a three tier cast iron fountain which was removed to the Common at Sullivan Square (Ca. 1871). Millmore was among the first sculptors in the United States to create Civil War memorial sculpture. He is credited with "establishing the prototype of the countless monuments to those who fought and died to preserve the Union." Composed of Hallowell, Maine granite, Winthrop Square's Civil War monument consists of a tall cornice headed plinth with four panels bearing inscriptions. Surmounting the plinth is a low platform which supports three figures: the principal, central (female) figure is ten feet in height and represents America crowning two male figures representing the Army and Navy (clad in uniforms of the period - all executed in granite).

Born in Ireland in 1844, Martin Millmore came to Boston with his family in 1851. He studied for four years with Boston sculptor Thomas Ball, creator of the equestrian statue of Washington in Boston's Public Garden. Millmore's early acclaim was tied to his three colossal figures entitled "Ceres", "Flora" and

"Pomona" commissioned by Horticultural Hall of Boston. Following his success at Horticultural Hall and the departure of Thomas Ball for an extended visit to Italy (1863) Millmore became Boston's leading sculptor. Important portrait commissions of the 1860's included "Charles Sumner", "George Ticknor", "Wendall Phillips", "Daniel Webster" and "Abraham Lincoln". For most of his career Millmore worked in partnership with his brother Joseph Millmore - Martin concieved the designs and modelled them in plaster while Joseph translated them into stone. Martin Millmore's reputation, however, is inextricably bound to his Civil War Monuments - his Civil War memorial sculpture at Forest Hills cemetery, Roxbury (1865) and Claremont, N.H. (1869) were among the first of their type in the U.S. Other important examples of his work include the Civil War Sphinx monument at Mount Auburn Cemetery, the memorial column on Boston Common (1870) and the statue of Revolutionary War hero John Glover at Marblehead, Ma. (1875). Martin Millmore is remembered for his "good honest construction, adequate modeling and above all, a sense of the monumental in line and mass". The American sculptor Daniel Chester French said of Millmore that he was "a picturesque figure, somewhat of the Edwin Booth type, with long dark hair and large dark eyes. He affected the artistic wearing of a broad brimmed soft black hat and a cloak. His appearance was striking and he knew it."

In any event, late 19th century additions to Winthrop square included the two large pedimented stone and bronze placques at the Adams / Winthrop st. entrance. Installed in 1889 and displaying classical Revival characteristics (e.g. broad pediments) these placques memorialize american soldiers killed June 17, 1775 at the Battle of Bunker Hill).

Winthrop Square's present appearance dates largely to 1919. In that year the Square's late 19th century path configuration was considerably altered, permanent seats with concrete backs were installed, new iron fences were erected and the drinking fountain was transferred from outside to Common / Park st. entrance to directly in front of the Soldiers and Sailors monument.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown	Form No:
Property Name: Winthrop Square	

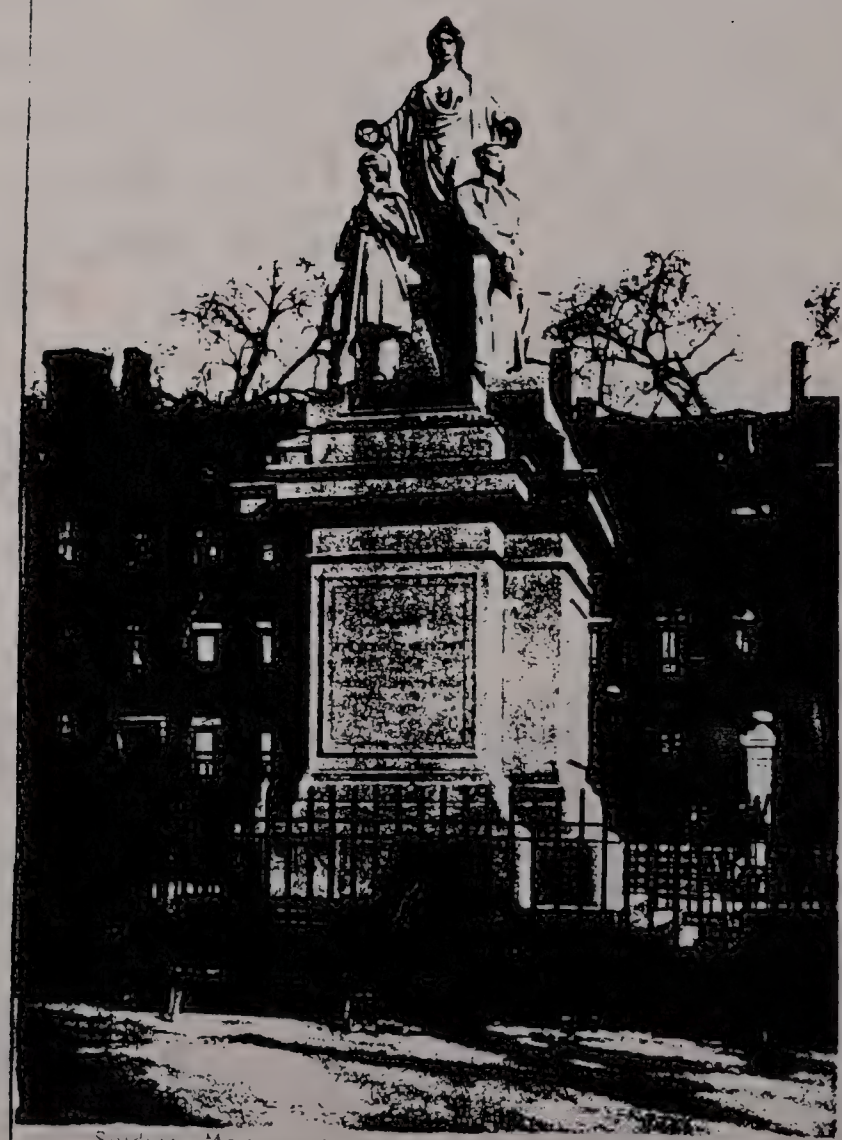
Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

The "improvements dating to 1919 included the re-sodding of the entire grounds and the cleaning and repointing of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. The most major change was the reduction of the squares five entrances to only three (see "Charlestown Enterprise" illustration). The declared purpose of the changes wrought by the city Parks and Recreation Department was "to make the Training Field a recreation center for adults and not a playground for children." The total appropriation for Winthrop Squares Post World War I improvements was $ 16,000.00.

Today, The Training Field/Winthrop Square, steeped in three centuries of the American experience - both peaceful and turbulent - ranks among the more memorable urban open spaces in America, as well as Boston. Much of this "outdoor room's" unique character is inextricably bound to the intimate, human scale of both relatively small open space within a densely settled urban environment and its "frame" of modestly scaled, wood-frame and masonry residences dating from the late 18th - early 20th centuries. The looming, monumental form of the nearby Egyptian Revival obelisk memorializing the Battle of Bunker Hill adds further to the allure of the old Training Field.

stereopticon view ca 1870's S.P.N.E.A.

Winthrop Sq. ca. 1910's
Post card, collection of S. P. N. E. A.



Soldiers' Monument. Charlestown, Mass.

S. P. N. E. A.

Charlestown Enterprise

VOL. 50. NO. 27. CHARLESTOWN, MASS., SATURDAY JULY 5, 1919

1919

Improvements Will Begin Soon

Changes Will Be Made to Training Field—Contract Has Been Re-Advertised—Appropriations for Playgrounds to be Passed on Monday by City Council—To Arrange for Concerts

Architect's Sketch of Training Field with Proposed Improvements

On Thursday, the contract for improvements and changes at the Training Field was re-advertised by the City of Boston and it is understood that upon the acceptance of a bid the work will begin immediately. The contract was re-advertised as after the first advertisement the lowest bid was $112 above the appropriation.

The accompanying picture shows in detail the changes planned in the park. In place of the five present entrances there will be but three, three of the present ones to be closed and a new one made at the junction of Common and Adams streets. Those at Common and Park streets and Winthrop and Adams streets will not be changed. The drinking fountain will be transferred from outside the Common and Park streets entrance to directly in front of the grass plot in which the Soldiers and Sailors Monument stands.

The Monument which was erected in honor of local Civil War heroes will be cleaned and pointed. The surrounding plot of grass will be enlarged and made triangular. A concrete fence will bound it and trees will be planted inside the fence at various intervals. The tablets at the Adams and Winthrop streets entrance and which bear the names of heroes of the Revolutionary War will also be thoroughly cleaned.

What are now two large plots of land, separated by the Winthrop street entrance, will be formed into one triangularly-shaped section. That which will extend from the Common and Park streets gate to the Common and Adams streets entrance will border a narrow walk along Common street.

Permanent seats with concrete backs will be installed. When improvements are finished the Training Field will be an ideal recreation centre, as originally planned.

Chelsea street property owners have received notices to vacate in order that the work of widening the street from Foss to Adams streets may be completed. Part of the Greeley Building at the right-hand corner of Chelsea and Henley streets will be taken and from thereon the buildings on the left-hand side of the street will be razed and the land taken by the City. Contracts will be let out this week.

An appropriation for Boston playground improvements will be passed by the City Council on Monday, following a second reading. In this appropriation will be included money for improvements at Dewey Beach, Mystic and Sullivan Square playgrounds promised by Mayor Andrew J. Peters and Park and Recreation Commissioner Shea about two months ago when, in company of Councilor Daniel J. McDonald, the latter made a tour of the district. The proposed improvements comprise elimination of numerous complaints at Dewey Beach; installment of bleachers and cleaning of diamonds at Sullivan Square; installment of benches, extension of playing grounds and the opening of a bathing beach at the Mystic Playground. The appropriation will not include money for a locker house and shower bath at Sullivan Square as such would cost additional thousands of dollars which the City of Boston cannot expend in that manner at present. The delay in placing the floating baths at the Warren bridge was occasioned by the unsafe condition of the approach and landing which have been repaired.

Now that the Bunker Hill Monument and grounds are State property the commission in charge will plan to conduct band concers upon the grounds. The appropriation will be made by the committee in charge of the State band concerts.

BOSTON 1.4N SOC

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 27 Winthrop st. COR. near Warren st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field/ Winthrop Sq.

DATE by 1848? updated 1848 Panoramic view
ca mid 1850's? source visual analysis.

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Joseph Smith (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-8. 2/1-87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Greek Revival/Italianate, 3-story, 3-bay main facade, flat front row house. Rises 3-stories from granite block basement to flat roof. Recessed entrance (side Hall plan) - 4 granite steps lead to late 19th c. front door. (Cast iron foot scraper at 1st step). Front door flanked by wood pannelled and multi pane sidelights. Over entrance opening is pedimented lintel w/ tabs. Oriel window located above main entrance, displays multi panel aprons, narrow windows, dentilated cornice head. Windows contain 1/1 wood sash and exhibit simple stone sills and lintels. Particularly noteworthy is its cast iron(?) cornice w/ dentils and small scroll (Map) brackets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor? moderate drastic - this may have been originally enclosed by a gable roof.

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of the attractive "wall" of primarily masonry mid-late 19th c. houses bordering the southeast side of Winthrop st between Warren and Common streets.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This house is difficult to date via deed work because for many years, it was included within a large, multi building parcel bordering Winthrop and Warren sts. This house appears to date to the mid 1850's by virtue of its Italianate form elements (e.g. oriel window, bracketed cornice).

Bibliography - Maps - 1812, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Middlesex Deeds - 314: 18, 19; 390:496
Suffolk Deeds - 1990: 609, 610; 1838:95
Panoramic View of Charlestown, 1848.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Its high granite basement strikes a distinctly Greek Revival note. The 1848 Panoramic View of Charlestown shows a 3-story gable roofed structure on this site. The possibility remains that the gable roofed structure could have been transformed via the removal of the gable (replaced by flat roof) and the addition of an oriel window at some point after 1850. Further research is needed to solve the mystery of this property's construction date and original appearance. Evidently Joseph Smith (occ?) acquired a large parcel at the corner of Warren and Winthrop sts on 9 May 1832 from David Smith of Truro, Mass. for $2500.00. Smiths heirs owned this property until at least the mid 1880's. By 1892 this house was owned by The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston (part of the St. Mary's school complex). This house is presently occupied by

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

↑ see above

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 29/31 Winthrop st COR. near Warren st

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field Winthrop Sq.

DATE 1883 City of Boston Bldg. Dept. records
source

ARCHITECT W.F. Savage "
source

BUILDER Denis McGillicuddy "
source

OWNER E.F. and I. Klous
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 8. 2/2-'87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. (Two, 3-Families)
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
constructed of red brick w/ brownstone trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne/Romanesque double 3-family apt. bldg. Flat, 4-bay main facade w/ paired, arched entrances flanked by tripartite windows set within raised brickwork hood lintels. Three openings appear at basement level (w/ center basement door, recessed + below street grade). Fanlights of front entrance edged by narrow, colored glass panes. Gauged brickwork/terra cotta entrance arches spring pilasterless Doric capitals. Upper floors feature pair of windows w/ segmental brick work arches at each level. These windows are flanked by 2-story metal oriel windows. Brownstone banding between oriels on floors 2 & 3 (sill courses). Bldg. culminates in molded metal cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of primarily "masonry" wall of mid-late 19th c. residences lining the southeastern side of Winthrop st., between Warren and Common sts.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#'s 29, 31 Winthrop st. are integral to the mid-late 19th c. character of Winthrop st. between Warren and Common sts. Architectually, #29/31 Winthrop st. is a competent example of early 1880's multi family design. Its main facade

Bibliography Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
1848 Panoramic view
Boston Directories - Post 1875
City of Boston Bldgs. Dept Records

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
is enlivened by round entrance arches, projecting 2-story oriels and pleasing brick, brownstone and terra cotta trimmings. #29, 31 Winthrop St. was built in 1883 [see Boston Bldgs Dept. - "Application for Permission to build - July 31, 1883]. #29, 31 represents the work of Charlestown architect W. F. Savage. He was engaged in an architectural practice from ca. 1870 - 1890. In 1875 his office was listed at 130 Main St., Charlestown. By 1885 his office was located at 25 Main St., Charlestown. Boston Public Library architects' Files provide only sketchy information on Savage - he designed several commercial/residential structures on Commercial St., Boston (#386 - 390 and 466 Commercial St) in 1880. #'s 29, 31 Winthrop St. were built in 1883 - replacing at least 1 earlier structure shown on the 1848 Panoramic View and 1868 and 1875 Atlases. This building's original owners were E. J. Klous and Isaac Klous - realestate speculators/and clothing/woolen-rags" dealers. By the early 1900's, #'s 29/31 Winthrop St. was owned by a William A. Sheafe.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
See above

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 30,32 Winthrop st. COR. Near Warren st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA _____

DATE ca. 1860 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Robert R. Wiley / Isaac C. Cushing Middlesex Deeds
source

OWNER Robert R. Wiley / Isaac C. Cushing
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-8-1/6-'87

TYPE (residential) single double [2-unit row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) [clapboards #32] shingles stucco asphalt asbestos [alum/vinyl #30]
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Flat front Italianate wood frame row houses - 3 stories - #30 has been altered via replacement of clapboards w/ aluminum siding. #32 retains clapboard sheathing. Houses exhibit 3-bay main facades, possess side-hall plans. Houses situated on brick basements. Outer doors exhibit multi panels and round headed glass panes - inner doors treated in similar manner. Entrances enframed by panelled pilasters w/ Doric capitals. Cornice headed entablature intact on #32 but missing from #30. Edges of main facade defined by tall panelled pilasters w/ Doric capitals spanning floors 1-3. Bldgs culminate in bracketed cornices.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor #32] [moderate #30] drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 30 - 1440 / 32 - 1385 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Houses wedged in between massive form of Victorian St. Mary's R.C. Church and Georgian Revival Firestation.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#'s 30, 32 Winthrop st. are integral to the mid 19th c. character of Winthrop st. Architecturally, these houses represent solid examples of ca. 1860 Italianate wood frame vernacular Charlestown housing. Evidently these houses were built by Robert R. Wiley and Isaac C. Cushing.

Bibliography Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1894, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Directories 1834-1874
Boston Directories Post 1875
Middlesex Deeds - #30 - 174:318, 275:274
731:145 [deed w/ interesting agreement between Brown and City of Charlestown], 831:548,
851:132, 861:392, 901:157, 991:509

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	

Significance (include explanation of themes

Robert R. Wiley (1828-1903) was active in Charlestown building trades from the late 1840's - c. 1890's. In 1850 he organized the firm of Cushing and Wiley (Isaac C. Cushing). By the early 1860's he was working alone as a mason/builder - for further information on Wiley see Form on 59 Warren st.]. Isaac C. Cushing was active in Charlestown building trades from ca. 1840 - late 1850's - by 1860 he was living in Somerville. Cushing is listed as a mason in mid 19th. Charlestown Directories. For further information on Cushing see form on 1,3 Tremont st.

In a sense, #'s 30, 32 Winthrop evolved out of a property dispute between Elbridge Brown, the pre 1860 owner of #30, 32's land, and the City of Charlestown. During the 1850's Brown fought the City of Charlestown's decision to build a Fire Station/school on land adjacent to #30 Winthrop st. Extant on #30/32's lots prior to 1860 was a house acquired by Brown, a merchant, in 1824. In a property agreement between Brown and the City of Charlestown in 1853 this house was described as "a dwelling house with several ancient windows overlooking the premises [engine/school house]. Brown complained that the fire station/school would infringe on his rights to "light and air". In March 1853, a settlement was reached between the city and Brown - Brown was allowed to use a wall of the engine/school house for

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

building purposes - meaning that Brown could utilize the existing engine/school house wall to eventually build #32 Winthrop st. [The present fire station adjacent to #32 dates to ca. 1910-1920]. In any event, Elbridge Brown sold #'s 30, 32's land to Wiley and Cushing on July 19th, 1860 for $3,600.00. Presumably the old house was taken down and #'s 30-32 erected at some point during the late summer, Fall of 1860. On April 10, 1861 Robert R. Wiley sold #30 Winthrop st. to a Franklin Hopkins of Charlestown. Between 1861-1867, #30 was owned by a number of people. From 1867 - ca. 1880 #30 was

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

owned by Cyrus Flanders, provisions dealer, 32 Park st. and 1 Warren st. Later owners of #30 included A. Hallett (1885), Allan D. Hall (1892) and John Mahan (early 1890's).

During the 1860's and 70's #32's owner was Richard Power, marble worker, 83 Haverhill st., Boston. Later owners included Mary Clemens (1885), Catherine Herlihy (1890's - early 1900's).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 32A Winthrop st. COR. near Warren st

NAME _____ Engine House No. 50
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field/ Winthrop Sq.

DATE ca. 1911-1922 Atlases
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-8-1/3-87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Fire station

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick caststone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Handsome Georgian Revival fire station constructed of red brick w/cast stone trim. Main facade features center entrance enframed by rusticated cast stone pilasters and entablature with broken pediment and urn. Center entrance flanked by garage doors set within wide console keystone arches. These arches spring from rusticated pilasters. First floors cast stone facing carried to level of center entrance's entablature. 2nd floor dominated by trio of tall windows boldly enframed by Doric pilasters and pedimented entablature. Windows open on to wrought iron balconies. Small oval windows flank center 2nd fl. window. Trio of windows bracketed by cross shaped cast stone plaques containing shallow oval niches. Between floors 2 and 3 are closely spaced cast stone belt course and sill course of 3rd fl. windows. Third floor features (Map) 5 windows interspersed w/ rectangular/vertical cast stone panels. Bracketing 5 windows are high relief cast stone swags. Above 3rd fl. windows is rusting metal cornice and tall parapet (later addition?).

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic parapet may be a later addition (?)

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally Engine House #50's main facade is a richly-detailed example of early 20th c. Georgian Revival Fire station architecture. Its main facade is characterized by a high degree of symmetry and polychromatic red brick vs. white cast stone materials. The main facade is dominated by wide garage door openings set within handsome console keystone arches and boldly enframed second floor

Bibliography - Maps 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	X
Communication	____	Political	X		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

windows (e.g. Doric pilasters and pediemented entablature). This fire station is integral to the primarily mid 19th c. character of Winthrop st - it is a key component in the "wall" of buildings lining the west side of Winthrop st. Engine House # 50 evidently dates from ca. 1911-1922. Neither the Boston Buildings Dept. or Fire Dept. records yielded information on this buildings exact date of construction, architect, builder etc. Information on this building was not forthcomming from "Charlestown Enterprise" back issues (microfilm missing at B.P.L. for years 1913-1915) A fire station has been located on this site since the early 1850's The first fire station was constructed of brick and initially contained a school. The 1875 Beers Atlas of Charlestown shows the predecessor fire station on this site labeled "Washington Hose No. 3". Evidently this building was oriented toward Soley st. rather than Winthrop st - its doors opening on to a stable yard which led to Soley st. By 1901 the old fire station on this lot was labeled "Combination No. 7". The present fire station (no longer in use?) was built ca. 1911-1922. Further research might entail finding out who the city architect was in 1910-1920 - also another check of B.P.L. Fire Arts Dept. buildings files.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Note: The bronze placque on this buildings first floor reads: "In memory of District Fire Chief Richard E. Sullivan Districts 1 and 2 Boston Fire Dept. who collapsed at the scene of a fire Nov. 23, 1938. Donated by members of Boston Fire Fighters Local 718 I. A. F. F."

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 33,35 Winthrop st. COR. near Common

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA TRAINING Field/Winthrop SQ.

DATE #33 = ca. 1868-74 - Atlases
#35 = 1894/95 - City of Boston Bldg Dept. records
source

ARCHITECT #35 = C. A. Halstrom " "
#33 = ?
source

BUILDER #35 - Donovan and Brock "
33 = ?
source

OWNER 33: Samuel S. Wilson
35 = Bridget Brock
original present
4. 4/5. 86

PHOTOGRAPHS CT = 8. 1/5-87

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____
both 33 and 35

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION #33 - 3-story, masonry Late Italianate house, low granite basement. 2-granite steps lead to front door. (within arched and recessed entrance. Entrance arch edged w/ header bricks (perhaps possibility that this house was originally a 2-story Federal house w/ arched entrance should not be discounted - closer study of Atlases, views etc. may be necessary) windows exhibit simple stone sills and lintels. Bldg culminates in metal (?) cornice w/ closely spaced scroll brackets. #35 - Georgian Revival, masonry, 3-story / 3-family bldg w/ 2-story metal oriel spanning floors 2, 3. Granite trim at basement level; Side-hall plan. Tall entrance set within key-stone arch. Outer entrance consists of double doors, large transom which in turn is surmounted by a fan light. To right of (Map) entrance arch a oval window. In general, windows exhibit simple stone lintels and contain 1/1 wood sash. 2-story metal oriel features rectangular apron panels w/ swag moldings in high relief. Oriel culminates in dentilated cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 35 = 1125, 33 = 960 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#33, 35 Winthrop st. are key components in the "wall" of mostly masonry buildings (mid-late 19th c.) lining Winthrop st's southeastern side from Warren to Common sts. #33 Winthrop st. was built ca. 1868-1875. It is a solid, well-crafted example of a late Italianate Charlestown town house. #35 Winthrop st. is a good example of mid 1890's Georgian Revival, 3-family house architecture.

Bibliography - Maps - 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Panoramic View, 1848
City of Boston building permits.
Boston Directories - past 1875
B.P.L Architects File - C.A. Halstrom

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	____		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Panoramic View of Charlestown dated 1848 indicates that #33 Winthrop st's lot was occupied by a 2-story, sidehall plan house with linked chimneys. #35's lot was occupied by a 2-story, gable end-to street house. By 1868, #33's lot is shown as vacant. #35's lot was occupied by a 2-story brick house with a two and one-story rear ell. #33 was built at some point between 1868 and 1874. #35 was built in 1894 - replacing the earlier 2-story, gable roofed house.

In 1875 #33 was owned by the heirs of Samuel S. Wilson. Later owners included C.F. Gilman (1885), Isaac Klous - "dry goods", "wool-rags" (d - 1890's, early 1900's and Bessie Klous (by 1911).

#35 Winthrop st. was built ca. 1894/95. City of Boston Buildings Dep records contain a building permit dated September 18, 1894. This permit lists Bridget Brock (wife of contractor? Edward Brock) as this building owner. #35 was constructed by "Donovan Brock" — Patrick J. Donovan of Donovan and Brock [Edward] masons was active in Charlestown building trades from c. 1883 - 1915. This firm is first listed in 1884 - at that time Donovan lived at 44 Chapman st. By 1890 Donovan's business was called Patrick J. Donovan and Co. (masons w/ Daniel Donovan). During the 1890's

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

and 1900's Patrick J. Donovan lived at 38 Winthrop st. He was responsible for the Queen Anne apartment at 114-118 High st (corner Sullivan).

C.A. Halstrom was active in Boston area architectural practice from c. 1884 - 1910. In 1884 he lived and worked at 25 Main st., Charlestown. By 1890, he had an office at 22 Congress st., Boston - at that time he lived at 200 K st., South Boston. He is not listed in the 1920 Boston Directory. Charlestown examples of his work include the yellow brick Georgian Revival tenements at 67, 69, 71 Baldwin st. (see Form) and the 3-family Queen Anne house at 85 Elm st. (see Form).

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 34-44 Winthrop st. COR. opp. Winthrop SQ and Common st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field/Winthrop SQ.

DATE ca. 1852 - 1868 McIntyre Map-1852, Sanborn Ins. Atlas
source

(Photo)
(See reverse page)

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 12-5/6-'87

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 5. flat front, red brick, brownstone trimmed row houses w/ flat roofs and bracketed cornices. Rise 3-stories from granite faced basements. Recessed entrances w/ later outer entramements at #34, 40, 42. Pedimented brownstone lintels w/ tabs appear above entrances. In general buildings exhibit simple brownstone sills and lintels. Wooden oriel addition to 2nd fl. of #44.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____
#44 Drastically altered by 3rd fl. modification, modern windows.

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 34=1549 40=1658 36=1555 42=1660 38=1608 44=2200 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces Training Field / Winthrop SQUARE

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#34-44 Winthrop st. is a group of competently rendered row houses which date to the 1850's or 1860's. These buildings are key components in the Old Training Field/Winthrop Square's remarkable "frame" of 19th and early 20th c. buildings. #34 Winthrop st. is of particular historical interest as the home of internationally

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868 Sanborn
"Charlestown Enterprise" - Charlestown
Citizens Past and Present" Spec ed.
June, 1893.
Mallory - Panoramic View of Charlestown/Boston - 1848

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	X	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	X	Political	X		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Known poet, pro Irish Revolutionary, adventurer, balladeer, journalist, author, and editor of the Boston Pilot. During the late 19th c. he lived at #34 Winthrop St. with his wife Mary S. Murphy of Cheerlestown and their four daughters. (see accompanying text from "Charlestown Enterprise" Spec ed. June 1893. Charlestown Citizens Past and Present for more information on John Boyle O'Reilley.).

Preservation (
for public us

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Photo taken May 1987.

34 44

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

#34 Winthrop St.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY was born at Dowth Castle, County Meath, Ireland, June 28, 1844. After serving an early apprenticeship to journalism on the "Drogheda Argus," he removed, at the age of seventeen, to England, where he continued his journalistic work. When but eighteen years of age he enlisted as a trooper in the Tenth Hussas, otherwise known as the "Prince of Wales' Own." While there he became an apostle of revolutionary doctrines, was arrested for high treason, and, in June, 1866, was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. He was confined in various English prisons until October, 1867, when he, with several other political convicts, was transported to finish his sentence in the penal colony of West Australia. After enduring prison life there for about a year, he made his escape in an open boat, was picked up at sea by the American whaling barque, "Gazelle" and finally reached Philadelphia, November, 1869. In July, 1870, he became editor of the Boston Pilot, which position he retained up to the time of his death, August 10, 1890.

Mr. O'Reilly's literary career dates from his arrival in America. He first attracted attention by his original and powerful ballads of Australian life. The "Amber Whale," "Dukite Snake," "Dog Guard," "Monster Diamond," "King of the Vasse," and others, following in quick succession, showed to the world of readers that a new and versatile singer had come to be heard. It is worth remembering that it was not then as it is now in the literary life of Boston. It is only twenty-five years since, but long enough for a wholly different school of poetry to have arisen. Then it may be safely said it required a voice of more than common strength and melody to reach the world. Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Lowell, Bryant were all doing work worthy of their prime Bret Harte, with all his fresh, strong lyrics, and Joaquin Miller, crowned with the praise of London critics, seemed to have pre-empted whatever field there might be for new singers. There was no room for another bard except where room always is — at the top.

The unknown youth, with no credentials but his talent, came into a community which did not then discriminate too kindly in favor of a political convict whose politics were of a Fenian persuasion. Yet he took almost at once the place that was his by right of genius in a literary circle which is always jealous, but never narrow in defining its boundaries. In the scant leisure of an active journalist's busy life, supplemented by increasing and earnest labors in the cause of Irish nationality, he found time to write half a dozen or more books, including his "Songs from the Southern Seas," published in 1873; "Songs, Legends, and Ballads," in 1878; "Moondyne," a novel, in 1879; "Statues in the Block and Other Poems," in 1881; "In Bohemia," in 1886; "Ethics of Boxing and Manly Sport;" "Stories and Sketches," in 1888. He married Mary S. Murphy, of Charlestown, and they had four daughters. Mr. O'Reilly's home was on Winthrop Street, Charlestown, where Mrs. O'Reilly and her daughters now reside.

FROM: "CHARLESTOWN ENTERPRISE"
Spec. Ed. June 1893
P. 54.

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Panoramic View of Bunkerhill - 1848
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown/Boston Directories - 19th c.
Middlesex Deeds - 284:432, 580:180
325:236, 541:314, 611:59

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Secondly, 37 Winthrop Square is a key component in the "wall" of mid-late 19th c. buildings bordering the southeast side of Winthrop st. - a "wall" that begins at Warren st. with The Queen Anne/Romanesque St. Mary's School and includes primarily masonry residences along Winthrop st.

Architectually, #37 Winthrop st. is an attractive, appropriately painted example of ca. late 1870's/early 1880's Italianate, wood frame vernacular single family housing. Mid 19th c. maps, atlases and a panoramic view indicate that this house replaced an earlier ca. 1828/29 house on this site at some point between 1875-1885. The Panoramic View of Bunkerhill dated 1848 shows a 2-story house w/ 3 bay main facade facing Winthrop st and a narrow 1-bay end wall gable facing the Training Field. The main block is gable rather than flat roofed and a 1 story ell appears to the rear. It is doubtful that any part of the predecessor house survives within the present structure. The entrance on the predecessor house is shown at the Winthrop/Common sts. corner rather than at its present location. The main block of the predecessor house is shown on the 1868 Sanborn Atlas and the 1875 Atlas of Charlestown. The current configuration of 37 Winthrop first appears on the 1885 Atlas of Charlestown. The present house dates to ca. 1875-85. For many years 37 Winthrop (both predecessor and current houses) was the home of the family of Abijah Hatch, caulker, Navy Yard. Evidently the first house on this lot was built in 1828-29 - at that time Joseph Smith of Charlestown, trader acquired this property from his father David Smith (see Middlesex 284:432, Oct 31, 1828). Abijah Hatch purchased the predecessor house from James Mellen of Cambridge on 7 April, 1853 (611:59) - Hatch paid Mellen $1,800.00. [for Mellen's title see 325:236)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

It is unclear as to whether the predecessor house on this site was destroyed by fire, moved or taken down. The possibility remains that Frederick A. Hatch, draughtsman - a boarder in the 1st 37 Winthrop st during the 1870's and owner of the present 37 by 1885 - may have been responsible for this house's design and construction. Also boarding at 37 Winthrop during the 1870's was Chas. H. Hatch, clerk and Geo. A. Hatch, machinist. Later owners of #37 Winthrop include Isaac Klous "woolen rags" (dry goods dealer and real estate speculator) and Richard Porter (early 1900's).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 46-50 Winthrop st. COR. to rear is Monument ct.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field

DATE Ca. 1913-1915 "Charlestown Enterprise" - Feb 13, 1915 City of Boston Bldgs Dept.
source

ARCHITECT Wells and Dana Boston Bldg Dept.
source

BUILDER Joseph M. Dolan "
source

OWNER St. Mary's R.C. Church
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS C-T- 4-3/3-86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Parish Hall

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Difficult to categorize stylistically - vaguely Renaissance Revival by virtue of main facade's division into high, rusticated first floor and piano nobile w/ tall arched windows. 9-bay 1st fl, 7-bay 2nd fl. 5-bay /3 bay center segment flanked by slightly projecting 2-bay "wings". Bldg. constructed of brick w/ concrete basement and stone trimmings. 1st floor of main facade exhibits rusticated brickwork. Tall center entrance exhibits cast stone(?) enframements consisting of engaged collonettes which "support" bracketed balcony above the main entrance. Colorfull glazed tiles are inset into walls between floors 1 and 2. In general, windows contain replacement sash. 2nd fl. features range of tall arched windows w/ solid lunettes and continuous granite sill course. Bldg. culminates in corbelled cornice w/ raised arches and above cornice is pedimented parapet. Bldg. enclosed by flat roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7992 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces Winthrop Square.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Built as St. Mary's R.C. Church's Parish Hall in 1913-1915, this building is a key component in the group of architecturally varied structures lining the northern side of Winthrop Square.

Bibliography - Atlases - 1901, 1911, 1922
City of Boston Bldg. Dept -
"Application for Permit to Build"
dated April 3, 1913.
Newspapers - "Charlestown Enterprise"
Feb 13, 1915 p. 1

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architectually it is a substantial, vaguely Rennaissance Revival example of an early 20th c. Roman Catholic - much-related masonry structure. Its design was provided by the Boston architectural firm of Wells and Dana. Information on this firm is sketchy - evidently they were in business from ca. 1910 - ca. 1930. During the 1910's their office was located at 29 Central St., Rm. 52. This building's contractor was a Joseph M. Dolan of Cambridge, Ma. A Charlestown Enterprise story dated Feb 13, 1915, p. 1, entitled "The New Parish House is Opened. A much needed addition to St. Mary's is completed". This buildings interior is described in considerable detail in this story - the reporter noted that "the interior is very attractive ..... the vestibule is furnished in ruby tile and the floor blends harmoniously with the same. The main reception room is on the first floor on the Winthrop St. side of the building. Directly to the north is the ladies parlor which will be admirably furnished. Directly west on the same floor is the men's parlor, across the corridor is a small reading room and adjoining is a billiard parlor with three tables. The lavatories are finished with Vermont marble. The coloring of the rooms on the street floor are of an appropriate tint, blending harmoniously with the varnish finish of the wood work which gives the interior a decidedly rich appearance. The basement

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

has been given over to bowling alleys. The assembly hall of the upper floor is to be used for many pleasant socials and entertainments conducted under the auspices of the parish. [including a 90'x30' stage of suitable dimensions]. The walls and ceiling of the hall are finished in a water color."

Note Pre 1911 atlases show a long "T" shaped bldg on this site (house extended all the way from Winthrop St. to Monument Court.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 56 Winthrop st COR. at Winthrop Square, near High / Adams intersection

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA TRAINING Field / Winthrop Sq.

DATE ca. 1798 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Thomas Osgood Middlesex Deeds
source

OWNER Thomas Osgood / Capt. Comfort Bird
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-4-3/1-'86

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modestly scaled, 2½ story wood frame, center hall plan Federal vernacular house. 5-bay, south facing main facade w/ narrow, 1-bay street facing gable. Front door surmounted by 3-pane transom and ca. mid 19th c. bracketed door hood. Windows are fully enframed w/ raised outer moldings and contain 6/6 wood sash. To rear is 2-story, 2-bay x 7-bay ell. Main block enclosed by low pedimented gable roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic wood shingles have replaced clapboards.

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2602 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS main facade overlooks well-maintained hedge bordered yard; endwall gable overlooks Winthrop Square.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
56 Winthrop st. is part of Winthrop Square's remarkable collection of 1790's/early 1800's Federal wood frame houses. Although its lot is hemmed in between large early 20th c. masonry structures, this house retains much of its late 18th/early 19th century charm

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases: 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Panoramic view - 1848 [copies at S.P.N.E.A. State House Library].
Charlestown / Boston Directories
Middlesex Deeds - 130: 131, 132; 152: 434; 154: 225; 231: 225; 278: 212; 901: 588.
SUFFOLK Deeds - 1468: 57.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

by virtue of its form, elements and orientation to street and yard. Built ca. 1798 by local housewright Thomas Osgood (see form on # 8 Salem st.), it was first owned by Captain Comfort Bird, mariner (1798 - 1803). From 1832 - 1879 this house was owned by the locally well known City Square victualler Seth Sawyer.

Prior to 1798 #56 Winthrop street's lot had been part of the Samuel Henley estate. Thomas Osgood, housewright, purchased #56's lot from the Misses Catherine and Rebecca Tyng Henley for 295.04 on July 27, 1798 [Middlesex 130: 131]. The next day, Osgood sold this lot "with the buildings thereon" to Captain Comfort Bird for $1300.00 [Middlesex 130: 132]. Five years later Bird sold this property to Jonas Stetson housewright for $2,150.00 [Nov. 11, 1803, 152: 434] - Stetson, in turn, sold it to William Gray Jr. of Salem on 22 Nov. 1803 [154: 225]. Gray owned this house for almost 25 years before he sold it to James Gould, trader, for $2,000.00 on 10 Sept. 1827 [278: 212] - this deed represents the sale of two lots of lands - #56's lot and what is now 14 Monument Court - Gray purchased the lot to the rear of #56 in 1819 from Edward Southwick [see Middlesex deed 1 June, 1819, 231: 225). Monument Court was set out ca. 1820's, following the property line which seperated the Henley estate from the Gray and Southwick lots. Seth Sawyer purchased this property from James Gould, soap manufacturer on May 5, 1832 [313: 264]. Sawyer is variously referred to in deeds and directories as "merchant", "victualler" and "restaurant" [owner?]. Sawyer's cellar store in City Square was a popular meeting place for farmers who stopped here after comming to town with wood, hay, straw and other farm products. Sawyer lived at #56 Winthrop st. from 1832 - ca. mid 1850's - after ca. 1855 he lived at #18 Monument Ct (now St. Mary's Parrish Hall) and continued to own #56 until 1879 - in that year he sold it to George S. Pendergast and John B. Dearborn for $5,475.00 [Suffolk Sept 5 1879 1460: 577]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 58/60 Winthrop st COR. near Monument Square opp. Adams st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field

DATE 1901 City of Boston Bldgs. Dept
source

ARCHITECT J. Franklin Seavey "
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Harriet B. Murray
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-4 . 3/2 . '86

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten 6-fam apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trimmings concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Six-family, double Georgian Revival apartment bldg. Six-bay main facade is slightly curved. Paired entrances are surmounted by semi-circular transoms. Granite entrance enframements treated as modified Gibbsian surrounds. Main facade divided horizontally by continuous granite lintel courses dividing fls. 1 and 2. (1st fl. course exhibits bolection molding. In general windows exhibit simple granite sills, lintels above 3rd fl. windows only. Windows contain 1/1 replacement sash. Quoins accent main facades edges. Main facade culminates in cornice composed of galvanized iron (w/closely spaced scroll brackets).

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3891 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Main facade follows curving path of Winthrop st. as it approaches Monument Sq.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse).

Built in 1901, #58, 60 Winthrop st. is of interest primarily for its main facade's contribution to Winthrop st's streetscape. Its slightly bowed main facade follows the line of Winthrop st's curving path as it meanders northeastward toward Monument Square. #58, 60 is a key component in the architecturally varied

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Charlestown Enterprise - "50th Anniv. of Bunker Hill Monument"
- special publication on leading figures of Charlestown
ca. 1893
City of Boston Bldgs. Dept. - "Application for Permit to Build"

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

group of buildings which enframes Winthrop Square's northern side. Together with the ca. 1798 wood-frame Federal house next door at #56 Winthrop st., #58, 60 Winthrop st. illustrates the story of Charlstown's domestic architectural developement from its late 18th c post Revolutionary War period of rebuilding to the early 20th century (when multi family buildings were being erected on the few available vacant lots).

Architecturally, #58, 60 Winthrop st. represents an attractive, polychromatic turn of the century Georgian Revival apartment building. It was designed by J. Franklin Seavey. Further research is needed on Mr. Seavey's architectural career - information on Seavey is sketchy - the B.P.L Fine Arts Dept's architectural file mentions only one building designed by Mr. Seavey - in 1900 he designed for himself a 1-family wood frame dwelling on Park st., near Martin st. in West Roxbury. He may be related to the William Seavey who owned #278 Bunker Hill st. (See form) during the mid 19th c.

#58, 60 Winthrop st's original owner was Harriet B. [Coolidge] Murray. At the turn of the century she resided at 3 Dexter Row. She was the wife of William Clarkel Murray (1848-1890). For many years he was a partner in William Murray and Sons, dry goods, 67 Main st. (See form on John Hurd House, 71 Main st.). He married Harriet B. Coolidge of Oswego, New York on April 4, 1878. William C. Murray was "also interested in real estate and with his father was owner of several estates, having built a number of apartment houses and he was considered by many to have the best judgement in real estate matters of any person in Charlestown." In addition, he was "well versed in local history, having made the chronicle of his native town a special study".

Note: Pre 1900 atlases of Charlestown indicate that an L-shaped house owned by the heirs of John Southwick was located on this site.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 65,67 Winthrop st. COR. betw. Wallace Ct. and Adams st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N. 12E SUB AREA _____

DATE ca. 1852-58 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
#65 - Nathaniel Brown source

OWNER #67 - Nathan F. Tufts (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT-6. 1/5-'87

TYPE (residential) (singles) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) #65 = 3 #67 = 2 plus #65 - basement #67 - basement, gable

ROOF 65 = flat 67 = gable cupola — dormers 2 on #67

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Free standing, Greek Rev (#67), Greek Rev./Italianate (#65) masonry, bowfront houses. #65 rises 3-stories from high, granite faced basement to flat roof. Its main facade is characterized by a broad, 2-bay swell front and flat entrance bay. Short flight of granite steps w/ curving granite "shoulders" leads to double Victorian front doors surmounted by a heavy pedimented entablature. 1st fl. windows open on to ornate, ornamental cast iron railing. In general, windows exhibit simple brownstone sills and lintels. Bldg. culminates in shallow cornice table w/deep, projecting cast iron cornice of small scroll brackets and modillion blocks. N.W. wall exhibits low, linked chimneys. #67 similarly rendered to #65 but w/ gable roof. Short flight of granite steps w/ curving shoulders leads to #67's single entrance door flanked by multipane side lights. Like #65, #67's front door is surmounted by a heavy, pedimented entablature. Tall windows at 1st fl. open on to ornate, ornamental cast iron railing. In general #67's windows exhibit simple brownstone sills and lintels and contain 6/6 wood sash (#65's windows contain 2/2 wood sash). Bldg. culminates in shallow brick work cornice table, enclosed by gable roof w/ (Map) tall, linked chimneys at sides.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 65 - 2250 67 - 2240 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS High rubble stone wall encloses small shrub covered front yard of #67; low granite block retaining wall located in front of #65.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Bordering the eastern side of Winthrop st, as it meanders northwestward from the Training Field to the Bunker Hill Monument, is an interesting trio of mid 19th century row houses which include #63 Winthrop st/1 Adams st as well as 65, 67 Winthrop st. Here, topography, siting and architectural form/scale combine to form one of Charlestown's more memorable Victorian streetscapes. Situated on the

Bibliography - 1818, 1852 - Maps
Panoramic View - Mallory - 1848
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911, 1922
Middlesex Deeds - 591: 269, 791: 304,
831: 86, 971: 470, 1071: 250
Charlestown/Boston Directories

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

steep incline of Breed's Hill, these houses stand close together, circumscribed as a trio by Wallace ct. and Adams st and seperated from each other by narrow passageways. Most of Charlestown's architecturally significant street scapes may be thought of as "walls" of masonry town houses - here, these free standing town houses invite consideration as seperate sculptural forms in space and also form an interesting dialogue. At first glance, one might assume that #65 originally was enclosed by a gable roof with pedimented dormers similar to that of #67 Winthrop st. The 1868 Sanborn atlas suggests that #65 has "always" been a 3-story flat roofed masonry structure. Both houses exhibit nearly identical surface treatments below the cornice level - noteworthy features include heavy pedimented entablature, ornamental cast iron banding (1st fl.) and crisp lines/planar wall surfaces. #65's heavy cast iron cornice, with its small scroll brackets and modillion blocks, strikes an unmistakeably Italianate note and most have made #67 - with its gable roof, pedimented dormers and linked chimneys - appear hopelessly retardataire in comparison.

#65 and 67 Winthrop st. were built ca 1852-1858. These house's lots cover lots 8, 9, 10 as shown on "Plan of Lots in Charlestown, belonging to G. Washington Warren, Trustee." April, 1849. G. Washington Warren,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

a prominent lawyer/jusist and a mayor of charlestown had acquired a large tract of land from the John Binney estate in 1849. This tract was subdivided into 20 house lots. Warren's tract bordered the Bunkerhill Monument Association's 115-lot tract at Monument Sq. (Warren was for many years, President of the Bunkerhill Monument Assoc and resided at 7 Monument Sq.). Neither the Mallory Panoramic View of Charlestown/Boston (1848) nor the McIntyre map of 1852 show #'s 65, 67 Winthrop st. On June 26, 1852, Nathaniel Brown,

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

furniture dealer bought #65's land from G. Washington Warren. The "Plan of Nathaniel Brown's Land in Charlestown" - June 8th 1855, seems to indicate that #65's land was still vacant. Evidently #65 was extant by July 1858 at that time Nathaniel Brown became the mortgagee of John L. Rogers for $8,000.00. The Browns owned #65 until 1866. From 1866 - 69 Thomas L. Swann owned this house. From 1869 - ca. 1890 Wm. B. Stearns, president of the Fitchburg R.R. owned #65 Winthrop st.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON Landmarks COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown	Form No:
Property Name: 65, 67 Winthrop st.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

During the 1890's and early 1900's #65 Winthrop st was owned by Frederika Hartung. Also living at this address during the 1890's was Eugene Hartung, clerk, 343 Washington st, Gustaf Hartung, bookbinder and Bruno Hartung, clerk. By 1911 a Sarah A. F. Kane owned #65.

Evidently #67 Winthrop st. was also built ca. 1852-1858. #67's deed chronology is difficult to trace — grantee index listings at Middlesex are numerous for Nathan F. Tufts, owner of #67 from at least 1875 until as late as ca. 1915. Further research is necessary to determine if a Tufts family member built #67. Nathan F. Tufts is listed in the 1874 Charlestown Directory as "Nathan F Tufts and Son, millers and grain dealers, rear 553 Main and 52 Warren Ave, house 67 Winthrop st. By the 1920's an Ellen A. Crotty owned this house.

S. P. N. E. A. — ca. 1870's stereopticon view

Plan of
Nathaniel Browns Land
in
CHARLESTOWN

Scale 8 feet to an inch June 8th 1855
Thomas Doane & John Doane Jr.
Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors
—Offices—
No. 15 Charlestown Square,

(Original on file)
(Scale of this plan: 1 inch = 12 ft.)

Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Copy of Plan

Recorded ..... 18 ..... at ..... h ..... m ..... M
In Plan Book .....6..... Plan ....14.....

Attest *Thomas Leighton* Register

Copy made January 13, ...1939..
by Plan Department.
Attest *Harold J. Hunt*
Supervising Draftsman

No 555

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 70, 72 Winthrop St. COR. Monument ct / Monument Sq.

NAME _____
present original

AP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA Training Field / Winthrop Sq.

ATE c.a. late 1860's Middlesex Deeds
source

RCHITECT _____
source

UILDER _____
source

WNER Charles F. Newell (?) Francis Hall (?)
original present

HOTOGRAPHS CT-12-5/5-87

TYPE (residential) 2 singles double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, Mansard

ROOF Hip-on Mansard cupola — dormers 3 at octagonal bay for each house: 1 at entrance bay

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Stylish Italianate / Mansard town houses - constructed of red brick w/ brownstone trimmings. #10 set back from #72 - Both houses rise 2-stories from brick basement w/ stone belt course to hip-on-mansard roof w/ slate shingles mostly intact (more so on #72 than #70). Side hall plans. Each houses possesses flat entrance bay and octagonal bay. Flights of granite steps lead to victorian double doors w/ semi circular transoms set within arched and recessed entry way. Brownstone trimmed entrance arches spring from Doric capitals w/ segment of brick wall below suggesting pilasters. Bldgs articulated together visually via brownstone belt course between fls 1+2 (large segment of brownstone belt course missing on #72, also br. stone door hood on #72 is missing) 1st fl. windows exhibit hood moldings w/ raised ornamental molding in enter octagonal bay. 2nd floor windows also exhibit hood lintels of brownstone. Bldgs exhibit sill courses at fl. 1. sills of upper floor exhibit tabs. Bldgs. culminate in wooden cornice w/ closely spaced brackets. Bldgs. crowned by hip on mansard roofs.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor Brownstone elements badly weathered in some cases. LOT AREA 70 - 1916 72 - 1775 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built ca. late 1860's #'s 70, 72 Winthrop St. represent substantial, stylish examples of Post Civil War Charlestown luxury housing. Prominently sited at the corner of Monument Ct. and Winthrop St. near Monument Square, #70 Winthrop St is "stepped" back from #72 Winthrop St. This attractive duo serves as "gateway" structures to the architectural

Bibliography - Maps - 1818, 1852
Panoramic View - Mallory - Charlestown/Boston
Middlesex Deeds - 681:225, 821:553, 991:517
Middlesex Plan - 1031:13 (11 May 1868).
SUFFOLK Deeds - 1891:137
"Charlestown Enterprise" - spec. edition - June 1893
Moved; date if known "Charlestown Citizens Past and Present"

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

treasures of the Training Field / Winthrop sq. area to the south east and the mansion-bordered Monument sq. area to the north/north east. #'s 70, 72 Winthrop st. are more closely linked in "spirit" to the stylish houses of Monument Square than the plainer and earlier residences of Training Field / Winthrop Square and vicinity. #'s 70, 72 Winthrop st. provide evidence that Charlestown housing was not always rendered along conservative lines - at #'s 70, 72 "up-to-date" (for the 1860's) octagonal bays are combined with stylish brown stone trimmings and hip-on-mansard roof.

During the mid 19th c., these lots were evidently part of the Bartholomew Raymond estate. The not always reliable McIntire map of 1852 seems to indicate a single long building following the curve of Winthrop st. on this site. (This site is not included in the 1848 Mallory "Panoramic View From Bunker Hill Monument".) Evidently Charles F. Newell purchased both lots "with the buildings thereon" on May 9, 1867 for $6,000. Apparently Newell tore down the old buildings on this parcel and erected the present #70, 72 Winthrop st. The original owner of #72 was evidently C. F. Newell (occ?). #70 was completed a short time after #72. #70

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

was sold to a Francis Hall of Cambridge in 1868 [Recheck this date, see Middlesex Deeds 1051:12]. Hall paid $14,000 for #72. The Newell/Hall deed carried the restriction that "no building or part of a building shall be built or maintained on that portion of said premises forming a triangle and lying between said street and a line drawn parallel with the front of the northwesterly wall of the house on the premises. In addition, Newell also had "the right to have the coving, finish and trimmings of said adjacent house, overhang and project over the granted premises and to keep and maintain the same in their present positions or at any higher level, also the right to light, prospect and air forever to and from the window in the southwesterly side of his said adjacent house which overlooks the front part of the granted premises: to wit said triangular piece of land." During the 1870's and 1880's Francis Hall owned both houses.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

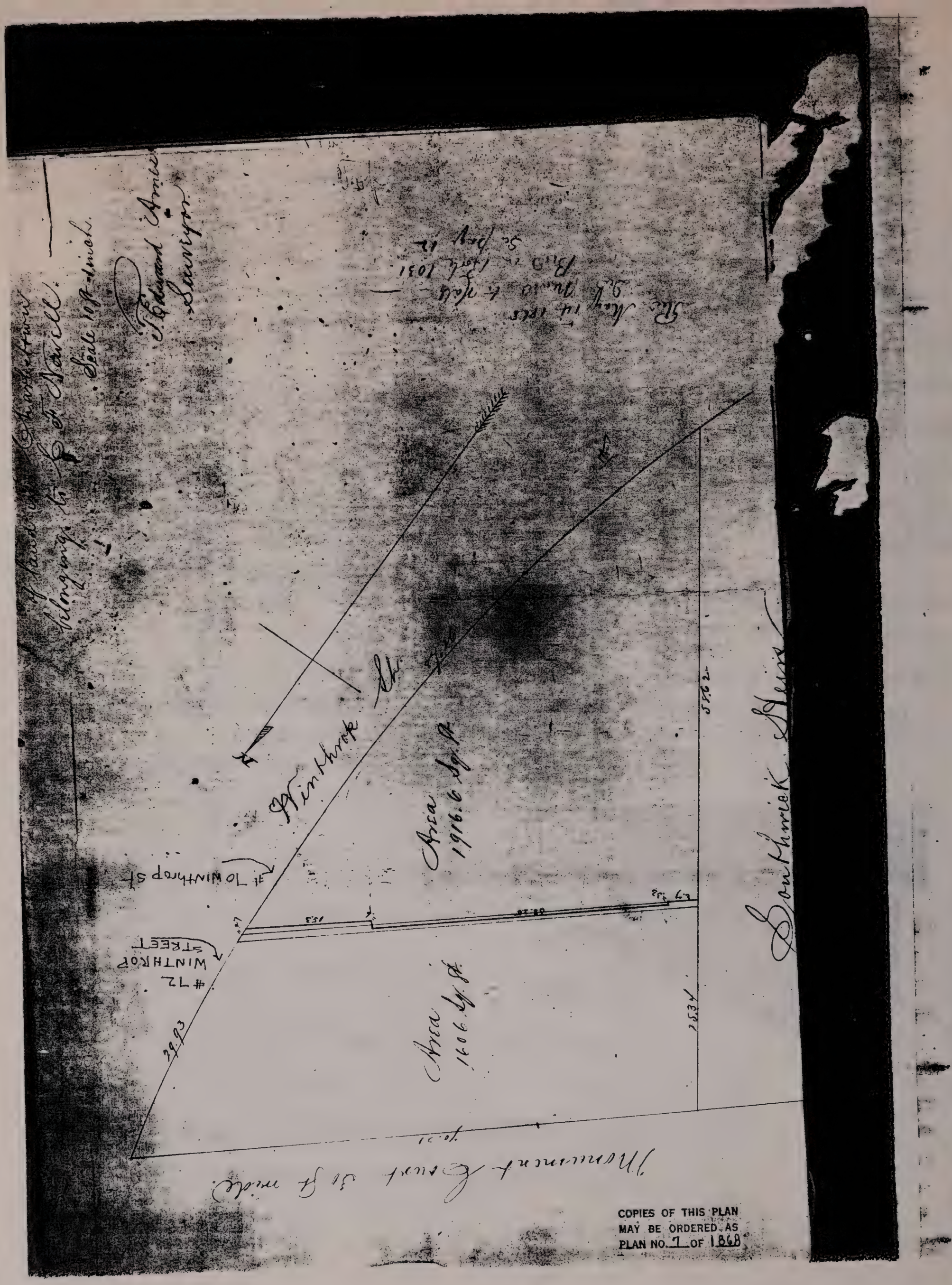
INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Community: Charlestown, Ma.	Form No:
Property Name: 70,72 Winthrop st.	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Perhaps this duo's best known owner was George N. Swallow. During the late 19th/early 20th c. he was a leading grocer and politician. Born on Washington st., Charlestown, Jan. 2, 1854, his father was Amaziah N. Swallow. During the early 1870's he entered the very prosperous grocery business of his father (see Form on 33 Cordis st.) which was located at Nos. 12 and 13 City Square. He later became the senior partner of A. N. Swallow and Co. He is prominent in politics, being a Republican. He was elected to the state Legislature in 1889, 90 and 91. from Ward 5, one of the Democratic strongholds of the district. In 1893 he was elected to the State Senate from Charlestown. George N. Swallow owned #'s 70,72 Winthrop st. from 1891 until at least 1911.


Winthrop
Area 1916.6 sq. ft.
Area 1606 sq. ft.
#72 WINTHROP STREET
TO WINTHROP St
Sam Thorick
Scale 10 ft. to inch.
J. Edward Armie
Surveyor
COPIES OF THIS PLAN
MAY BE ORDERED AS
PLAN NO. 7 OF 1868

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 2 Wood st. COR. Main st (# 185)

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. _____ SUB AREA _____

DATE ca. 1790 - 1810 visual analysis
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER David Wood (?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT - 2/2 - '86

TYPE: (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Commercial space at 1st fl., main st. side.

NO OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF hip roof is no longer extant cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) (stone trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.
(1 rows of stretcher bricks for every row of header bricks)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Boxy, 7-bay x 2-bay brick Federal house w/ later store front addition w/ modern "colonial" treatment on Main st. wall. Off-center arched entrance Bldg. rises 3 stories from granite block basement (to left of entrance, just above street grade). Windows are covered over at 1st fl., Wood st. side. Ingendial windows of upper floors exhibit 1/1 wood sash. Later brick corbelling at cornice. No longer extant is low hip roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic storefront addition, later corbelled cornice, original hip roof is missing.

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited at n.e. corner of Wood and Main sts.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Although considerably altered this masonry ca. late 18th c/early 19th c Federal house manages to convey a sense of its original appearance via boxy form, planar masonry surfaces, off-center entrance arch (w/ semi-circular fan light) and orientation to Main st (narrow end wall gable faces Main st.). This house acquired a storefront at some undetermined point

Bibliography
Maps - 1816, 1852
Atlases - 1868, 1875, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1911
Middlesex Deeds - ? - further work needed
re Colman S. Adams deeds.
Suffolk - 1827:268

Moved; date if known _____
"The Charlestown Enterprise" Nov 28, 1896 p.1

Themes (check as many as applicable) "on the North side" (of Main st).

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
Ca. late 19th c. - early 20th c. — the store front replaced the original, partially below grade basement door, flanked by windows. This house's cornice seems also to have been Victorianized via the addition of deep, "stepped-out" brick corbelling. No longer extant is this house's original hip roof.
This house seems to have been originally owned by a David Wood. He owned much of the land between Wood and School st during the late 18th / early 19th c. An article in the Charlestown Enterprise dated November 28, 1896 p.1 sheds light on this house's early history: The reporter noted that "The old brick house at the corner of Wood st. has not changed much. James Bird, a dry goods dealer, lived there many years ago, also C. Sonle Castee(?) who kept a private school, was a master at the Harvard school and later could be found at the Public Library at the old City Hall. Perhaps this house's best known occupant was John G. Dearborn, M.D. He was the son of Sally B. (Prescott) Dearborn. He was born in Meredith, N.H. May 27, 1835. His early training was recieved in private schools and in the Gilford, New Hampshire Academy. He recieved his M.D. from the Univ. of New York after which he practiced medicine for 3-years in Gilford, N.H.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
He settled in Charlestown in 1861 and immediately began a large and lucrative practice. He entered the U.S. Navy in 1864, as assistant surgeon, where he remained until 1866. He was physician at the state prison from 1869 - 1872. He was a member of many Charlestown social and civic organizations. He was married on June 17, 1879 to Susan Edwards of Charlestown. Dr. Dearborn purchased #2 Wood st. from Walter Adams etc. on June 19, 1888. During the mid 19th c. this house was evidently owned by a Colman Adams (occ?) - his heirs owned this house during the 1870's and early 1880's. The 1885 Atlas shows this house with a wood-sided ell (no longer extant - replaced by low brick ell). John G. Dearborn owned #2 Wood st. until at least 1911.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Note: The 1834 Charlestown Directory lists James Bird as conducting a dry goods business at 54 Main st and living at 1 Wood st.

2 Ward St.

#2 Wood St.

S.P.N.E.A.
The Harvard Church
1818-1819 Alexander Parris, Architect

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area Charlestown

ADDRESS 27 Wood st COR. High st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 28N-12E SUB AREA High st.

DATE 1837-1841 Middlesex Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
begun 1837 by Joshua Goodridge completed 1841 by source

BUILDER Abijah Goodridge, Jonas Barrett and Nathaniel Ayer. Middlesex Deeds
source

OWNER A. Goodridge, Jonas Barret and Nath. Ayer
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS CT- 8-5/3-87

TYPE (residential) [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic 2 on High st. side

ROOF gable cupola — dormers _____

MATERIALS [Frame] clapboards [wood shingles] stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-shaped Greek Revival, wood frame, wood shingle-clad house. Main block stands w/ narrow 3-bay end-wall gable to Wood st. w/ long, 4-bay side wall adjacent to High st. side hall plan. Granite block and brick infill basement. Front door flanked by narrow side lights. 3-pane transom (w/later? 2-pane transom above). Front door side lights, transoms flanked by pannelled Doric pilasters - entablature presently covered by wood-shingle clad shed-like hood. Windows are fully enframed w/ delicate, raised outer moldings w/ little "blocks" at corners. In general, windows contain 2/1 wood sash. High st. side wall culminates in raised and well-molded wooden cornice. Pair of pedimented dormers in evidence on High st. side. To side of house is 2½ story ell w/ pedimented dormer facing Wood st.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1820 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

Abutting gable end of 2-story ell is small, 1-story ell (originally another ell stood w/ gable end to Wood st creating a U-shaped rather than L-shaped plan. This house's ells seem to have (Map) built at the same time as the main block.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#27 Wood st. is of interest primarily for its form and siting. Prominently sited at the corner of High and Wood sts., this house's main block and side ells cascade down the steep slopes of Breeds Hill. Entrance and window enframements with their slender proportions, delicate raised moldings and blocked corners set this house apart from other, less well-crafted houses of the same vintage.


LITTLE MYSTIC CHANNEL
MEDFORD
BUNKER HILL
MAIN
NEW RUTHERFORD
CHELSEA ST
SQ
MONUMENT
SCHOOL ST
AVE.
NR/BLC DISTRICT
NR/AC DISTRICT
SOMERVILLE
CAMBRIDGE
CHARLESTOWN
0 450 900 1800 FEET
N

● NR + BLC - INDIVIDUAL
▲ NR ONLY - individual

#14 + 15 = Further study - individual